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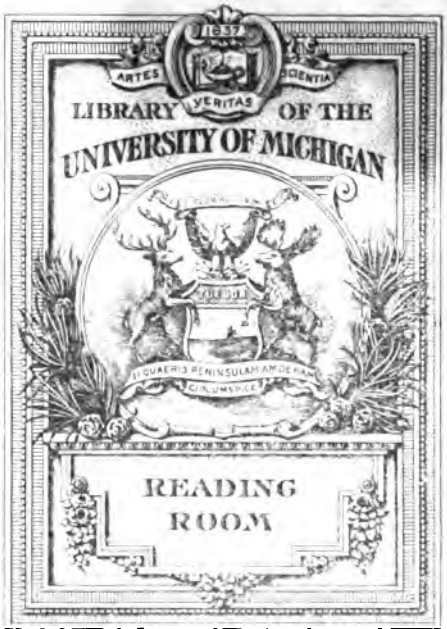
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## CALENDAR FOR 1915.

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| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| December | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | .. |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |



262497

# 1st Month. JANUARY, 1914. 31 Days.

| Moon's Phases. Standard Time. | D. | Inter-Col. H.M. | Eastern. H.M. | Central. H.M. | Mountain. H.M. | Pacific. H.M. | Alaskan. H.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Quarter. | 4 | 9 9 | 8 9 | 7 9 | 6 9 | 5 9 | 4 9 |
| Full Moon.... | 12 | 1 9 | 0 9 | 11 9* | 10 9* | 9 9* | 8 9* |
| Last Quarter. | 18 | 8 30 | 7 30 | 6 30 | 5 30 | 4 30 | 3 30 |
| New Moon.... | 26 | 2 34 | 1 34 | 0 34 | 11 34† | 10 34† | 9 34† |

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others a. m. *11th. †25th.

| Day of year | Day of month | Day of week | Sun in meridian. Mean local time | Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., Nu. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. Boston. | Calendar for N. York City, So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J. Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. N. Y. | Cal. for Wash, D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises | Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. Charleston. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | H.M.S. | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M |
| 1 | 1 | Th .. | 12 3 33 | 7 37 | 4 31 | 10 0 | 7 30 | 4 38 | 10 4 | 2 44 | 7 25 | 4 43 | 10 5 | 11 19 | 7 19 | 4 49 | 10 6 | 7 03 | 5 05 | 10 10 | 11 6 |
| 2 | 2 | Fr .. | 12 4 2 | 7 37 | 4 32 | 11 4 | 7 30 | 4 39 | 11 4 | 3 30 | 7 25 | 4 44 | 11 4 | 12 1 | 7 19 | 4 50 | 11 4 | 7 03 | 5 06 | 11 5 | 11 46 |
| 3 | 3 | Sa .. | 12 4 30 | 7 37 | 4 33 | mo. | 7 30 | 4 40 | mo. | 4 16 | 7 25 | 4 45 | mo. | 12 44 | 7 19 | 4 51 | mo. | 7 03 | 5 07 | 11 57 | 12 28 |
| 4 | 4 | S ... | 12 4 57 | 7 37 | 4 34 | 0 6 | 7 30 | 4 41 | 0 3 | 5 6 | 7 25 | 4 46 | 0 2 | 1 28 | 7 19 | 4 52 | 0 1 | 7 03 | 5 07 | mo. | 1 13 |
| 5 | 5 | Mo .. | 12 5 25 | 7 37 | 4 35 | 1 3 | 7 30 | 4 42 | 0 56 | 5 56 | 7 25 | 4 47 | 0 54 | 2 12 | 7 19 | 4 52 | 0 51 | 7 03 | 5 08 | 0 44 | 2 5 |
| 6 | 6 | Tu .. | 12 5 51 | 7 37 | 4 36 | 2 19 | 7 29 | 4 43 | 2 7 | 6 24 | 7 25 | 4 48 | 2 4 | 3 6 | 7 19 | 4 53 | 2 0 | 7 04 | 5 09 | 1 49 | 3 1 |
| 7 | 7 | W .. | 12 6 18 | 7 37 | 4 37 | 3 27 | 7 29 | 4 44 | 3 12 | 7 14 | 7 25 | 4 49 | 3 8 | 4 5 | 7 19 | 4 54 | 3 3 | 7 04 | 5 10 | 2 48 | 4 0 |
| 8 | 8 | Th .. | 12 6 43 | 7 36 | 4 38 | 4 32 | 7 29 | 4 45 | 4 14 | 8 4 | 7 24 | 4 50 | 4 8 | 5 0 | 7 19 | 4 55 | 4 2 | 7 04 | 5 11 | 3 43 | 4 55 |
| 9 | 9 | Fr .. | 12 7 9 | 7 36 | 4 39 | 5 46 | 7 29 | 4 46 | 5 25 | 8 54 | 7 24 | 4 51 | 5 18 | 5 51 | 7 19 | 4 56 | 5 11 | 7 04 | 5 12 | 4 50 | 5 48 |
| 10 | 10 | Sa .. | 12 7 33 | 7 36 | 4 40 | 6 52 | 7 29 | 4 47 | 6 29 | 9 42 | 7 24 | 4 52 | 6 23 | 6 16 | 7 19 | 4 57 | 6 16 | 7 04 | 5 12 | 5 52 | 6 17 |
| 11 | 11 | S ... | 12 7 57 | 7 36 | 4 41 | rises | 7 29 | 4 48 | rises | 10 29 | 7 24 | 4 53 | rises | 7 0 | 7 19 | 4 58 | rises | 7 03 | 5 13 | rises | 7 5 |
| 12 | 12 | Mo .. | 12 8 21 | 7 35 | 4 42 | 5 8 | 7 28 | 4 50 | 5 24 | 11 16 | 7 23 | 4 54 | 5 30 | 7 46 | 7 18 | 4 59 | 5 36 | 7 03 | 5 14 | 5 52 | 7 52 |
| 13 | 13 | Tu .. | 12 8 44 | 7 35 | 4 44 | 6 30 | 7 28 | 4 51 | 6 42 | 12 4 | 7 23 | 4 55 | 6 46 | 8 30 | 7 18 | 5 00 | 6 50 | 7 03 | 5 15 | 7 3 | 8 39 |
| 14 | 14 | W .. | 12 9 6 | 7 34 | 4 45 | 7 51 | 7 28 | 4 52 | 7 58 | 12 51 | 7 23 | 4 56 | 8 1 | 9 16 | 7 18 | 5 01 | 8 4 | 7 03 | 5 16 | 8 12 | 9 25 |
| 15 | 15 | Th .. | 12 9 28 | 7 34 | 4 46 | 9 12 | 7 27 | 4 53 | 9 15 | 1 40 | 7 22 | 4 57 | 9 16 | 10 2 | 7 18 | 5 02 | 9 1[illegible] | 7 03 | 5 17 | 9 21 | 10 10 |
| 16 | 16 | Fr .. | 12 9 49 | 7 33 | 4 47 | 10 3[illegible] | 7 27 | 4 54 | 10 30 | 2 29 | 7 22 | 4 59 | 10 29 | 10 49 | 7 17 | 5 03 | 10 29 | 7 03 | 5 18 | 10 27 | 11 0 |
| 17 | 17 | Sa .. | 12 10 9 | 7 32 | 4 49 | 11 48 | 7 26 | 4 55 | 11 43 | 3 21 | 7 21 | 5 00 | 11 41 | 11 40 | 7 17 | 5 05 | 11 39 | 7 02 | 5 19 | 11 33 | 11 50 |
| 18 | 18 | S ... | 12 10 29 | 7 32 | 4 50 | mo. | 7 26 | 4 56 | mo. | 4 16 | 7 21 | 5 01 | mo. | 12 34 | 7 16 | 5 06 | mo. | 7 02 | 5 20 | mo. | 12 45 |
| 19 | 19 | Mo .. | 12 10 48 | 7 31 | 4 51 | 1 9 | 7 25 | 4 58 | 0 59 | 5 16 | 7 21 | 5 02 | 0 56 | 1 40 | 7 16 | 5 07 | 0 53 | 7 02 | 5 21 | 0 42 | 1 44 |
| 20 | 20 | Tu .. | 12 11 6 | 7 30 | 4 53 | 2 28 | 7 24 | 4 59 | 2 14 | 6 19 | 7 20 | 5 03 | 2 9 | 2 58 | 7 15 | 5 08 | 2 4 | 7 02 | 5 21 | 1 50 | 2 50 |
| 21 | 21 | W .. | 12 11 23 | 7 30 | 4 54 | 3 45 | 7 24 | 5 00 | 3 31 | 6 45 | 7 19 | 5 04 | 3 25 | 4 16 | 7 15 | 5 09 | 3 19 | 7 01 | 5 22 | 3 0 | 4 0 |
| 22 | 22 | Th .. | 12 11 40 | 7 29 | 4 55 | 5 [illegible] | 7 23 | 5 01 | 4 42 | 7 46 | 7 18 | 5 05 | 4 36 | 5 26 | 7 14 | 5 10 | 4 28 | 7 01 | 5 23 | 4 7 | 5 8 |
| 23 | 23 | Fr .. | 12 11 56 | 7 28 | 4 57 | 6 10 | 7 22 | 5 03 | 5 47 | 8 47 | 7 17 | 5 07 | 5 40 | 6 25 | 7 14 | 5 11 | 5 32 | 7 00 | 5 24 | 5 10 | 6 08 |
| 24 | 24 | Sa .. | 12 12 11 | 7 27 | 4 58 | 7 1 | 7 22 | 5 04 | 6 39 | 9 44 | 7 17 | 5 08 | 6 33 | 6 30 | 7 13 | 5 12 | 6 25 | 7 00 | 5 25 | 6 4 | 6 38 |
| 25 | 25 | S ... | 12 12 26 | 7 26 | 4 59 | 7 39 | 7 21 | 5 05 | 7 20 | 10 36 | 7 16 | 5 09 | 7 14 | 7 18 | 7 12 | 5 13 | 7 8 | 7 00 | 5 26 | 6 49 | 7 20 |
| 26 | 26 | Mo .. | 12 12 39 | 7 26 | 5 01 | sets | 7 20 | 5 06 | sets | 11 26 | 7 16 | 5 10 | sets | 8 3 | 7 12 | 5 15 | sets | 6 59 | 5 27 | sets | 8 3 |
| 27 | 27 | Tu .. | 12 12 52 | 7 24 | 5 02 | 6 36 | 7 19 | 5 08 | 6 46 | 12 10 | 7 15 | 5 11 | 6 49 | 8 46 | 7 11 | 5 16 | 6 52 | 6 58 | 5 28 | 7 1 | 8 45 |
| 28 | 28 | W .. | 12 13 4 | 7 23 | 5 04 | 7 44 | 7 18 | 5 09 | 7 49 | 12 52 | 7 14 | 5 13 | 7 51 | 9 24 | 7 10 | 5 17 | 7 52 | 6 58 | 5 29 | 7 59 | 9 22 |
| 29 | 29 | Th .. | 12 13 15 | 7 22 | 5 05 | 8 52 | 7 17 | 5 10 | 8 53 | 1 33 | 7 13 | 5 14 | 8 53 | 10 2 | 7 09 | 5 18 | 8 54 | 6 57 | 5 30 | 8 55 | 9 58 |
| 30 | 30 | Fr .. | 12 13 26 | 7 21 | 5 06 | 9 55 | 7 16 | 5 12 | 9 53 | 2 13 | 7 12 | 5 15 | 9 53 | 10 34 | 7 08 | 5 19 | 9 52 | 6 57 | 5 31 | 9 50 | 10 32 |
| 31 | 31 | Sa .. | 12 13 35 | 7 20 | 5 08 | 10 5[illegible] | 7 15 | 5 13 | 10 53 | 2 52 | 7 12 | 5 16 | 10 51 | 11 3 | 7 08 | 5 20 | 10 49 | 6 56 | 5 32 | 10 43 | 11 5 |

# 2d Month. FEBRUARY, 1914. 28 Days.

**Moon's Phases.** — Standard Time.

| | D. | H.M. | Inter-Col. H.M. | Eastern. H.M. | Central. H.M. | Mountain. H.M. | Pacific. H.M. | Alaskan. H.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Quarter. | 3 | 6 33 | 5 33 | 4 33 | 3 33 | 2 33 | 1 33 |
| Full Moon.... | 10 | 1 35 | 0 35 | 11 35 | 10 35 | 9 35 | 8 35 |
| Last Quarter. | 17 | 5 23 | 4 23 | 3 23 | 2 23 | 1 23 | 0 23 |
| New Moon.... | 24 | 8 2 | 7 2 | 6 2 | 5 2 | 4 2 | 3 2 |

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others a. m.

| Day of year | Day of month | Day of week | Sun in meridian. Mean local time. | Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., Ne. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. Boston. | Calendar for N. York City, So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. N. Y. | Cal. for Wash., D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises | Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. Charleston. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | H. M. S. | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M |
| 32 | 1 | S ... | 12 13 44 | 7 19 | 5 09 | mo. | 7 14 | 5 14 | 11 55 | 3 34 | 7 10 | 5 18 | 11 52 | 11 36 | 7 06 | 5 22 | 11 49 | 6 55 | 5 33 | 11 39 | 11 38 |
| 33 | 2 | Mo .. | 12 13 52 | 7 18 | 5 11 | 0 4 | 7 13 | 5 15 | mo. | 4 27 | 7 09 | 5 19 | mo. | 12 12 | 7 05 | 5 23 | mo. | 6 54 | 5 34 | mo. | 12 15 |
| 34 | 3 | Tu .. | 12 13 59 | 7 16 | 5 12 | 1 12 | 7 12 | 5 17 | 0 59 | 5 8 | 7 08 | 5 20 | 0 54 | 12 58 | 7 04 | 5 24 | 0 50 | 6 54 | 5 35 | 0 37 | 1 0 |
| 35 | 4 | W .. | 12 14 5 | 7 15 | 5 13 | 2 20 | 7 11 | 5 18 | 2 3 | 6 1 | 7 07 | 5 22 | 1 57 | 1 55 | 7 03 | 5 25 | 1 52 | 6 53 | 5 36 | 1 35 | 1 58 |
| 36 | 5 | Th .. | 12 14 10 | 7 14 | 5 15 | 3 29 | 7 10 | 5 19 | 3 9 | 6 29 | 7 06 | 5 23 | 3 5 | 3 9 | 7 02 | 5 26 | 2 55 | 6 52 | 5 37 | 2 35 | 3 4 |
| 37 | 6 | Fr .. | 12 14 15 | 7 13 | 5 16 | 4 34 | 7 08 | 5 20 | 4 11 | 7 25 | 7 05 | 5 24 | 4 4 | 4 28 | 7 01 | 5 27 | 3 57 | 6 51 | 5 37 | 3 35 | 4 17 |
| 38 | 7 | Sa .. | 12 14 19 | 7 11 | 5 18 | 5 34 | 7 07 | 5 22 | 5 11 | 8 20 | 7 04 | 5 25 | 5 4 | 5 32 | 7 00 | 5 28 | 4 56 | 6 50 | 5 38 | 4 34 | 5 17 |
| 39 | 8 | S ... | 12 14 21 | 7 10 | 5 19 | 6 20 | 7 06 | 5 23 | 6 0 | 9 14 | 7 03 | 5 26 | 5 53 | 6 26 | 6 59 | 5 30 | 5 46 | 6 50 | 5 39 | 5 26 | 6 15 |
| 40 | 9 | Mo .. | 12 14 24 | 7 09 | 5 20 | 6 58 | 7 04 | 5 25 | 6 41 | 10 6 | 7 01 | 5 28 | 6 35 | 6 44 | 6 58 | 5 31 | 6 30 | 6 49 | 5 40 | 6 13 | 6 42 |
| 41 | 10 | Tu .. | 12 14 25 | 7 07 | 5 22 | rises | 7 03 | 5 26 | rises | 10 56 | 7 00 | 5 29 | rises | 7 30 | 6 57 | 5 32 | rises | 6 48 | 5 41 | rises | 7 30 |
| 42 | 11 | W .. | 12 14 25 | 7 06 | 5 23 | 6 48 | 7 02 | 5 27 | 6 53 | 11 45 | 6 59 | 5 30 | 6 55 | 8 16 | 6 56 | 5 33 | 6 56 | 6 47 | 5 42 | 7 2 | 8 19 |
| 43 | 12 | Th .. | 12 14 25 | 7 04 | 5 25 | 8 16 | 7 00 | 5 29 | 8 12 | 12 32 | 6 58 | 5 31 | 8 12 | 9 2 | 6 55 | 5 34 | 8 12 | 6 46 | 5 43 | 8 12 | 9 5 |
| 44 | 13 | Fr .. | 12 14 24 | 7 03 | 5 26 | 9 34 | 6 59 | 5 30 | 9 30 | 1 21 | 6 56 | 5 32 | 9 28 | 9 46 | 6 54 | 5 35 | 9 27 | 6 45 | 5 44 | 9 23 | 9 53 |
| 45 | 14 | Sa .. | 12 14 22 | 7 01 | 5 27 | 10 53 | 6 58 | 5 31 | 10 45 | 2 9 | 6 55 | 5 34 | 10 42 | 10 30 | 6 52 | 5 36 | 10 40 | 6 44 | 5 45 | 10 31 | 10 41 |
| 46 | 15 | S ... | 12 14 20 | 7 00 | 5 29 | mo. | 6 56 | 5 32 | mo. | 3 0 | 6 54 | 5 35 | 12 0 | 11 18 | 6 51 | 5 38 | 11 56 | 6 43 | 5 46 | 11 43 | 11 31 |
| 47 | 16 | Mo .. | 12 14 17 | 6 58 | 5 30 | 0 18 | 6 55 | 5 34 | 0 5 | 3 54 | 6 52 | 5 36 | mo. | 12 12 | 6 50 | 5 39 | mo. | 6 42 | 5 46 | mo. | 12 24 |
| 48 | 17 | Tu .. | 12 14 13 | 6 57 | 5 32 | 1 40 | 6 53 | 5 35 | 1 22 | 4 54 | 6 51 | 5 37 | 1 17 | 1 21 | 6 49 | 5 40 | 1 11 | 6 41 | 5 47 | 0 53 | 1 25 |
| 49 | 18 | W .. | 12 14 8 | 6 55 | 5 33 | 2 56 | 6 52 | 5 36 | 2 35 | 6 0 | 6 50 | 5 38 | 2 29 | 2 51 | 6 47 | 5 41 | 2 22 | 6 40 | 5 48 | 2 1 | 2 35 |
| 50 | 19 | Th .. | 12 14 3 | 6 54 | 5 34 | 4 4 | 6 51 | 5 37 | 3 41 | 6 24 | 6 48 | 5 40 | 3 34 | 4 18 | 6 46 | 5 42 | 3 26 | 6 39 | 5 49 | 3 4 | 3 52 |
| 51 | 20 | Fr .. | 12 13 57 | 6 52 | 5 36 | 5 0 | 6 49 | 5 39 | 4 37 | 7 30 | 6 47 | 5 41 | 4 30 | 5 27 | 6 45 | 5 43 | 4 22 | 6 38 | 5 50 | 4 1 | 5 2 |
| 52 | 21 | Sa .. | 12 13 50 | 6 50 | 5 37 | 5 40 | 6 48 | 5 40 | 5 20 | 8 32 | 6 46 | 5 42 | 5 14 | 6 20 | 6 43 | 5 44 | 5 7 | 6 37 | 5 51 | 4 48 | 6 0 |
| 53 | 22 | S ... | 12 13 43 | 6 49 | 5 39 | 6 10 | 6 46 | 5 41 | 5 54 | 9 31 | 6 44 | 5 43 | 5 49 | 6 30 | 6 42 | 5 45 | 5 43 | 6 36 | 5 52 | 5 27 | 6 50 |
| 54 | 23 | Mo .. | 12 13 35 | 6 47 | 5 40 | 6 32 | 6 45 | 5 42 | 6 20 | 10 23 | 6 43 | 5 44 | 6 16 | 7 6 | 6 41 | 5 46 | 6 12 | 6 35 | 5 52 | 5 59 | 7 3 |
| 55 | 24 | Tu .. | 12 13 27 | 6 45 | 5 41 | sets | 6 43 | 5 44 | sets | 11 10 | 6 41 | 5 45 | sets | 7 46 | 6 39 | 5 47 | sets | 6 34 | 5 53 | sets | 7 45 |
| 56 | 25 | W .. | 12 13 18 | 6 44 | 5 43 | 6 39 | 6 42 | 5 45 | 6 42 | 11 52 | 6 40 | 5 47 | 6 43 | 8 25 | 6 38 | 5 49 | 6 44 | 6 32 | 5 54 | 6 47 | 8 20 |
| 57 | 26 | Th .. | 12 13 8 | 6 42 | 5 44 | 7 42 | 6 40 | 5 46 | 7 41 | 12 30 | 6 38 | 5 48 | 7 41 | 8 58 | 6 37 | 5 50 | 7 41 | 6 31 | 5 55 | 7 40 | 8 57 |
| 58 | 27 | Fr .. | 12 12 58 | 6 41 | 5 45 | 8 46 | 6 38 | 5 47 | 8 42 | 1 6 | 6 36 | 5 49 | 8 41 | 9 28 | 6 35 | 5 51 | 8 39 | 6 30 | 5 56 | 8 35 | 9 30 |
| 59 | 28 | Sa .. | 12 12 47 | 6 39 | 5 47 | 9 52 | 6 37 | 5 49 | 9 44 | 1 42 | 6 35 | 5 50 | 9 41 | 9 52 | 6 34 | 5 52 | 9 39 | 6 29 | 5 57 | 9 30 | 10 00 |

# 3d Month. MARCH, 1914. 31 Days.

| Moon's Phases. | | Inter-Col. | Eastern. | Central. | Mountain. | Pacific. | Alaskan. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Standard Time. | D. | H.M. | H.M. | H.M. | H.M. | H.M. | H.M. |
| First Quarter | 4 | 1 3* | 0 3* | 11 3 | 10 3 | 9 3 | 8 3 |
| Full Moon.... | 11 | 0 18† | 11 18 | 10 18 | 9 18 | 8 18 | 7 18 |
| Last Quarter. | 18 | 3 39 | 2 39 | 1 39 | 0 39 | 11 39 | 10 39 |
| New Moon... | 26 | 2 9 | 1 9 | 0 9 | 11 9 | 10 9 | 9 9 |

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others a. m. *5th. †12th.

| Day of month | Day of week | Sun in meridian. Mean local time. | Calendar for Me., N. H., Vt., N. Y., York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho | | | | Calendar for Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, No. Idaho, So. Oregon | | | | Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, No. Idaho, So. Oregon | | | | Calendar for N. York City; So. New York, Cons., E. Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. | | | | Cal. for Wash., D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Coast Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Col. | | | | Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---

# 4th Month. APRIL, 1914. 30 Days.

**Moon's Phases.** Standard Time.

| | D. | Inter-Col. H.M. | Eastern. H.M | Central. H.M. | Mountain. H.M. | Pacific. H.M. | Alaskan. H.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☽ First Quarter. | 3 | 3 41 | 2 41 | 1 41 | 0 41 | 11 41 | 10 41 |
| ○ Full Moon.... | 10 | 9 28 | 8 28 | 7 28 | 6 28 | 5 28 | 4 28 |
| ☾ Last Quarter. | 17 | 3 52 | 2 52 | 1 52 | 0 52 | 11 52* | 10 52* |
| ● New Moon.... | 25 | 7 22 | 6 22 | 5 22 | 4 23 | 3 22 | 2 22 |

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others a. m. *16th.

| Day of year | Day of month | Day of week | Sun in meridian. Mean local time. | Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., Me. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. Boston. | Calendar for N. York City, So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North ern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. N. Y. | Cal. for Wash., D. C. Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises and sets. | H. W. Charleston. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | H. M. S. | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M |
| 91 | 1 | W .. | 12 4 5 | 5 40 | 6 27 | 0 8 | 5 43 | 6 25 | mo. | 3 7 | 5 44 | 6 24 | mo. | 10 58 | 5 46 | 6 23 | mo. | 5 48 | 6 20 | mo. | 11 2 |
| 92 | 2 | Th .. | 12 3 47 | 5 38 | 6 29 | 1 12 | 5 41 | 6 27 | 0 49 | 3 57 | 5 42 | 6 26 | 0 42 | 11 50 | 5 44 | 6 24 | 0 34 | 5 47 | 6 21 | 0 12 | 11 52 |
| 93 | 3 | Fr .. | 12 3 29 | 5 36 | 6 30 | 2 5 | 5 40 | 6 28 | 1 42 | 4 53 | 5 41 | 6 27 | 1 35 | 12 54 | 5 42 | 6 25 | 1 28 | 5 46 | 6 21 | 1 6 | 12 55 |
| 94 | 4 | Sa .. | 12 3 11 | 5 35 | 6 31 | 2 50 | 5 38 | 6 29 | 2 29 | 5 54 | 5 39 | 6 28 | 2 22 | 2 10 | 5 41 | 6 26 | 2 1 | 5 45 | 6 22 | 1 56 | 2 7 |
| 95 | 5 | S ... | 12 2 53 | 5 33 | 6 32 | 3 23 | 5 36 | 6 30 | 3 6 | 6 18 | 5 37 | 6 29 | 3 1 | 3 34 | 5 39 | 6 27 | 2 55 | 5 43 | 6 23 | 2 39 | 3 20 |
| 96 | 6 | Mo .. | 12 2 36 | 5 31 | 6 34 | 3 50 | 5 35 | 6 31 | 3 38 | 7 22 | 5 36 | 6 30 | 3 34 | 4 42 | 5 37 | 6 28 | 3 30 | 5 42 | 6 23 | 3 17 | 4 23 |
| 97 | 7 | Tu .. | 12 2 19 | 5 29 | 6 35 | 4 13 | 5 33 | 6 32 | 4 6 | 8 21 | 5 34 | 6 31 | 4 3 | 5 37 | 5 36 | 6 29 | 4 0 | 5 41 | 6 24 | 3 52 | 5 22 |
| 98 | 8 | W .. | 12 2 1 | 5 27 | 6 36 | 4 33 | 5 31 | 6 33 | 4 30 | 9 16 | 5 33 | 6 32 | 4 29 | 5 58 | 5 34 | 6 30 | 4 28 | 5 39 | 6 25 | 4 28 | 6 13 |
| 99 | 9 | Th .. | 12 1 45 | 5 26 | 6 37 | 4 52 | 5 30 | 6 34 | 4 53 | 10 9 | 5 31 | 6 33 | 4 53 | 6 50 | 5 33 | 6 31 | 4 54 | 5 38 | 6 26 | 4 55 | 6 43 |
| 100 | 10 | Fr .. | 12 1 28 | 5 24 | 6 39 | rises | 5 28 | 6 36 | rises | 11 2 | 5 30 | 6 34 | rises | 7 37 | 5 31 | 6 32 | rises | 5 37 | 6 26 | rises | 7 33 |
| 101 | 11 | Sa .. | 12 1 11 | 5 22 | 6 40 | 8 50 | 5 26 | 6 37 | 8 36 | 11 51 | 5 28 | 6 35 | 8 32 | 8 24 | 5 30 | 6 33 | 8 27 | 5 36 | 6 27 | 8 14 | 8 22 |
| 102 | 12 | S ... | 12 0 55 | 5 20 | 6 41 | 10 17 | 5 25 | 6 38 | 9 59 | 12 40 | 5 26 | 6 36 | 9 53 | 9 12 | 5 28 | 6 34 | 9 47 | 5 34 | 6 28 | 9 29 | 9 10 |
| 103 | 13 | Mo .. | 12 0 40 | 5 19 | 6 42 | 11 38 | 5 23 | 6 39 | 10 16 | 1 29 | 5 25 | 6 37 | 11 10 | 10 1 | 5 27 | 6 35 | 11 2 | 5 33 | 6 28 | 10 41 | 10 0 |
| 104 | 14 | Tu .. | 12 0 24 | 5 17 | 6 44 | mo. | 5 21 | 6 40 | mo. | 2 23 | 5 24 | 6 38 | mo. | 10 54 | 5 25 | 6 36 | mo. | 5 32 | 6 29 | 11 47 | 10 51 |
| 105 | 15 | W .. | 12 0 9 | 5 15 | 6 45 | 0 47 | 5 20 | 6 41 | 0 23 | 3 16 | 5 22 | 6 39 | 0 17 | 11 54 | 5 24 | 6 37 | 0 9 | 5 31 | 6 30 | mo. | 11 38 |
| 106 | 16 | Th .. | 11 59 54 | 5 13 | 6 46 | 1 38 | 5 18 | 6 42 | 1 16 | 4 17 | 5 20 | 6 40 | 1 10 | 1 8 | 5 23 | 6 38 | 1 2 | 5 30 | 6 31 | 0 41 | 12 54 |
| 107 | 17 | Fr .. | 11 59 40 | 5 12 | 6 47 | 2 18 | 5 16 | 6 43 | 1 59 | 5 22 | 5 19 | 6 41 | 1 53 | 2 30 | 5 21 | 6 39 | 1 47 | 5 28 | 6 31 | 1 28 | 2 6 |
| 108 | 18 | Sa .. | 11 59 26 | 5 10 | 6 48 | 2 43 | 5 15 | 6 45 | 2 29 | 6 29 | 5 17 | 6 42 | 2 24 | 3 42 | 5 20 | 6 40 | 2 19 | 5 27 | 6 32 | 2 4 | 3 15 |
| 109 | 19 | S ... | 11 59 12 | 5 08 | 6 50 | 3 4 | 5 13 | 6 46 | 2 53 | 6 41 | 5 16 | 6 43 | 2 50 | 4 42 | 5 18 | 6 41 | 2 46 | 5 26 | 6 33 | 2 35 | 4 17 |
| 110 | 20 | Mo .. | 11 58 59 | 5 07 | 6 51 | 3 22 | 5 12 | 6 47 | 3 14 | 7 49 | 5 14 | 6 44 | 3 12 | 5 28 | 5 17 | 6 42 | 3 10 | 5 25 | 6 33 | 3 2 | 5 6 |
| 111 | 21 | Tu .. | 11 58 46 | 5 05 | 6 52 | 3 36 | 5 10 | 6 48 | 3 33 | 8 47 | 5 13 | 6 45 | 3 31 | 6 5 | 5 16 | 6 42 | 3 30 | 5 24 | 6 34 | 3 26 | 5 50 |
| 112 | 22 | W .. | 11 58 34 | 5 03 | 6 53 | 3 50 | 5 09 | 6 49 | 3 50 | 9 36 | 5 11 | 6 46 | 3 50 | 6 22 | 5 14 | 6 43 | 3 50 | 5 22 | 6 35 | 3 50 | 6 10 |
| 113 | 23 | Th .. | 11 58 22 | 5 02 | 6 55 | 4 3 | 5 07 | 6 50 | 4 7 | 10 21 | 5 10 | 6 47 | 4 8 | 7 0 | 5 13 | 6 44 | 4 9 | 5 21 | 6 36 | 4 13 | 6 54 |
| 114 | 24 | Fr .. | 11 58 11 | 5 00 | 6 56 | 4 19 | 5 06 | 6 51 | 4 26 | 10 59 | 5 08 | 6 48 | 4 29 | 7 32 | 5 11 | 6 45 | 4 31 | 5 20 | 6 36 | 4 39 | 7 27 |
| 115 | 25 | Sa .. | 11 58 0 | 4 58 | 6 57 | sets | 5 04 | 6 52 | sets. | 11 34 | 5 07 | 6 49 | sets | 7 59 | 5 10 | 6 46 | sets | 5 19 | 6 37 | sets | 7 58 |
| 116 | 26 | S ... | 11 57 49 | 4 57 | 6 58 | 8 53 | 5 03 | 6 53 | 8 36 | 12 7 | 5 06 | 6 50 | 8 31 | 8 22 | 5 09 | 6 47 | 8 25 | 5 18 | 6 38 | 8 9 | 8 28 |
| 117 | 27 | Mo .. | 11 57 39 | 4 55 | 7 00 | 9 59 | 5 01 | 6 55 | 9 39 | 12 43 | 5 04 | 6 51 | 9 33 | 8 48 | 5 08 | 6 48 | 9 26 | 5 17 | 6 38 | 9 7 | 8 58 |
| 118 | 28 | Tu .. | 11 57 30 | 4 54 | 7 01 | 11 5 | 5 00 | 6 56 | 10 42 | 1 19 | 5 03 | 6 52 | 10 35 | 9 21 | 5 06 | 6 49 | 10 27 | 5 16 | 6 39 | 10 6 | 9 27 |
| 119 | 29 | W .. | 11 57 21 | 4 52 | 7 02 | 12 0 | 4 58 | 6 57 | 11 37 | 2 0 | 5 02 | 6 53 | 11 30 | 9 59 | 5 05 | 6 50 | 11 23 | 5 15 | 6 40 | 11 1 | 10 5 |
| 120 | 30 | Th .. | 11 57 13 | 4 51 | 7 03 | mo. | 4 57 | 6 58 | mo. | 2 45 | 5 00 | 6 55 | mo. | 10 45 | 5 04 | 6 51 | mo. | 5 14 | 6 41 | 11.51 | 10 48 |

# 5th Month. MAY, 1914. 31 Days.

| Moon's Phases. Standard Time. | D. | Inter-Col. H.M. | Eastern. H.M. | Central. H.M. | Mountain. H.M. | Pacific. H.M. | Alaskan. H.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Quarter. | 3 | 2 29 | 1 29 | 0 29 | 11 29* | 10 29* | 9 29* |
| Full Moon.... | 9 | 5 31 | 4 31 | 3 31 | 2 31 | 1 31 | 0 31 |
| Last Quarter. | 16 | 6 12 | 5 12 | 4 12 | 3 12 | 2 12 | 1 12 |
| New Moon.... | 24 | 10 35 | 9 35 | 8 35 | 7 35 | 6 35 | 5 35 |

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others a. m. *2d.

| Day of year | Day of month | Day of week | Sun in meridian. Mean local time. | Calendar for Me. N. S., Ont., Me. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. Boston. | Calendar for N. York City, So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa. N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. N. Y. | Cal. for Wash., D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. M., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, Cent. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. Charleston. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | H. M. S | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M |
| 121 | 1 | Fr .. | 11 57 5 | 4 49 | 7 05 | 0 43 | 4 56 | 7 0 | 0 25 | 3 36 | 4 59 | 6 56 | 0 19 | 11 40 | 5 02 | 6 52 | 0 12 | 5 13 | 6 42 | mo. | 11 40 |
| 122 | 2 | Sa .. | 11 56 57 | 4 48 | 7 06 | 1 25 | 4 54 | 7 01 | 1 7 | 4 31 | 4 58 | 6 57 | 1 1 | 12 42 | 5 01 | 6 53 | 0 55 | 5 12 | 6 43 | 0 37 | 12 42 |
| 123 | 3 | S ... | 11 56 50 | 4 46 | 7 07 | 1 54 | 4 53 | 7 02 | 1 40 | 5 28 | 4 56 | 6 58 | 1 36 | 1 50 | 5 00 | 6 54 | 1 31 | 5 11 | 6 44 | 1 17 | 1 47 |
| 124 | 4 | Mo .. | 11 56 44 | 4 45 | 7 08 | 2 16 | 4 52 | 7 03 | 2 6 | 6 28 | 4 55 | 6 59 | 2 3 | 3 3 | 4 59 | 6 55 | 2 0 | 5 10 | 6 45 | 1 50 | 2 52 |
| 125 | 5 | Tu .. | 11 56 38 | 4 44 | 7 09 | 2 36 | 4 51 | 7 04 | 2 31 | 6 54 | 4 54 | 7 0 | 2 29 | 4 9 | 4 58 | 6 56 | 2 28 | 5 09 | 6 45 | 2 22 | 3 55 |
| 126 | 6 | W .. | 11 56 33 | 4 42 | 7 11 | 2 54 | 4 49 | 7 05 | 2 54 | 7 54 | 4 53 | 7 01 | 2 53 | 5 6 | 4 57 | 6 57 | 2 53 | 5 08 | 6 46 | 2 52 | 4 52 |
| 127 | 7 | Th .. | 11 56 28 | 4 41 | 7 12 | 3 13 | 4 48 | 7 06 | 3 17 | 8 52 | 4 52 | 7 02 | 3 18 | 5 59 | 4 55 | 6 58 | 3 19 | 5 07 | 6 47 | 3 23 | 5 48 |
| 128 | 8 | Fr .. | 11 56 23 | 4 40 | 7 13 | 3 32 | 4 47 | 7 07 | 3 41 | 9 46 | 4 51 | 7 03 | 3 44 | 6 24 | 4 54 | 6 59 | 3 46 | 5 07 | 6 47 | 3 55 | 6 17 |
| 129 | 9 | Sa .. | 11 56 20 | 4 38 | 7 14 | rises | 4 46 | 7 08 | rises | 10 38 | 4 49 | 7 04 | rises | 7 17 | 4 53 | 7 0 | rises | 5 06 | 6 48 | rises | 7 10 |
| 130 | 10 | S ... | 11 56 17 | 4 37 | 7 15 | 9 9 | 4 44 | 7 09 | 8 49 | 11 29 | 4 48 | 7 05 | 8 43 | 8 8 | 4 52 | 7 01 | 8 36 | 5 05 | 6 49 | 8 17 | 8 0 |
| 131 | 11 | Mo .. | 11 56 15 | 4 36 | 7 16 | 10 27 | 4 43 | 7 10 | 10 4 | 12 22 | 4 47 | 7 06 | 9 57 | 9 0 | 4 51 | 7 02 | 9 49 | 5 04 | 6 49 | 9 28 | 8 51 |
| 132 | 12 | Tu .. | 11 56 13 | 4 35 | 7 18 | 11 29 | 4 42 | 7 11 | 11 6 | 1 12 | 4 46 | 7 07 | 10 59 | 9 52 | 4 50 | 7 02 | 10 51 | 5 03 | 6 50 | 10 30 | 9 43 |
| 133 | 13 | W .. | 11 56 12 | 4 33 | 7 19 | mo. | 4 41 | 7 12 | 11 53 | 2 4 | 4 45 | 7 08 | 11 47 | 10 48 | 4 49 | 7 03 | 11 40 | 5 02 | 6 51 | 11 21 | 10 37 |
| 134 | 14 | Th .. | 11 56 11 | 4 32 | 7 20 | 0 13 | 4 40 | 7 13 | mo. | 2 59 | 4 44 | 7 09 | mo. | 11 48 | 4 49 | 7 04 | mo. | 5 02 | 6 51 | mo. | 11 35 |
| 135 | 15 | Fr .. | 11 56 11 | 4 31 | 7 21 | 0 44 | 4 39 | 7 14 | 0 28 | 3 57 | 4 43 | 7 10 | 0 23 | 12 54 | 4 48 | 7 05 | 0 18 | 5 01 | 6 52 | 0 1 | 12 36 |
| 136 | 16 | Sa .. | 11 56 11 | 4 30 | 7 22 | 1 9 | 4 38 | 7 15 | 0 57 | 4 57 | 4 42 | 7 11 | 0 53 | 1 58 | 4 47 | 7 06 | 0 49 | 5 00 | 6 53 | 0 36 | 1 40 |
| 137 | 17 | S ... | 11 56 12 | 4 29 | 7 23 | 1 25 | 4 37 | 7 16 | 1 18 | 5 56 | 4 41 | 7 12 | 1 15 | 3 0 | 4 46 | 7 07 | 1 12 | 5 00 | 6 54 | 1 3 | 2 40 |
| 138 | 18 | Mo .. | 11 56 14 | 4 28 | 7 24 | 1 41 | 4 36 | 7 17 | 1 37 | 6 15 | 4 40 | 7 13 | 1 35 | 3 53 | 4 45 | 7 08 | 1 34 | 4 59 | 6 54 | 1 29 | 3 35 |
| 139 | 19 | Tu .. | 11 56 16 | 4 27 | 7 25 | 1 55 | 4 35 | 7 18 | 1 54 | 7 9 | 4 39 | 7 14 | 1 54 | 4 40 | 4 44 | 7 09 | 1 53 | 4 58 | 6 55 | 1 52 | 4 24 |
| 140 | 20 | W .. | 11 56 19 | 4 26 | 7 26 | 2 10 | 4 34 | 7 19 | 2 12 | 8 10 | 4 39 | 7 15 | 2 13 | 5 21 | 4 43 | 7 10 | 2 14 | 4 58 | 6 55 | 2 17 | 5 9 |
| 141 | 21 | Th .. | 11 56 22 | 4 25 | 7 28 | 2 36 | 4 33 | 7 20 | 2 32 | 9 0 | 4 38 | 7 16 | 2 34 | 5 58 | 4 43 | 7 10 | 2 36 | 4 57 | 6 56 | 2 42 | 5 48 |
| 142 | 22 | Fr .. | 11 56 26 | 4 24 | 7 29 | 2 41 | 4 32 | 7 21 | 2 51 | 9 43 | 4 37 | 7 17 | 2 54 | 6 25 | 4 42 | 7 11 | 2 58 | 4 57 | 6 57 | 3 8 | 6 16 |
| 143 | 23 | Sa .. | 11 56 31 | 4 23 | 7 30 | 3 1 | 4 31 | 7 22 | 3 14 | 10 24 | 4 36 | 7 18 | 3 17 | 6 57 | 4 41 | 7 12 | 3 23 | 4 56 | 6 57 | 3 37 | 6 52 |
| 144 | 24 | S ... | 11 56 36 | 4 23 | 7 31 | 3 29 | 4 31 | 7 23 | 3 46 | 11 0 | 4 36 | 7 19 | 3 51 | 7 25 | 4 41 | 7 13 | 3 57 | 4 56 | 6 58 | 4 14 | 7 26 |
| 145 | 25 | Mo .. | 11 56 41 | 4 22 | 7 32 | sets | 4 30 | 7 24 | sets | 11 38 | 4 35 | 7 20 | sets | 7 54 | 4 40 | 7 14 | sets | 4 55 | 6 59 | sets | 8 0 |
| 146 | 26 | Tu .. | 11 56 47 | 4 21 | 7 33 | 9 55 | 4 29 | 7 25 | 9 32 | 12 17 | 4 34 | 7 20 | 9 25 | 8 28 | 4 39 | 7 14 | 9 17 | 4 55 | 7 0 | 8 56 | 8 35 |
| 147 | 27 | W .. | 11 56 53 | 4 20 | 7 34 | 10 46 | 4 29 | 7 26 | 10 24 | 12 57 | 4 34 | 7 21 | 10 18 | 9 7 | 4 39 | 7 15 | 10 7 | 4 54 | 7 0 | 9 49 | 9 12 |
| 148 | 28 | Th .. | 11 57 0 | 4 20 | 7 35 | 11 25 | 4 28 | 7 27 | 11 6 | 1 39 | 4 33 | 7 22 | 11 0 | 9 49 | 4 38 | 7 16 | 10 54 | 4 54 | 7 01 | 10 35 | 9 53 |
| 149 | 29 | Fr .. | 11 57 8 | 4 19 | 7 35 | 11 56 | 4 27 | 7 28 | 11 41 | 2 26 | 4 32 | 7 23 | 11 36 | 10 38 | 4 38 | 7 17 | 11 31 | 4 54 | 7 01 | 11 16 | 10 42 |
| 150 | 30 | Sa .. | 11 57 16 | 4 18 | 7 36 | mo. | 4 27 | 7 28 | mo. | 3 16 | 4 32 | 7 23 | mo. | 11 31 | 4 37 | 7 17 | mo. | 4 53 | 7 02 | 11 51 | 11 32 |
| 151 | 31 | S ... | 11 57 24 | 4 18 | 7 37 | 0 21 | 4 26 | 7 29 | 0 10 | 4 8 | 4 31 | 7 24 | 0 6 | 12 29 | 4 37 | 7 18 | 0 3 | 4 53 | 7 02 | mo. | 12 30 |

# 6th Month. JUNE, 1914. 30 Days.

**Moon's Phases.** Standard Time.

| | D. | Inter-Col. H. M. | Eastern. H. M. | Central. H. M. | Mountain. H. M. | Pacific. H. M. | Alaskan. H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☽ First Quarter. | 1 | 10 3 | 9 3 | 8 3 | 7 3 | 6 3 | 5 3 |
| ○ Full Moon.... | 8 | 1 18 | 0 18 | 11 18* | 10 18* | 9 18* | 8 18* |
| ☾ Last Quarter. | 15 | 10 20 | 9 20 | 8 20 | 7 20 | 6 20 | 5 20 |
| ● New Moon.... | 23 | 11 33 | 10 33 | 9 33 | 8 33 | 7 33 | 6 33 |
| ☽ First Quarter. | 30 | 3 24 | 2 24 | 1 24 | 0 24 | 11 24 | 10 24 |

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others a. m. *7th.

| Day of year | Day of month | Day of week | Sun in meridian. Mean local time. | Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., Ne. B. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash. N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. Boston. | Calendar for N. York City; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. N. Y. | Cal. for Wash., D. C. Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind. S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan. Cent. Col., C. Utah C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. Charleston. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | H. M. S. | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M |
| 152 | 1 | Mo .. | 11 57 32 | 4 17 | 7 38 | 0 41 | 4 25 | 7 30 | 0 35 | 5 4 | 4 31 | 7 24 | 0 33 | 1 31 | 4 36 | 7 19 | 0 31 | 4 52 | 7 03 | 0 24 | 1 30 |
| 153 | 2 | Tu .. | 11 57 41 | 4 17 | 7 39 | 0 58 | 4 25 | 7 30 | 0 56 | 6 2 | 4 30 | 7 25 | 0 55 | 2 34 | 4 36 | 7 19 | 0 54 | 4 52 | 7 03 | 0 52 | 2 30 |
| 154 | 3 | W .. | 11 57 51 | 4 16 | 7 40 | 1 17 | 4 25 | 7 31 | 1 19 | 6 28 | 4 30 | 7 26 | 1 20 | 3 37 | 4 36 | 7 20 | 1 21 | 4 52 | 7 04 | 1 23 | 3 33 |
| 155 | 4 | Th .. | 11 58 1 | 4 16 | 7 40 | 1 35 | 4 24 | 7 32 | 1 41 | 7 28 | 4 30 | 7 26 | 1 43 | 4 37 | 4 35 | 7 21 | 1 45 | 4 52 | 7 04 | 1 52 | 4 33 |
| 156 | 5 | Fr .. | 11 58 11 | 4 15 | 7 41 | 1 56 | 4 24 | 7 32 | 2 7 | 8 27 | 4 29 | 7 27 | 2 11 | 5 33 | 4 35 | 7 21 | 2 15 | 4 52 | 7 05 | 2 26 | 5 31 |
| 157 | 6 | Sa .. | 11 58 21 | 4 15 | 7 42 | 2 24 | 4 24 | 7 33 | 2 39 | 9 24 | 4 29 | 7 28 | 2 45 | 6 3 | 4 35 | 7 22 | 2 50 | 4 51 | 7 05 | 3 6 | 5 55 |
| 158 | 7 | S ... | 11 58 32 | 4 15 | 7 43 | 3 0 | 4 23 | 7 33 | 3 20 | 10 21 | 4 29 | 7 29 | 3 26 | 7 1 | 4 34 | 7 23 | 3 33 | 4 51 | 7 06 | 3 52 | 6 50 |
| 159 | 8 | Mo .. | 11 58 43 | 4 14 | 7 43 | rises | 4 23 | 7 34 | rises | 11 14 | 4 29 | 7 29 | rises | 7 58 | 4 34 | 7 23 | rises | 4 51 | 7 06 | rises | 7 43 |
| 160 | 9 | Tu .. | 11 58 54 | 4 14 | 7 44 | 10 4 | 4 23 | 7 35 | 9 43 | 12 6 | 4 28 | 7 30 | 9 37 | 8 51 | 4 34 | 7 24 | 9 30 | 4 51 | 7 07 | 9 9 | 8 35 |
| 161 | 10 | W .. | 11 59 6 | 4 14 | 7 44 | 10 43 | 4 23 | 7 36 | 10 25 | 12 56 | 4 28 | 7 30 | 10 19 | 9 44 | 4 34 | 7 24 | 10 13 | 4 51 | 7 07 | 9 55 | 9 28 |
| 162 | 11 | Th .. | 11 59 17 | 4 14 | 7 45 | 11 10 | 4 22 | 7 36 | 10 56 | 1 48 | 4 28 | 7 31 | 10 52 | 10 38 | 4 34 | 7 25 | 10 47 | 4 51 | 7 08 | 10 33 | 10 20 |
| 163 | 12 | Fr .. | 11 59 30 | 4 14 | 7 46 | 11 31 | 4 22 | 7 37 | 11 21 | 2 40 | 4 28 | 7 31 | 11 18 | 11 29 | 4 34 | 7 25 | 11 14 | 4 51 | 7 08 | 11 4 | 11 13 |
| 164 | 13 | Sa .. | 11 59 42 | 4 14 | 7 46 | 11 46 | 4 22 | 7 37 | 11 41 | 3 33 | 4 28 | 7 32 | 11 39 | 12 22 | 4 34 | 7 26 | 11 37 | 4 51 | 7 08 | 11 30 | 12 8 |
| 165 | 14 | S ... | 11 59 54 | 4 13 | 7 47 | mo. | 4 22 | 7 38 | 11 59 | 4 24 | 4 28 | 7 32 | 11 58 | 1 14 | 4 34 | 7 26 | 11 57 | 4 51 | 7 09 | 11 55 | 12 59 |
| 166 | 15 | Mo .. | 12 0 7 | 4 13 | 7 47 | 0 1 | 4 22 | 7 38 | mo. | 5 17 | 4 28 | 7 32 | mo. | 2 6 | 4 34 | 7 26 | mo. | 4 51 | 7 09 | mo. | 1 50 |
| 167 | 16 | Tu .. | 12 0 20 | 4 13 | 7 47 | 0 16 | 4 22 | 7 38 | 0 17 | 6 8 | 4 28 | 7 33 | 0 17 | 2 57 | 4 34 | 7 27 | 0 18 | 4 51 | 7 09 | 0 19 | 2 40 |
| 168 | 17 | W .. | 12 0 32 | 4 13 | 7 48 | 0 30 | 4 22 | 7 39 | 0 35 | 6 32 | 4 28 | 7 33 | 0 37 | 3 44 | 4 34 | 7 27 | 0 39 | 4 51 | 7 10 | 0 44 | 3 30 |
| 169 | 18 | Th .. | 12 0 45 | 4 14 | 7 48 | 0 47 | 4 22 | 7 39 | 0 55 | 7 24 | 4 28 | 7 33 | 0 58 | 4 29 | 4 34 | 7 28 | 1 0 | 4 51 | 7 10 | 1 9 | 4 19 |
| 170 | 19 | Fr .. | 12 0 59 | 4 14 | 7 48 | 1 5 | 4 22 | 7 39 | 1 17 | 8 15 | 4 28 | 7 34 | 1 21 | 5 10 | 4 34 | 7 28 | 1 25 | 4 52 | 7 10 | 1 38 | 5 5 |
| 171 | 20 | Sa .. | 12 1 12 | 4 14 | 7 49 | 1 28 | 4 23 | 7 40 | 1 44 | 9 3 | 4 29 | 7 34 | 1 49 | 5 38 | 4 34 | 7 28 | 1 54 | 4 52 | 7 11 | 2 11 | 5 48 |
| 172 | 21 | S ... | 12 1 25 | 4 14 | 7 49 | 2 0 | 4 23 | 7 40 | 2 19 | 9 46 | 4 29 | 7 34 | 2 26 | 6 18 | 4 34 | 7 28 | 2 32 | 4 52 | 7 11 | 2 51 | 6 11 |
| 173 | 22 | Mo .. | 12 1 38 | 4 14 | 7 49 | 2 39 | 4 23 | 7 40 | 3 1 | 10 28 | 4 29 | 7 34 | 3 8 | 6 54 | 4 35 | 7 28 | 3 15 | 4 52 | 7 11 | 3 36 | 6 53 |
| 174 | 23 | Tu .. | 12 1 54 | 4 15 | 7 49 | sets | 4 23 | 7 40 | sets | 11 8 | 4 29 | 7 34 | sets | 7 34 | 4 35 | 7 29 | sets | 4 52 | 7 11 | sets | 7 34 |
| 175 | 24 | W .. | 12 2 4 | 4 15 | 7 49 | 9 25 | 4 23 | 7 40 | 9 5 | 11 52 | 4 29 | 7 35 | 8 59 | 8 14 | 4 35 | 7 29 | 8 52 | 4 53 | 7 11 | 8 33 | 8 16 |
| 176 | 25 | Th .. | 12 2 17 | 4 15 | 7 49 | 9 59 | 4 24 | 7 41 | 9 43 | 12 34 | 4 30 | 7 35 | 9 38 | 8 56 | 4 35 | 7 29 | 9 33 | 4 53 | 7 11 | 9 17 | 8 57 |
| 177 | 26 | Fr .. | 12 2 30 | 4 16 | 7 49 | 10 25 | 4 24 | 7 41 | 10 13 | 1 19 | 4 30 | 7 35 | 10 9 | 9 42 | 4 36 | 7 29 | 10 5 | 4 53 | 7 12 | 9 53 | 9 42 |
| 178 | 27 | Sa .. | 12 2 42 | 4 16 | 7 49 | 10 48 | 4 24 | 7 41 | 10 40 | 2 6 | 4 30 | 7 35 | 10 38 | 10 29 | 4 36 | 7 29 | 10 35 | 4 54 | 7 12 | 10 26 | 10 30 |
| 179 | 28 | S ... | 12 2 55 | 4 17 | 7 49 | 11 4 | 4 25 | 7 40 | 11 1 | 2 56 | 4 31 | 7 35 | 11 0 | 11 18 | 4 37 | 7 29 | 10 59 | 4 54 | 7 12 | 10 55 | 11 20 |
| 180 | 29 | Mo .. | 12 3 7 | 4 17 | 7 49 | 11 22 | 4 25 | 7 40 | 11 23 | 3 46 | 4 31 | 7 35 | 11 23 | 12 10 | 4 37 | 7 29 | 11 24 | 4 54 | 7 12 | 11 25 | 12 12 |
| 181 | 30 | Tu .. | 12 3 19 | 4 18 | 7 49 | 11 42 | 4 26 | 7 40 | 11 46 | 4 36 | 4 31 | 7 35 | 11 48 | 1 6 | 4 37 | 7 29 | 11 50 | 4 55 | 7 12 | 11 55 | 1 8 |

# 7th Month. JULY, 1914. 31 Days.

| Moon's Phases. | D. | Inter-Col. H.M. | Eastern. H.M. | Central. H.M. | Mountain. H.M. | Pacific. H.M. | Alaskan. H.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Standard Time. | | | | | | | |
| ○ Full Moon.... | 7 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 |
| ☾ Last Quarter. | 15 | 3 32 | 2 32 | 1 32 | 0 32 | 11 32* | 10 32* |
| ● New Moon.... | 22 | 10 38 | 9 38 | 8 38 | 7 38 | 6 38 | 5 38 |
| ☽ First Quarter. | 29 | 7 51 | 6 51 | 5 51 | 4 51 | 3 51 | 2 51 |

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others a. m. *14th.

| Day of year | Day of month | Day of week | Sun in meridian. Mean local time. | Calendar for Me., N.S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. Boston. | Calendar for N. York City; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. N. Y. | Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises. | Sun sets | Moon sets and rises. | Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. Charleston. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | H.M.S. | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M | H.M |
| 182 | 1 | W .. | 12 3 31 | 4 18 | 7 49 | 12 0 | 4 26 | 7 40 | mo. | 5 41 | 4 32 | 7 35 | mo. | 2 5 | 4 38 | 7 29 | mo. | 4 55 | 7 12 | mo. | 2 10 |
| 183 | 2 | Th .. | 12 3 43 | 4 19 | 7 49 | mo. | 4 26 | 7 40 | 0 10 | 6 8 | 4 32 | 7 35 | 0 13 | 3 7 | 4 38 | 7 29 | 0 16 | 4 55 | 7 12 | 0 26 | 3 14 |
| 184 | 3 | Fr .. | 12 3 54 | 4 19 | 7 49 | 0 24 | 4 27 | 7 40 | 0 38 | 7 12 | 4 33 | 7 34 | 0 42 | 4 11 | 4 39 | 7 29 | 0 47 | 4 56 | 7 12 | 1 1 | 4 17 |
| 185 | 4 | Sa .. | 12 4 5 | 4 20 | 7 48 | 0 55 | 4 28 | 7 40 | 1 13 | 8 13 | 4 33 | 7 34 | 1 19 | 5 12 | 4 39 | 7 28 | 1 25 | 4 56 | 7 11 | 1 44 | 5 16 |
| 186 | 5 | S ... | 12 4 15 | 4 21 | 7 48 | 1 38 | 4 29 | 7 39 | 2 0 | 9 14 | 4 34 | 7 34 | 2 5 | 5 51 | 4 40 | 7 28 | 2 14 | 4 57 | 7 11 | 2 35 | 5 39 |
| 187 | 6 | Mo .. | 12 4 26 | 4 21 | 7 48 | 2 35 | 4 29 | 7 39 | 2 58 | 10 12 | 4 35 | 7 34 | 3 5 | 6 54 | 4 41 | 7 28 | 3 12 | 4 57 | 7 11 | 3 35 | 6 37 |
| 188 | 7 | Tu .. | 12 4 36 | 4 22 | 7 47 | rises | 4 30 | 7 39 | rises | 11 6 | 4 35 | 7 33 | rises | 7 50 | 4 41 | 7 28 | rises | 4 58 | 7 11 | rises | 7 32 |
| 189 | 8 | W .. | 12 4 45 | 4 23 | 7 47 | 9 10 | 4 30 | 7 38 | 8 55 | 11 57 | 4 36 | 7 33 | 8 49 | 8 42 | 4 42 | 7 27 | 8 44 | 4 58 | 7 11 | 8 28 | 8 23 |
| 190 | 9 | Th .. | 12 4 55 | 4 24 | 7 46 | 9 32 | 4 31 | 7 38 | 9 21 | 12 46 | 4 37 | 7 33 | 9 17 | 9 31 | 4 42 | 7 27 | 9 13 | 4 59 | 7 11 | 9 2 | 9 12 |
| 191 | 10 | Fr .. | 12 5 3 | 4 25 | 7 46 | 9 51 | 4 32 | 7 38 | 9 44 | 1 32 | 4 37 | 7 32 | 9 41 | 10 18 | 4 43 | 7 27 | 9 39 | 4 59 | 7 10 | 9 31 | 10 0 |
| 192 | 11 | Sa .. | 12 5 12 | 4 26 | 7 45 | 10 7 | 4 33 | 7 37 | 10 3 | 2 18 | 4 38 | 7 32 | 10 2 | 11 0 | 4 44 | 7 26 | 9 59 | 5 00 | 7 10 | 9 57 | 10 45 |
| 193 | 12 | S ... | 12 5 20 | 4 27 | 7 45 | 10 21 | 4 33 | 7 37 | 10 21 | 3 2 | 4 39 | 7 31 | 10 21 | 11 43 | 4 44 | 7 26 | 10 21 | 5 00 | 7 10 | 10 21 | 11 29 |
| 194 | 13 | Mo .. | 12 5 27 | 4 27 | 7 44 | 10 35 | 4 34 | 7 36 | 10 39 | 3 57 | 4 39 | 7 31 | 10 40 | 12 26 | 4 45 | 7 26 | 10 41 | 5 01 | 7 09 | 10 45 | 12 3 |
| 195 | 14 | Tu .. | 12 5 34 | 4 28 | 7 43 | 10 51 | 4 35 | 7 36 | 10 59 | 4 34 | 4 40 | 7 30 | 11 1 | 1 9 | 4 46 | 7 25 | 11 3 | 5 02 | 7 09 | 11 11 | 12 56 |
| 196 | 15 | W .. | 12 5 41 | 4 29 | 7 43 | 11 8 | 4 36 | 7 35 | 11 19 | 5 22 | 4 41 | 7 30 | 11 22 | 1 53 | 4 46 | 7 24 | 11 26 | 5 02 | 7 09 | 11 37 | 1 42 |
| 197 | 16 | Th .. | 12 5 47 | 4 30 | 7 42 | 11 30 | 4 37 | 7 34 | 11 44 | 6 11 | 4 42 | 7 29 | 11 49 | 2 42 | 4 47 | 7 24 | 11 54 | 5 03 | 7 08 | mo. | 2 33 |
| 198 | 17 | Fr .. | 12 5 53 | 4 30 | 7 41 | 11 59 | 4 37 | 7 34 | mo. | 6 37 | 4 43 | 7 29 | mo. | 3 32 | 4 48 | 7 23 | mo. | 5 03 | 7 08 | 0 9 | 3 27 |
| 199 | 18 | Sa .. | 12 5 58 | 4 31 | 7 40 | mo. | 4 38 | 7 33 | 0 17 | 7 32 | 4 44 | 7 28 | 0 23 | 4 22 | 4 49 | 7 23 | 0 29 | 5 04 | 7 07 | 0 47 | 4 20 |
| 200 | 19 | S ... | 12 6 3 | 4 32 | 7 40 | 0 35 | 4 39 | 7 32 | 0 56 | 8 23 | 4 44 | 7 27 | 1 2 | 5 12 | 4 50 | 7 22 | 1 9 | 5 05 | 7 07 | 1 26 | 5 10 |
| 201 | 20 | Mo .. | 12 6 7 | 4 33 | 7 39 | 1 21 | 4 40 | 7 31 | 1 44 | 9 18 | 4 45 | 7 26 | 1 51 | 5 38 | 4 51 | 7 21 | 1 58 | 5 05 | 7 06 | 2 20 | 5 32 |
| 202 | 21 | Tu .. | 12 6 10 | 4 34 | 7 38 | 2 20 | 4 41 | 7 30 | 2 42 | 10 0 | 4 46 | 7 26 | 2 49 | 6 29 | 4 52 | 7 21 | 2 56 | 5 06 | 7 06 | 3 17 | 6 23 |
| 203 | 22 | W .. | 12 6 13 | 4 35 | 7 37 | 3 32 | 4 42 | 7 30 | 3 51 | 10 46 | 4 47 | 7 25 | 3 57 | 7 16 | 4 52 | 7 20 | 4 3 | 5 06 | 7 05 | 4 22 | 7 10 |
| 204 | 23 | Th .. | 12 6 16 | 4 36 | 7 36 | sets | 4 43 | 7 29 | sets | 11 32 | 4 48 | 7 24 | sets | 8 0 | 4 53 | 7 19 | sets | 5 07 | 7 05 | sets | 7 56 |
| 205 | 24 | Fr .. | 12 6 18 | 4 37 | 7 35 | 8 51 | 4 44 | 7 28 | 8 42 | 12 17 | 4 48 | 7 23 | 8 39 | 8 44 | 4 54 | 7 18 | 8 36 | 5 08 | 7 04 | 8 27 | 8 40 |
| 206 | 25 | Sa .. | 12 6 1[illegible] | 4 39 | 7 34 | 9 9 | 4 45 | 7 27 | 9 5 | 1 3 | 4 49 | 7 23 | 9 3 | 9 27 | 4 55 | 7 18 | 9 2 | 5 08 | 7 04 | 8 57 | 9 28 |
| 207 | 26 | S ... | 12 6 20 | 4 40 | 7 33 | 9 28 | 4 46 | 7 26 | 9 28 | 1 47 | 4 50 | 7 22 | 9 28 | 10 13 | 4 56 | 7 17 | 9 28 | 5 09 | 7 03 | 9 27 | 10 15 |
| 208 | 27 | Mo .. | 12 6 20 | 4 41 | 7 32 | 9 47 | 4 47 | 7 25 | 9 51 | 2 35 | 4 51 | 7 21 | 9 52 | 11 0 | 4 57 | 7 16 | 9 53 | 5 10 | 7 02 | 9 57 | 11 2 |
| 209 | 28 | Tu .. | 12 6 19 | 4 42 | 7 31 | 10 5 | 4 48 | 7 24 | 10 13 | 3 25 | 4 52 | 7 20 | 10 16 | 11 49 | 4 58 | 7 15 | 10 19 | 5 10 | 7 01 | 10 27 | 11 54 |
| 210 | 29 | W .. | 12 6 18 | 4 43 | 7 30 | 10 27 | 4 49 | 7 23 | 10 40 | 4 18 | 4 53 | 7 19 | 10 44 | 12 42 | 4 58 | 7 14 | 10 49 | 5 11 | 7 01 | 11 2 | 12 50 |
| 211 | 30 | Th .. | 12 6 16 | 4 44 | 7 28 | 11 0 | 4 50 | 7 22 | 11 16 | 5 16 | 4 54 | 7 18 | 11 21 | 1 40 | 4 59 | 7 13 | 11 26 | 5 12 | 7 00 | 11 42 | 1 52 |
| 212 | 31 | Fr .. | 12 6 14 | 4 45 | 7 27 | 11 35 | 4 51 | 7 21 | 11 55 | 6 16 | 4 55 | 7 17 | mo. | 2 45 | 4 59 | 7 12 | mo. | 5 12 | 6 59 | mo. | 2 58 |

# 8th Month. AUGUST, 1914. 31 Days.

| Moon's Phases. | Standard Time. | D. | Inter-Col. H.M. | Eastern. H.M. | Central. H.M. | Mountain. H.M. | Pacific. H.M. | Alaskan. H.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☽ Full Moon.... | | 5 | 8 41 | 7 41 | 6 41 | 5 41 | 4 41 | 3 41 |
| ☾ Last Quarter. | | 13 | 8 56 | 7 56 | 6 56 | 5 56 | 4 56 | 3 56 |
| ● New Moon.... | | 21 | 8 26 | 7 26 | 6 26 | 5 26 | 4 26 | 3 26 |
| ☽ First Quarter. | | 27 | 0 52* | 11 52 | 10 52 | 9 52 | 8 52 | 7 52 |

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others a. m. *24th.

| Day of year | Day of month | Day of week | Sun in meridian. Mean local time. | Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. Boston. | Calendar for N. York City, So. New York, Conn., N. J., Pa., N. J., North ern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. N. Y. | Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North. Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. Charleston. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | H. M. S. | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M |
| 213 | 1 | Sa .. | 12 6 11 | 4 46 | 7 26 | mo. | 4 52 | 7 20 | mo. | 6 52 | 4 56 | 7 16 | 0 2 | 3 54 | 5 00 | 7 11 | 0 9 | 5 13 | 6 58 | 0 29 | 4 02 |
| 214 | 2 | S ... | 12 6 7 | 4 47 | 7 25 | 0 24 | 4 53 | 7 18 | 0 47 | 8 0 | 4 57 | 7 14 | 0 54 | 5 0 | 5 01 | 7 10 | 1 1 | 5 14 | 6 58 | 1 23 | 5 05 |
| 215 | 3 | Mo .. | 12 6 3 | 4 48 | 7 23 | 1 31 | 4 54 | 7 17 | 1 53 | 9 3 | 4 58 | 7 13 | 2 0 | 6 0 | 5 02 | 7 09 | 2 7 | 5 15 | 6 57 | 2 28 | 6 02 |
| 216 | 4 | Tu .. | 12 5 58 | 4 50 | 7 22 | 2 41 | 4 55 | 7 16 | 3 0 | 10 2 | 4 59 | 7 12 | 3 6 | 6 48 | 5 03 | 7 08 | 3 12 | 5 15 | 6 56 | 3 31 | 6 32 |
| 217 | 5 | W .. | 12 5 53 | 4 51 | 7 21 | rises | 4 56 | 7 15 | rises | 10 53 | 5 00 | 7 11 | rises | 7 40 | 5 04 | 7 07 | rises | 5 16 | 6 55 | rises | 7 23 |
| 218 | 6 | Th .. | 12 5 47 | 4 52 | 7 19 | 7 56 | 4 57 | 7 14 | 7 46 | 11 41 | 5 01 | 7 10 | 7 43 | 8 24 | 5 05 | 7 06 | 7 40 | 5 17 | 6 54 | 7 31 | 8 10 |
| 219 | 7 | Fr .. | 12 5 40 | 4 53 | 7 18 | 8 12 | 4 58 | 7 12 | 8 7 | 12 24 | 5 02 | 7 09 | 8 6 | 9 8 | 5 06 | 7 05 | 8 4 | 5 17 | 6 53 | 7 58 | 8 53 |
| 220 | 8 | Sa .. | 12 5 33 | 4 54 | 7 16 | 8 26 | 4 59 | 7 11 | 8 25 | 1 6 | 5 03 | 7 07 | 8 25 | 9 46 | 5 06 | 7 04 | 8 24 | 5 18 | 6 52 | 8 23 | 9 33 |
| 221 | 9 | S ... | 12 5 25 | 4 55 | 7 15 | 8 42 | 5 00 | 7 10 | 8 44 | 1 46 | 5 04 | 7 06 | 8 45 | 10 23 | 5 07 | 7 02 | 8 46 | 5 19 | 6 51 | 8 48 | 10 12 |
| 222 | 10 | Mo .. | 12 5 16 | 4 56 | 7 14 | 8 57 | 5 01 | 7 08 | 9 2 | 2 25 | 5 05 | 7 05 | 9 4 | 11 0 | 5 08 | 7 01 | 9 6 | 5 19 | 6 50 | 9 13 | 10 48 |
| 223 | 11 | Tu .. | 12 5 7 | 4 58 | 7 12 | 9 12 | 5 02 | 7 07 | 9 22 | 3 7 | 5 06 | 7 04 | 9 25 | 11 33 | 5 09 | 7 00 | 9 28 | 5 20 | 6 49 | 9 38 | 11 24 |
| 224 | 12 | W .. | 12 4 58 | 4 59 | 7 11 | 9 31 | 5 03 | 7 06 | 9 44 | 3 50 | 5 07 | 7 02 | 9 49 | 12 10 | 5 10 | 6 59 | 9 53 | 5 21 | 6 48 | 10 6 | 12 4 |
| 225 | 13 | Th .. | 12 4 48 | 5 00 | 7 09 | 9 56 | 5 04 | 7 04 | 10 13 | 4 36 | 5 08 | 7 01 | 10 18 | 12 51 | 5 11 | 6 58 | 10 24 | 5 21 | 6 47 | 10 41 | 12 50 |
| 226 | 14 | Fr .. | 12 4 37 | 5 01 | 7 07 | 10 28 | 5 05 | 7 03 | 10 48 | 5 25 | 5 09 | 7 00 | 10 55 | 1 39 | 5 12 | 6 56 | 11 1 | 5 22 | 6 46 | 11 21 | 1 40 |
| 227 | 15 | Sa .. | 12 4 26 | 5 02 | 7 06 | 11 8 | 5 06 | 7 01 | 11 31 | 6 18 | 5 10 | 6 58 | 11 38 | 2 34 | 5 13 | 6 54 | 11 46 | 5 23 | 6 45 | mo. | 2 38 |
| 228 | 16 | S ... | 12 4 14 | 5 04 | 7 04 | mo. | 5 07 | 7 00 | mo. | 6 48 | 5 11 | 6 57 | mo. | 3 35 | 5 14 | 6 53 | mo. | 5 23 | 6 44 | 0 7 | 3 38 |
| 229 | 17 | Mo .. | 12 4 2 | 5 05 | 7 03 | 0 4 | 5 08 | 6 58 | 0 27 | 7 47 | 5 12 | 6 55 | 0 34 | 4 34 | 5 15 | 6 52 | 0 41 | 5 24 | 6 43 | 1 3 | 4 35 |
| 230 | 18 | Tu .. | 12 3 50 | 5 06 | 7 01 | 1 11 | 5 10 | 6 57 | 1 31 | 8 41 | 5 13 | 6 54 | 1 38 | 5 30 | 5 16 | 6 51 | 1 45 | 5 25 | 6 42 | 2 5 | 5 28 |
| 231 | 19 | W .. | 12 3 37 | 5 07 | 7 00 | 2 25 | 5 11 | 6 55 | 2 42 | 9 31 | 5 14 | 6 53 | 2 48 | 6 2 | 5 17 | 6 50 | 2 54 | 5 25 | 6 41 | 3 11 | 5 55 |
| 232 | 20 | Th .. | 12 3 23 | 5 08 | 6 58 | 3 44 | 5 12 | 6 54 | 3 57 | 10 18 | 5 15 | 6 51 | 4 1 | 6 52 | 5 17 | 6 48 | 4 5 | 5 26 | 6 40 | 4 19 | 6 45 |
| 233 | 21 | Fr .. | 12 3 9 | 5 09 | 6 56 | sets | 5 13 | 6 52 | sets | 11 5 | 5 16 | 6 50 | sets | 7 39 | 5 18 | 6 47 | sets | 5 27 | 6 38 | sets | 7 33 |
| 234 | 22 | Sa .. | 12 2 54 | 5 11 | 6 55 | 7 34 | 5 14 | 6 51 | 7 32 | 11 51 | 5 17 | 6 48 | 7 31 | 8 22 | 5 19 | 6 45 | 7 30 | 5 28 | 6 37 | 7 28 | 8 20 |
| 235 | 23 | S ... | 12 2 39 | 5 12 | 6 53 | 7 53 | 5 15 | 6 49 | 7 55 | 12 36 | 5 17 | 6 47 | 7 56 | 9 6 | 5 20 | 6 44 | 7 57 | 5 28 | 6 36 | 7 59 | 9 5 |
| 236 | 24 | Mo .. | 12 2 24 | 5 13 | 6 51 | 8 11 | 5 16 | 6 48 | 8 17 | 1 22 | 5 18 | 6 45 | 8 20 | 9 52 | 5 21 | 6 43 | 8 22 | 5 29 | 6 35 | 8 29 | 9 53 |
| 237 | 25 | Tu .. | 12 2 8 | 5 14 | 6 49 | 8 33 | 5 17 | 6 46 | 8 44 | 2 9 | 5 19 | 6 44 | 8 48 | 10 38 | 5 22 | 6 41 | 8 52 | 5 30 | 6 34 | 9 3 | 10 40 |
| 238 | 26 | W .. | 12 1 51 | 5 15 | 6 48 | 8 58 | 5 18 | 6 44 | 9 14 | 3 2 | 5 20 | 6 42 | 9 19 | 11 27 | 5 23 | 6 40 | 9 25 | 5 30 | 6 32 | 9 41 | 11 34 |
| 239 | 27 | Th .. | 12 1 35 | 5 17 | 6 46 | 9 34 | 5 19 | 6 43 | 9 54 | 3 56 | 5 21 | 6 41 | 10 0 | 12 20 | 5 24 | 6 38 | 10 7 | 5 31 | 6 31 | 10 26 | 12 31 |
| 240 | 28 | Fr .. | 12 1 17 | 5 18 | 6 44 | 10 19 | 5 20 | 6 41 | 10 42 | 4 54 | 5 22 | 6 39 | 10 49 | 1 22 | 5 25 | 6 37 | 10 57 | 5 32 | 6 30 | 11 18 | 1 35 |
| 241 | 29 | Sa .. | 12 1 0 | 5 19 | 6 42 | 11 20 | 5 21 | 6 39 | 11 43 | 5 57 | 5 23 | 6 37 | 11 50 | 2 32 | 6 26 | 6 35 | 11 58 | 5 32 | 6 29 | mo. | 2 43 |
| 242 | 30 | S ... | 12 0 42 | 5 20 | 6 41 | mo. | 5 22 | 6 38 | mo. | 6 41 | 5 24 | 6 36 | mo. | 3 44 | 5 26 | 6 34 | mo. | 5 33 | 6 28 | 0 19 | 3 52 |
| 243 | 31 | Mo .. | 12 0 24 | 5 21 | 6 39 | 0 31 | 5 23 | 6 36 | 0 51 | 7 49 | 5 25 | 6 34 | 0 58 | 4 50 | 5 27 | 6 32 | 1 4 | 5 33 | 6 26 | 1 24 | 4 55 |

# 9th Month. SEPTEMBER, 1914. 30 Days.

| Moon's Phases. | D. | Standard Time. H.M. | Inter-Col. H.M. | Eastern. H.M. | Central. H.M. | Mountain. H.M. | Pacific. H.M. | Alaskan. H.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☺ Full Moon.... | 4 | 10 1 | 9 1 | 8 1 | 7 1 | 6 1 | 5 1 |
| ☾ Last Quarter. | 12 | 1 48 | 0 48 | 11 48 | 10 48 | 9 48 | 8 48 |
| ● New Moon.... | 19 | 5 33 | 4 33 | 3 33 | 2 33 | 1 33 | 0 33 |
| ☽ First Quarter. | 26 | 8 3 | 7 3 | 6 3 | 5 3 | 4 3 | 3 3 |

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others a. m.

| Day of year | Day of month | Day of week | Sun in meridian. Mean local time. H.M.S. | Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., Nc. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises. H.M | Sun sets. H.M | Moon sets and rises. H.M | Calendar for Boston Mon., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises. H.M | Sun sets. H.M | Moon sets and rises. H.M | H. W. Boston. H.M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 244 | 1 | Tu .. | 12 0 5 | 5 22 | 6 37 | 1 46 | 5 24 | 6 35 | 2 3 | 8 53 |
| 245 | 2 | W .. | 11 59 46 | 5 24 | 6 35 | 3 0 | 5 26 | 6 33 | 3 13 | 9 47 |
| 246 | 3 | Th .. | 11 59 27 | 5 25 | 6 33 | 4 14 | 5 27 | 6 31 | 4 22 | 10 36 |
| 247 | 4 | Fr .. | 11 59 7 | 5 26 | 6 32 | rises | 5 28 | 6 29 | rises | 11 18 |
| 248 | 5 | Sa .. | 11 58 48 | 5 27 | 6 30 | 6 48 | 5 29 | 6 28 | 6 48 | 11 59 |
| 249 | 6 | S ... | 11 58 28 | 5 28 | 6 28 | 7 2 | 5 30 | 6 26 | 7 7 | 12 36 |
| 250 | 7 | Mo .. | 11 58 7 | 5 29 | 6 26 | 7 18 | 5 31 | 6 24 | 7 25 | 1 11 |
| 251 | 8 | Tu .. | 11 57 47 | 5 31 | 6 24 | 7 35 | 5 32 | 6 22 | 7 47 | 1 48 |
| 252 | 9 | W .. | 11 57 27 | 5 32 | 6 22 | 7 59 | 5 33 | 6 21 | 8 14 | 2 27 |
| 253 | 10 | Th .. | 11 57 6 | 5 33 | 6 20 | 8 26 | 5 34 | 6 19 | 8 45 | 3 7 |
| 254 | 11 | Fr .. | 11 56 45 | 5 34 | 6 19 | 9 3 | 5 35 | 6 17 | 9 25 | 3 52 |
| 255 | 12 | Sa .. | 11 56 24 | 5 35 | 6 17 | 9 52 | 5 36 | 6 15 | 10 15 | 4 42 |
| 256 | 13 | S ... | 11 56 3 | 5 37 | 6 15 | 10 2 | 5 37 | 6 14 | 11 14 | 5 32 |
| 257 | 14 | Mo .. | 11 55 42 | 5 38 | 6 13 | 12 0 | 5 38 | 6 12 | mo. | 6 11 |
| 258 | 15 | Tu .. | 11 55 21 | 5 39 | 6 11 | mo. | 5 39 | 6 10 | 0 19 | 7 12 |
| 259 | 16 | W .. | 11 55 0 | 5 40 | 6 09 | 1 16 | 5 40 | 6 08 | 1 31 | 8 8 |
| 260 | 17 | Th .. | 11 54 38 | 5 41 | 6 07 | 2 36 | 5 41 | 6 07 | 2 47 | 9 0 |
| 261 | 18 | Fr .. | 11 54 17 | 5 42 | 6 05 | 3 56 | 5 43 | 6 05 | 4 2 | 9 49 |
| 262 | 19 | Sa .. | 11 53 56 | 5 44 | 6 03 | 5 18 | 5 44 | 6 03 | 5 20 | 10 37 |
| 263 | 20 | S ... | 11 53 35 | 5 45 | 6 01 | sets | 5 45 | 6 01 | sets | 11 23 |
| 264 | 21 | Mo .. | 11 53 13 | 5 46 | 6 00 | 6 34 | 5 46 | 6 00 | 6 44 | 12 9 |
| 265 | 22 | Tu .. | 11 52 53 | 5 47 | 5 58 | 7 0 | 5 47 | 5 58 | 7 14 | 12 57 |
| 266 | 23 | W .. | 11 52 33 | 5 48 | 5 56 | 7 31 | 5 48 | 5 56 | 7 50 | 1 46 |
| 267 | 24 | Th .. | 11 52 11 | 5 50 | 5 55 | 8 18 | 5 49 | 5 54 | 8 39 | 2 38 |
| 268 | 25 | Fr .. | 11 51 51 | 5 51 | 5 52 | 9 13 | 5 50 | 5 53 | 9 36 | 3 34 |
| 269 | 26 | Sa .. | 11 51 30 | 5 52 | 5 50 | 10 22 | 5 51 | 5 51 | 10 43 | 4 33 |
| 270 | 27 | S ... | 11 51 10 | 5 53 | 5 48 | 11 35 | 5 52 | 5 49 | 11 53 | 5 38 |
| 271 | 28 | Mo .. | 11 50 49 | 5 54 | 5 47 | mo. | 5 53 | 5 47 | mo. | 6 26 |
| 272 | 29 | Tu .. | 11 50 29 | 5 56 | 5 45 | 0 51 | 5 54 | 5 46 | 1 5 | 7 33 |
| 273 | 30 | W .. | 11 50 10 | 5 57 | 5 43 | 2 3 | 5 56 | 5 44 | 2 13 | 8 34 |

| Day of year | Calendar for New York City; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises. H.M | Sun sets. H.M | Moon sets and rises. H.M | H. W. N. Y. H.M | Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Md., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises. H.M | Sun sets. H.M | Moon sets and rises. H.M | Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North. Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises. H.M | Sun sets. H.M | Moon sets and rises. H.M | H. W. Charleston. H.M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 244 | 5 26 | 6 33 | 2 8 | 5 48 | 5 28 | 6 31 | 2 14 | 5 34 | 6 25 | 2 30 | 5 50 |
| 245 | 5 27 | 6 31 | 3 17 | 6 34 | 5 29 | 6 29 | 3 22 | 5 35 | 6 24 | 3 35 | 6 22 |
| 246 | 5 28 | 6 29 | 4 25 | 7 18 | 5 30 | 6 28 | 4 28 | 5 35 | 6 22 | 4 37 | 7 8 |
| 247 | 5 29 | 6 28 | rises | 7 58 | 5 31 | 6 26 | rises | 5 36 | 6 21 | rises | 7 50 |
| 248 | 5 30 | 6 26 | 6 49 | 8 34 | 5 32 | 6 25 | 6 49 | 5 37 | 6 20 | 6 50 | 8 28 |
| 249 | 5 31 | 6 25 | 7 8 | 9 10 | 5 33 | 6 23 | 7 10 | 5 37 | 6 19 | 7 14 | 9 2 |
| 250 | 5 32 | 6 23 | 7 28 | 9 41 | 5 34 | 6 22 | 7 31 | 5 38 | 6 17 | 7 40 | 9 35 |
| 251 | 5 33 | 6 21 | 7 51 | 10 13 | 5 35 | 6 21 | 7 55 | 5 39 | 6 16 | 8 7 | 10 8 |
| 252 | 5 34 | 6 20 | 8 19 | 10 44 | 5 35 | 6 20 | 8 24 | 5 39 | 6 15 | 8 40 | 10 40 |
| 253 | 5 35 | 6 18 | 8 51 | 11 22 | 5 36 | 6 18 | 8 58 | 5 40 | 6 13 | 9 17 | 11 20 |
| 254 | 5 36 | 6 16 | 9 31 | 12 6 | 5 37 | 6 17 | 9 39 | 5 41 | 6 12 | 10 0 | 12 3 |
| 255 | 5 37 | 6 15 | 10 22 | 12 54 | 5 38 | 6 15 | 10 29 | 5 41 | 6 11 | 10 51 | 12 56 |
| 256 | 5 38 | 6 13 | 11 20 | 1 52 | 5 39 | 6 14 | 11 28 | 5 42 | 6 09 | 11 49 | 1 55 |
| 257 | 5 39 | 6 11 | mo. | 2 54 | 5 40 | 6 12 | mo. | 5 43 | 6 08 | mo. | 2 58 |
| 258 | 5 40 | 6 09 | 0 25 | 3 57 | 5 41 | 6 10 | 0 32 | 5 43 | 6 01 | 0 51 | 3 58 |
| 259 | 5 41 | 6 08 | 1 36 | 4 57 | 5 42 | 6 09 | 1 41 | 5 44 | 6 05 | 1 59 | 4 57 |
| 260 | 5 42 | 6 06 | 2 51 | 5 52 | 5 43 | 6 07 | 2 54 | 5 45 | 6 04 | 3 6 | 5 52 |
| 261 | 5 43 | 6 04 | 4 4 | 6 22 | 5 44 | 6 06 | 4 7 | 5 45 | 6 02 | 4 13 | 6 20 |
| 262 | 5 44 | 6 03 | 5 21 | 7 10 | 5 44 | 6 04 | 5 21 | 5 46 | 6 01 | 5 23 | 7 8 |
| 263 | 5 45 | 6 01 | sets | 7 56 | 5 45 | 6 02 | sets | 5 46 | 6 00 | sets | 7 53 |
| 264 | 5 46 | 5 59 | 6 47 | 8 41 | 5 46 | 6 01 | 6 50 | 5 47 | 5 58 | 7 0 | 8 40 |
| 265 | 5 47 | 5 58 | 7 19 | 9 28 | 5 47 | 5 59 | 7 24 | 5 48 | 5 57 | 7 38 | 9 28 |
| 266 | 5 48 | 5 56 | 7 56 | 10 18 | 5 48 | 5 58 | 8 2 | 5 48 | 5 56 | 8 21 | 10 20 |
| 267 | 5 49 | 5 54 | 8 46 | 11 18 | 5 49 | 5 56 | 8 53 | 5 49 | 5 54 | 9 14 | 11 14 |
| 268 | 5 50 | 5 53 | 9 43 | 12 4 | 5 50 | 5 54 | 9 50 | 5 50 | 5 53 | 10 12 | 12 12 |
| 269 | 5 51 | 5 52 | 10 49 | 1 10 | 5 51 | 5 53 | 10 56 | 5 50 | 5 52 | 11 17 | 1 17 |
| 270 | 5 52 | 5 50 | 11 59 | 2 22 | 5 52 | 5 51 | mo. | 5 51 | 5 50 | mo. | 2 26 |
| 271 | 5 53 | 5 48 | mo. | 3 33 | 5 53 | 5 50 | 0 5 | 5 52 | 5 49 | 0 23 | 3 35 |
| 272 | 5 54 | 5 46 | 1 9 | 4 37 | 5 54 | 5 48 | 1 14 | 5 52 | 5 48 | 1 28 | 4 38 |
| 273 | 5 54 | 5 44 | 2 16 | 5 31 | 5 55 | 5 46 | 2 19 | 5 53 | 5 46 | 2 30 | 5 32 |

# 10th Month. OCTOBER, 1914. 31 Days.

**Moon's Phases.** Standard Time.

| | D. | Inter-Col. H.M. | Eastern. H.M. | Central. H.M. | Mountain. H.M. | Pacific. H.M. | Alaskan. H.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ○ Full Moon.... | 4 | 1 59 | 0 59 | 11 59* | 10 59* | 9 59* | 8 59* |
| ☾ Last Quarter. | 12 | 5 33 | 4 33 | 3 33 | 2 13 | 1 33 | 0 33 |
| ● New Moon.... | 19 | 2 33 | 1 33 | 0 33 | 11 33† | 10 33† | 9 33† |
| ☽ First Quarter. | 26 | 6 44 | 5 44 | 4 44 | 3 44 | 2 44 | 1 44 |

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others a. m. *3d. †18th.

| Day of year | Day of month | Day of week | Sun in meridian. Mean local time. | Calendar for Me., N. B., Ont., Nc. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore. N. Idaho. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin. North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W Boston. | Calendar for N. York City: So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W N. Y. | Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. Charleston. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | H. M. S. | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M |
| 274 | 1 | Th .. | 11 49 50 | 5 58 | 5 40 | 3 16 | 5 57 | 5 42 | 3 21 | 9 27 | 5 56 | 5 43 | 3 23 | 6 10 | 5 55 | 5 43 | 3 25 | 5 54 | 5 45 | 3 32 | 6 20 |
| 275 | 2 | Fr .. | 11 49 31 | 5 59 | 5 39 | 4 22 | 5 58 | 5 40 | 4 24 | 10 12 | 5 57 | 5 41 | 4 25 | 6 48 | 5 56 | 5 42 | 4 26 | 5 54 | 5 44 | 4 28 | 6 44 |
| 276 | 3 | Sa .. | 11 49 12 | 6 01 | 5 37 | 5 27 | 5 59 | 5 39 | 5 26 | 10 51 | 5 58 | 5 39 | 5 25 | 7 24 | 5 57 | 5 40 | 5 25 | 5 55 | 5 42 | 5 23 | 7 21 |
| 277 | 4 | S ... | 11 48 53 | 6 02 | 5 35 | rises | 6 00 | 5 37 | rises | 11 27 | 5 59 | 5 38 | rises | 7 57 | 5 58 | 5 39 | rises | 5 56 | 5 41 | rises | 7 55 |
| 278 | 5 | Mo .. | 11 48 35 | 6 03 | 5 33 | 5 40 | 6 01 | 5 35 | 5 51 | 12 4 | 6 00 | 5 36 | 5 54 | 8 30 | 5 59 | 5 37 | 5 58 | 5 57 | 5 40 | 6 9 | 8 28 |
| 279 | 6 | Tu .. | 11 48 17 | 6 04 | 5 32 | 6 4 | 6 02 | 5 33 | 6 18 | 12 38 | 6 01 | 5 35 | 6 22 | 8 58 | 6 00 | 5 35 | 6 27 | 5 57 | 5 39 | 6 41 | 9 0 |
| 280 | 7 | W .. | 11 48 0 | 6 06 | 5 30 | 6 29 | 6 03 | 5 32 | 6 47 | 1 14 | 6 02 | 5 33 | 6 52 | 9 30 | 6 01 | 5 34 | 6 58 | 5 58 | 5 37 | 7 16 | 9 32 |
| 281 | 8 | Th .. | 11 47 42 | 6 07 | 5 28 | 7 3 | 6 04 | 5 30 | 7 23 | 1 51 | 6 03 | 5 31 | 7 30 | 10 3 | 6 02 | 5 32 | 7 37 | 5 59 | 5 36 | 7 57 | 10 6 |
| 282 | 9 | Fr .. | 11 47 26 | 6 08 | 5 26 | 7 46 | 6 06 | 5 28 | 8 9 | 2 29 | 6 04 | 5 30 | 8 16 | 10 42 | 6 03 | 5 31 | 8 24 | 6 00 | 5 35 | 8 45 | 10 45 |
| 283 | 10 | Sa .. | 11 47 10 | 6 09 | 5 25 | 8 38 | 6 07 | 5 27 | 9 1 | 3 12 | 6 05 | 5 28 | 9 8 | 11 26 | 6 04 | 5 29 | 9 16 | 6 00 | 5 33 | 9 37 | 11 29 |
| 284 | 11 | S ... | 11 46 54 | 6 11 | 5 23 | 9 35 | 6 08 | 5 25 | 9 57 | 4 3 | 6 07 | 5 27 | 10 3 | 12 16 | 6 05 | 5 28 | 10 11 | 6 01 | 5 32 | 10 32 | 12 21 |
| 285 | 12 | Mo .. | 11 46 39 | 6 12 | 5 21 | 10 54 | 6 09 | 5 23 | 11 11 | 5 1 | 6 08 | 5 25 | 11 17 | 1 14 | 6 06 | 5 26 | 11 22 | 6 02 | 5 31 | 11 39 | 1 18 |
| 286 | 13 | Tu .. | 11 46 24 | 6 13 | 5 19 | mo. | 6 10 | 5 22 | mo. | 6 3 | 6 09 | 5 23 | mo. | 2 20 | 6 07 | 5 25 | mo. | 6 02 | 5 30 | mo. | 2 22 |
| 287 | 14 | W .. | 11 46 10 | 6 14 | 5 18 | 0 9 | 6 11 | 5 20 | 0 23 | 6 38 | 6 10 | 5 22 | 0 26 | 3 26 | 6 08 | 5 23 | 0 30 | 6 03 | 5 29 | 0 44 | 3 27 |
| 288 | 15 | Th .. | 11 45 56 | 6 16 | 5 16 | 1 28 | 6 13 | 5 19 | 1 36 | 7 37 | 6 11 | 5 20 | 1 39 | 4 25 | 6 09 | 5 22 | 1 41 | 6 04 | 5 27 | 1 50 | 4 28 |
| 289 | 16 | Fr .. | 11 45 43 | 6 17 | 5 14 | 2 47 | 6 14 | 5 17 | 2 51 | 8 32 | 6 12 | 5 19 | 2 52 | 5 21 | 6 10 | 5 21 | 2 54 | 6 05 | 5 26 | 2 58 | 5 25 |
| 290 | 17 | Sa .. | 11 45 30 | 6 18 | 5 12 | 4 7 | 6 15 | 5 15 | 4 7 | 9 21 | 6 13 | 5 17 | 4 7 | 6 12 | 6 11 | 5 19 | 4 7 | 6 05 | 5 25 | 4 7 | 6 17 |
| 291 | 18 | S ... | 11 45 18 | 6 20 | 5 11 | 5 28 | 6 16 | 5 14 | 5 24 | 10 10 | 6 14 | 5 16 | 5 23 | 6 41 | 6 12 | 5 18 | 5 21 | 6 06 | 5 24 | 5 16 | 6 38 |
| 292 | 19 | Mo .. | 11 45 7 | 6 21 | 5 09 | sets | 6 17 | 5 12 | sets | 10 58 | 6 15 | 5 14 | sets | 7 30 | 6 13 | 5 16 | sets | 6 07 | 5 23 | sets | 7 28 |
| 293 | 20 | Tu .. | 11 44 56 | 6 22 | 5 07 | 5 29 | 6 18 | 5 11 | 5 45 | 11 46 | 6 16 | 5 13 | 5 50 | 8 16 | 6 14 | 5 15 | 5 56 | 6 08 | 5 22 | 6 12 | 8 18 |
| 294 | 21 | W .. | 11 44 46 | 6 23 | 5 06 | 6 8 | 6 20 | 5 09 | 6 29 | 12 35 | 6 18 | 5 12 | 6 35 | 9 6 | 6 15 | 5 14 | 6 42 | 6 09 | 5 21 | 7 2 | 9 10 |
| 295 | 22 | Th .. | 11 44 37 | 6 25 | 5 04 | 7 1 | 6 21 | 5 08 | 7 24 | 1 25 | 6 19 | 5 10 | 7 31 | 9 56 | 6 16 | 5 13 | 7 39 | 6 09 | 5 19 | 8 00 | 10 00 |
| 296 | 23 | Fr .. | 11 44 28 | 6 26 | 5 03 | 8 9 | 6 22 | 5 06 | 8 31 | 2 18 | 6 20 | 5 09 | 8 37 | 10 48 | 6 18 | 5 11 | 8 45 | 6 10 | 5 18 | 9 6 | 10 55 |
| 297 | 24 | Sa .. | 11 44 20 | 6 27 | 5 01 | 9 22 | 6 23 | 5 05 | 9 41 | 3 14 | 6 21 | 5 07 | 9 47 | 11 50 | 6 19 | 5 10 | 9 54 | 6 11 | 5 17 | 10 12 | 11 53 |
| 298 | 25 | S ... | 11 44 13 | 6 29 | 4 59 | 10 40 | 6 24 | 5 03 | 10 55 | 4 14 | 6 22 | 5 06 | 11 0 | 12 57 | 6 20 | 5 09 | 11 5 | 6 12 | 5 16 | 11 21 | 12 55 |
| 299 | 26 | Mo .. | 11 44 6 | 6 30 | 4 58 | 11 55 | 6 26 | 5 02 | mo. | 5 18 | 6 23 | 5 04 | mo. | 2 8 | 6 21 | 5 08 | mo. | 6 13 | 5 15 | mo. | 2 1 |
| 300 | 27 | Tu .. | 11 44 0 | 6 31 | 4 56 | mo. | 6 27 | 5 01 | 0 6 | 6 22 | 6 24 | 5 03 | 0 9 | 3 16 | 6 22 | 5 06 | 0 13 | 6 13 | 5 14 | 0 24 | 3 8 |
| 301 | 28 | W .. | 11 43 55 | 6 33 | 4 55 | 1 5 | 6 28 | 4 59 | 1 12 | 7 8 | 6 26 | 5 02 | 1 15 | 4 16 | 6 23 | 5 05 | 1 17 | 6 14 | 5 13 | 1 25 | 4 10 |
| 302 | 29 | Th .. | 11 43 50 | 6 34 | 4 53 | 2 13 | 6 29 | 4 57 | 2 16 | 8 4 | 6 27 | 5 01 | 2 18 | 5 10 | 6 24 | 5 04 | 2 19 | 6 15 | 5 12 | 2 23 | 5 5 |
| 303 | 30 | Fr .. | 11 43 46 | 6 36 | 4 52 | 3 18 | 6 31 | 4 56 | 3 18 | 8 54 | 6 28 | 4 59 | 3 18 | 5 57 | 6 25 | 5 02 | 3 18 | 6 16 | 5 11 | 3 18 | 5 55 |
| 304 | 31 | Sa .. | 11 43 43 | 6 37 | 4 51 | 4 23 | 6 32 | 4 55 | 4 19 | 9 38 | 6 29 | 4 58 | 4 18 | 6 16 | 6 26 | 5 01 | 4 17 | 6 17 | 5 10 | 4 13 | 6 13 |

# 11th Month. NOVEMBER, 1914. 30 Days.

**Moon's Phases.** Standard Time.

| | D. | H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Full Moon | 2 | 7 49 |
| Last Quarter | 10 | 7 37 |
| New Moon | 17 | 0 2 |
| First Quarter | 24 | 9 39 |

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others a. m.

| Day of year | Day of month | Day of week | Sun in meridian. Mean local time. | Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mont., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin North, Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. Boston. | Calendar for N. York City; So. New York Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. N. Y. | Cal. for Wash., D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Co., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises | H. W. Charleston |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | H. M. S. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| 305 | 1 | S | 11 43 41 | 6 38 | 4 49 | 5 28 | 6 33 | 4 54 | 5 21 | 10 18 | 6 30 | 4 57 | 5 18 | 6 49 | 6 27 | 5 00 | 5 16 | 6 18 | 5 09 | 5 8 | 6 50 |
| 306 | 2 | Mo | 11 43 40 | 6 40 | 4 48 | 6 33 | 6 34 | 4 53 | 6 22 | 10 56 | 6 31 | 4 56 | 6 19 | 7 20 | 6 28 | 4 59 | 6 15 | 6 19 | 5 09 | 6 4 | 7 25 |
| 307 | 3 | Tu | 11 43 39 | 6 41 | 4 47 | rises | 6 36 | 4 51 | rises | 11 32 | 6 32 | 4 54 | rises | 7 50 | 6 29 | 4 58 | rises | 6 19 | 5 08 | rises | 7 58 |
| 308 | 4 | W | 11 43 39 | 6 42 | 4 45 | 5 5 | 6 37 | 4 50 | 5 24 | 12 7 | 6 34 | 4 53 | 5 31 | 8 20 | 6 31 | 4 57 | 5 37 | 6 20 | 5 07 | 5 56 | 8 31 |
| 309 | 5 | Th | 11 43 40 | 6 44 | 4 44 | 5 44 | 6 38 | 4 49 | 6 6 | 12 43 | 6 35 | 4 52 | 6 12 | 8 54 | 6 32 | 4 56 | 6 20 | 6 21 | 5 06 | 6 41 | 9 5 |
| 310 | 6 | Fr | 11 43 42 | 6 45 | 4 42 | 6 33 | 6 39 | 4 48 | 6 56 | 1 20 | 6 36 | 4 51 | 7 3 | 9 30 | 6 33 | 4 55 | 7 11 | 6 22 | 5 05 | 7 32 | 9 41 |
| 311 | 7 | Sa | 11 43 44 | 6 47 | 4 41 | 7 35 | 6 41 | 4 47 | 7 55 | 1 59 | 6 37 | 4 50 | 8 2 | 10 10 | 6 34 | 4 54 | 8 9 | 6 23 | 5 04 | 8 29 | 10 20 |
| 312 | 8 | S | 11 43 48 | 6 48 | 4 40 | 8 41 | 6 42 | 4 46 | 8 59 | 2 44 | 6 38 | 4 49 | 9 5 | 10 55 | 6 35 | 4 53 | 9 11 | 6 24 | 5 04 | 9 29 | 11 5 |
| 313 | 9 | Mo | 11 43 52 | 6 49 | 4 39 | 9 53 | 6 43 | 4 44 | 10 7 | 3 34 | 6 40 | 4 48 | 10 12 | 11 46 | 6 36 | 4 52 | 10 17 | 6 25 | 5 03 | 10 31 | 11 55 |
| 314 | 10 | Tu | 11 43 57 | 6 51 | 4 38 | 11 17 | 6 44 | 4 43 | 11 17 | 4 31 | 6 41 | 4 47 | 11 21 | 12 42 | 6 37 | 4 51 | 11 24 | 6 26 | 5 02 | 11 35 | 12 50 |
| 315 | 11 | W | 11 44 3 | 6 52 | 4 37 | mo. | 6 46 | 4 42 | mo. | 5 33 | 6 42 | 4 46 | mo. | 1 46 | 6 38 | 4 50 | mo. | 6 27 | 5 02 | mo. | 1 50 |
| 316 | 12 | Th | 11 44 10 | 6 53 | 4 35 | 0 23 | 6 47 | 4 41 | 0 29 | 6 33 | 6 43 | 4 45 | 0 31 | 2 52 | 6 39 | 4 49 | 0 33 | 6 27 | 5 01 | 0 39 | 2 55 |
| 317 | 13 | Fr | 11 44 18 | 6 55 | 4 44 | 1 40 | 6 48 | 4 40 | 1 42 | 7 5 | 6 44 | 4 44 | 1 43 | 3 54 | 6 40 | 4 48 | 1 43 | 6 28 | 5 00 | 1 45 | 3 58 |
| 318 | 14 | Sa | 11 44 27 | 6 56 | 4 33 | 3 0 | 6 49 | 4 39 | 2 57 | 8 0 | 6 46 | 4 43 | 2 56 | 4 51 | 6 41 | 4 47 | 2 56 | 6 29 | 5 00 | 2 53 | 4 54 |
| 319 | 15 | S | 11 44 36 | 6 57 | 4 32 | 4 23 | 6 51 | 4 39 | 4 16 | 8 53 | 6 47 | 4 42 | 4 14 | 5 46 | 6 43 | 4 47 | 4 11 | 6 30 | 4 59 | 4 4 | 5 50 |
| 320 | 16 | Mo | 11 44 47 | 6 59 | 4 31 | 5 49 | 6 52 | 4 38 | 5 37 | 9 44 | 6 48 | 4 41 | 5 34 | 6 16 | 6 44 | 4 46 | 5 30 | 6 31 | 4 59 | 5 18 | 6 17 |
| 321 | 17 | Tu | 11 44 58 | 7 00 | 4 30 | 7 19 | 6 53 | 4 37 | 7 3 | 10 35 | 6 49 | 4 40 | 6 57 | 7 6 | 6 45 | 4 45 | 6 52 | 6 32 | 4 58 | 6 36 | 7 8 |
| 322 | 18 | W | 11 45 10 | 7 01 | 4 30 | sets | 6 54 | 4 36 | sets | 11 24 | 6 50 | 4 39 | sets | 7 55 | 6 46 | 4 44 | sets | 6 33 | 4 58 | sets | 8 0 |
| 323 | 19 | Th | 11 45 23 | 7 03 | 4 29 | 5 48 | 6 56 | 4 35 | 6 10 | 12 14 | 6 51 | 4 39 | 6 17 | 8 46 | 6 47 | 4 44 | 6 24 | 6 34 | 4 57 | 6 45 | 8 52 |
| 234 | 20 | Fr | 11 45 37 | 7 04 | 4 28 | 7 1 | 6 57 | 4 34 | 7 21 | 1 6 | 6 53 | 4 38 | 7 28 | 9 39 | 6 48 | 4 43 | 7 34 | 6 35 | 4 57 | 7 54 | 9 43 |
| 325 | 21 | Sa | 11 45 51 | 7 05 | 4 27 | 8 22 | 6 58 | 4 34 | 8 38 | 1 59 | 6 54 | 4 38 | 8 43 | 10 33 | 6 49 | 4 43 | 8 49 | 6 36 | 4 56 | 9 5 | 10 37 |
| 326 | 22 | S | 11 46 7 | 7 07 | 4 26 | 9 40 | 6 59 | 4 33 | 9 52 | 2 54 | 6 55 | 4 37 | 9 56 | 11 32 | 6 50 | 4 42 | 10 0 | 6 37 | 4 56 | 10 13 | 11 31 |
| 327 | 23 | Mo | 11 46 23 | 7 08 | 4 26 | 10 53 | 7 00 | 4 32 | 11 1 | 3 52 | 6 56 | 4 36 | 11 4 | 12 34 | 6 51 | 4 42 | 11 7 | 6 38 | 4 56 | 11 15 | 12 27 |
| 328 | 24 | Tu | 11 46 40 | 7 09 | 4 25 | mo. | 7 02 | 4 32 | mo. | 4 52 | 6 57 | 4 36 | mo. | 1 44 | 6 52 | 4 41 | mo. | 6 38 | 4 55 | mo. | 1 27 |
| 329 | 25 | W | 11 46 57 | 7 10 | 4 24 | 0 4 | 7 03 | 4 31 | 0 8 | 5 53 | 6 58 | 4 35 | 0 10 | 2 44 | 6 53 | 4 40 | 0 11 | 6 39 | 4 55 | 0 16 | 2 30 |
| 330 | 26 | Th | 11 47 16 | 7 11 | 4 24 | 1 9 | 7 04 | 4 31 | 1 10 | 6 32 | 6 59 | 4 35 | 1 10 | 3 46 | 6 55 | 4 40 | 1 11 | 6 40 | 4 55 | 1 12 | 3 32 |
| 331 | 27 | Fr | 11 47 35 | 7 13 | 4 23 | 2 14 | 7 05 | 4 30 | 2 12 | 7 26 | 7 00 | 4 35 | 2 11 | 4 41 | 6 56 | 4 40 | 2 10 | 6 41 | 4 55 | 2 7 | 4 31 |
| 332 | 28 | Sa | 11 47 55 | 7 14 | 4 23 | 3 20 | 7 06 | 4 30 | 3 14 | 8 16 | 7 02 | 4 34 | 3 12 | 5 28 | 6 57 | 4 40 | 3 9 | 6 42 | 4 54 | 3 3 | 5 22 |
| 333 | 29 | S | 11 48 15 | 7 15 | 4 22 | 4 25 | 7 07 | 4 30 | 4 15 | 9 1 | 7 03 | 4 34 | 4 12 | 6 10 | 6 58 | 4 39 | 4 6 | 6 43 | 4 54 | 3 58 | 6 6 |
| 334 | 30 | Mo | 11 48 36 | 7 16 | 4 22 | 5 30 | 7 08 | 4 29 | 5 16 | 9 43 | 7 04 | 4 34 | 5 17 | 6 16 | 6 59 | 4 39 | 5 7 | 6 44 | 4 54 | 4 54 | 6 18 |

| | Eastern. | Central. | Mountain. | Pacific. | Alaskan. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H.M. | H.M. | H.M. | H.M. | H.M. |
| Inter-Col. | 7 49 | 5 49 | 4 49 | 3 49 | 2 49 |
| | 6 49 | 5 37 | 4 37 | 3 37 | 2 37 |
| | 6 37 | 5 37 | 4 37 | 3 37 | 2 37 |
| | 11 2 | 10 2 | 9 2 | 8 2 | 7 2 |
| | 8 39 | 7 39 | 6 39 | 5 39 | 4 39 |

# 12th Month. DECEMBER, 1914. 31 Days.

| Moon's Phases. Standard Time. | D. | H. M. | Inter-Col. H. M. | Eastern. H. M. | Central. H. M. | Mountain. H. M. | Pacific. H. M. | Alaskan. H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☺ Full Moon.... | 2 | | 2 21 | 1 21 | 0 21 | 11 21 | 10 21 | 9 21 |
| ☾ Last Quarter.. | 10 | | 7 32 | 6 32 | 5 32 | 4 32 | 3 32 | 2 32 |
| ● New Moon.... | 16 | | 10 35 | 9 35 | 8 35 | 7 35 | 6 35 | 5 35 |
| ☽ First Quarter. | 24 | | 4 25 | 3 25 | 2 25 | 1 25 | 0 25 | 11 25* |

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others a. m. *234.

| Day of year | Day of month | Day of week | Sum in meridian. Mean local time. | Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | Calendar for Boston, Mass. N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises | H. W. Boston. | Calendar for N. York City, So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Cal., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises | H. W. N. Y. | Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Can., Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss. South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon sets and rises. | H. W. Charleston. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | H. M. S. | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M | H. M |
| 335 | 1 | Tu .. | 11 48 58 | 7 17 | 4 21 | 6 37 | 7 10 | 4 29 | 6 20 | 10 24 | 7 05 | 4 34 | 6 15 | 6 48 | 7 00 | 4 39 | 6 9 | 6 45 | 4 54 | 5 52 | 6 55 |
| 336 | 2 | W .. | 11 49 21 | 7 18 | 4 21 | rises | 7 11 | 4 29 | rises. | 11 1 | 7 06 | 4 33 | rises | 7 20 | 7 01 | 4 39 | rises | 6 45 | 4 54 | rises | 7 32 |
| 337 | 3 | Th .. | 11 49 44 | 7 20 | 4 21 | 4 31 | 7 12 | 4 28 | 4 53 | 11 39 | 7 07 | 4 33 | 5 0 | 7 54 | 7 02 | 4 38 | 5 7 | 6 46 | 4 54 | 5 28 | 8 7 |
| 338 | 4 | Fr .. | 11 50 8 | 7 21 | 4 20 | 5 28 | 7 13 | 4 28 | 5 49 | 12 17 | 7 08 | 4 33 | 5 56 | 8 30 | 7 02 | 4 38 | 6 3 | 6 47 | 4 54 | 6 24 | 8 43 |
| 339 | 5 | Sa .. | 11 50 32 | 7 22 | 4 20 | 6 34 | 7 14 | 4 28 | 6 53 | 12 57 | 7 09 | 4 32 | 6 59 | 9 8 | 7 03 | 4 38 | 7 5 | 6 48 | 4 54 | 7 24 | 9 22 |
| 340 | 6 | S ... | 11 50 57 | 7 23 | 4 20 | 7 43 | 7 15 | 4 28 | 7 58 | 1 38 | 7 10 | 4 32 | 8 3 | 9 48 | 7 04 | 4 38 | 8 8 | 6 49 | 4 54 | 8 24 | 10 3 |
| 341 | 7 | Mo .. | 11 51 22 | 7 24 | 4 20 | 8 56 | 7 16 | 4 28 | 9 7 | 2 23 | 7 11 | 4 32 | 9 11 | 10 32 | 7 05 | 4 38 | 9 15 | 6 49 | 4 54 | 9 26 | 10 46 |
| 342 | 8 | Tu .. | 11 51 48 | 7 25 | 4 20 | 10 10 | 7 17 | 4 28 | 10 17 | 3 13 | 7 12 | 4 32 | 10 20 | 11 21 | 7 06 | 4 38 | 10 22 | 6 50 | 4 54 | 10 30 | 11 32 |
| 343 | 9 | W .. | 11 52 15 | 7 26 | 4 20 | 11 25 | 7 17 | 4 28 | 11 28 | 4 6 | 7 13 | 4 32 | 11 29 | 12 15 | 7 07 | 4 38 | 11 30 | 6 51 | 4 54 | 11 34 | 12 23 |
| 344 | 10 | Th .. | 11 52 42 | 7 27 | 4 20 | mo. | 7 18 | 4 28 | mo. | 5 4 | 7 14 | 4 32 | mo. | 1 13 | 7 08 | 4 38 | mo. | 6 52 | 4 54 | mo. | 1 22 |
| 345 | 11 | Fr .. | 11 53 9 | 7 27 | 4 20 | 0 40 | 7 19 | 4 28 | 0 39 | 6 3 | 7 15 | 4 32 | 0 39 | 2 14 | 7 09 | 4 38 | 0 38 | 6 53 | 4 55 | 0 37 | 2 22 |
| 346 | 12 | Sa .. | 11 53 37 | 7 28 | 4 20 | 1 58 | 7 20 | 4 28 | 1 53 | 6 32 | 7 15 | 4 32 | 1 51 | 3 18 | 7 09 | 4 39 | 1 50 | 6 54 | 4 55 | 1 44 | 3 23 |
| 347 | 13 | S ... | 11 54 5 | 7 29 | 4 20 | 3 19 | 7 21 | 4 28 | 3 09 | 7 32 | 7 16 | 4 33 | 3 6 | 4 24 | 7 10 | 4 39 | 3 3 | 6 54 | 4 55 | 2 53 | 4 25 |
| 348 | 14 | Mo .. | 11 54 34 | 7 30 | 4 20 | 4 45 | 7 21 | 4 28 | 4 31 | 8 26 | 7 16 | 4 33 | 4 26 | 5 26 | 7 11 | 4 39 | 4 21 | 6 55 | 4 55 | 4 7 | 5 24 |
| 349 | 15 | Tu .. | 11 55 3 | 7 31 | 4 21 | 6 12 | 7 22 | 4 29 | 5 55 | 9 21 | 7 17 | 4 33 | 5 48 | 6 26 | 7 12 | 4 39 | 5 42 | 6 56 | 4 56 | 5 23 | 6 20 |
| 350 | 16 | W .. | 11 55 32 | 7 31 | 4 21 | 7 34 | 7 23 | 4 29 | 7 13 | 10 15 | 7 18 | 4 33 | 7 6 | 6 48 | 7 12 | 4 40 | 6 59 | 6 56 | 4 56 | 6 38 | 6 53 |
| 351 | 17 | Th .. | 11 56 1 | 7 32 | 4 21 | sets | 7 24 | 4 29 | sets | 11 6 | 7 19 | 4 33 | sets | 7 41 | 7 13 | 4 40 | sets | 6 57 | 4 56 | sets | 7 45 |
| 352 | 18 | Fr .. | 11 56 31 | 7 33 | 4 21 | 5 54 | 7 24 | 4 29 | 6 12 | 11 59 | 7 19 | 4 34 | 6 18 | 8 32 | 7 14 | 4 40 | 6 24 | 6 58 | 4 57 | 6 42 | 8 37 |
| 353 | 19 | Sa .. | 11 57 0 | 7 33 | 4 22 | 7 15 | 7 25 | 4 30 | 7 29 | 12 51 | 7 20 | 4 34 | 7 34 | 9 24 | 7 14 | 4 41 | 7 39 | 6 58 | 4 57 | 7 53 | 9 27 |
| 354 | 20 | S ... | 11 57 30 | 7 34 | 4 22 | 8 33 | 7 26 | 4 30 | 8 43 | 1 42 | 7 20 | 4 35 | 8 46 | 10 16 | 7 15 | 4 41 | 8 49 | 6 59 | 4 58 | 9 0 | 10 16 |
| 355 | 21 | Mo .. | 11 58 0 | 7 34 | 4 23 | 9 47 | 7 26 | 4 31 | 9 53 | 2 34 | 7 21 | 4 35 | 9 55 | 11 8 | 7 15 | 4 42 | 9 57 | 6 59 | 4 58 | 10 3 | 11 5 |
| 356 | 22 | Tu .. | 11 58 30 | 7 35 | 4 23 | 10 57 | 7 26 | 4 31 | 10 59 | 3 26 | 7 21 | 4 36 | 11 0 | 12 2 | 7 16 | 4 42 | 11 1 | 7 00 | 4 59 | 11 3 | 11 54 |
| 357 | 23 | W .. | 11 59 0 | 7 35 | 4 24 | mo. | 7 27 | 4 32 | mo. | 4 21 | 7 22 | 4 37 | mo. | 1 0 | 7 16 | 4 43 | mo. | 7 00 | 4 59 | 12 0 | 12 48 |
| 358 | 24 | Th .. | 11 59 30 | 7 36 | 4 25 | 0 4 | 7 27 | 4 32 | 0 2 | 5 18 | 7 22 | 4 37 | 0 2 | 2 0 | 7 17 | 4 43 | 0 1 | 7 01 | 5 00 | mo. | 1 43 |
| 359 | 25 | Fr .. | 11 59 59 | 7 36 | 4 25 | 1 7 | 7 28 | 4 33 | 1 3 | 6 13 | 7 23 | 4 38 | 1 1 | 3 0 | 7 17 | 4 44 | 0 59 | 7 01 | 5 00 | 0 54 | 2 42 |
| 360 | 26 | Sa .. | 12 0 30 | 7 36 | 4 26 | 2 14 | 7 28 | 4 33 | 2 6 | 6 42 | 7 23 | 4 39 | 2 3 | 4 0 | 7 17 | 4 44 | 2 0 | 7 01 | 5 01 | 1 51 | 3 40 |
| 361 | 27 | S ... | 12 0 59 | 7 37 | 4 26 | 3 20 | 7 28 | 4 34 | 3 8 | 7 33 | 7 23 | 4 39 | 3 4 | 4 56 | 7 18 | 4 45 | 3 0 | 7 02 | 5 02 | 2 47 | 4 35 |
| 362 | 28 | Mo .. | 12 1 29 | 7 37 | 4 27 | 4 26 | 7 29 | 4 35 | 4 10 | 8 21 | 7 23 | 4 40 | 4 5 | 5 39 | 7 18 | 4 46 | 3 59 | 7 02 | 5 02 | 3 43 | 5 23 |
| 363 | 29 | Tu .. | 12 1 58 | 7 37 | 4 28 | 5 32 | 7 29 | 4 36 | 5 13 | 9 5 | 7 24 | 4 40 | 5 7 | 6 15 | 7 18 | 4 47 | 5 1 | 7 02 | 5 03 | 4 42 | 6 07 |
| 364 | 30 | W .. | 12 2 27 | 7 37 | 4 29 | 6 33 | 7 29 | 4 37 | 6 12 | 9 50 | 7 24 | 4 41 | 6 5 | 6 17 | 7 19 | 4 47 | 5 58 | 7 02 | 5 04 | 5 37 | 6 25 |
| 365 | 31 | Th .. | 12 2 56 | 7 37 | 4 30 | 7 30 | 7 30 | 4 37 | 7 8 | 10 32 | 7 24 | 4 42 | 7 1 | 6 55 | 7 19 | 4 48 | 6 54 | 7 03 | 5 04 | 6 33 | 7 05 |

# CALENDAR OF ANNIVERSARIES.

**SHOWING RELIGIOUS, LEGAL AND OTHER HOLIDAYS, BIRTHDAYS OF PROMINENT AMERICANS AND DATES OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.**

| Day of year... | Day of month. | Day of week... | JANUARY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | Thurs. | New Year's Day (Circumcision); Anthony Wayne born (1745); F. A. C. Muhlenberg born (1750); Paul Hamilton Hayne born (1830); Emancipation Proclamation went into effect (1863). |
| 2 | 2 | Fri. | Philip Freneau born (1752); Battle of Murfreesboro ended (1863); Constitution ratified by Georgia (1788). |
| 3 | 3 | Sat. | Battle of Princeton (1777); John A. King born (1788); Lucretia Mott born (1793). |
| 4 | 4 | Sun. | Roger Wolcott born (1679); Utah admitted (1896). |
| 5 | 5 | Mon. | Stephen Decatur born (1779). |
| 6 | 6 | Tues. | Twelfth Day; Epiphany; Charles Sumner born (1811); New Mexico admitted (1912). |
| 7 | 7 | Wed. | Israel Putnam born (1718); Millard Fillmore born (1800); Battle of Springfield, Mo. (1863). |
| 8 | 8 | Thurs. | Battle of New Orleans (1815); James Longstreet born (1821). |
| 9 | 9 | Fri. | Constitution ratified by Connecticut (1788); Mississippi seceded (1861). |
| 10 | 10 | Sat. | Ethan Allen born (1737); Jeremiah S. Black born (1810); Florida seceded (1861). |
| 11 | 11 | Sun. | Alexander Hamilton born (1757); Bayard Taylor born (1825); Alabama seceded (1861). |
| 12 | 12 | Mon. | John Hancock born (1737); John S. Sargent born (1856). |
| 13 | 13 | Tues. | Salmon P. Chase born (1808); assault on Fort Fisher, N. C. (1865). |
| 14 | 14 | Wed. | Benedict Arnold born (1741); Matthew F. Maury born (1806). |
| 15 | 15 | Thurs. | Philip Livingston born (1716); first locomotive for actual use built in United States (1831); Fort Fisher captured (1865). |
| 16 | 16 | Fri. | Henry W. Halleck born (1815). |
| 17 | 17 | Sat. | Benjamin Franklin born (1706); Charles Brockden Brown born (1771); Battle of Cowpens, S. C. (1781); Caleb Cushing born (1800). |
| 18 | 18 | Sun. | Daniel Webster born (1782). |
| 19 | 19 | Mon. | Robert E. Lee born (1807); Edgar Allan Poe born (1809); Georgia seceded (1861). |
| 20 | 20 | Tues. | Richard Henry Lee born (1732); Robert Morris born (1734); David Wilmot born (1814). |
| 21 | 21 | Wed. | John C. Fremont born (1813); John C. Breckenridge born (1821); Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson born (1824). |
| 22 | 22 | Thurs. | Raisin River Massacre (1813). |
| 23 | 23 | Fri. | Josiah Quincy, sr., born (1744). |
| 24 | 24 | Sat. | Benjamin Lincoln born (1733); Charles F. Crisp born (1845); gold discovered in California (1848). |
| 25 | 25 | Sun. | University of Virginia established (1819); Louisiana seceded (1861). |
| 26 | 26 | Mon. | Samuel G. Morton born (1799); Michigan admitted (1837); Louisiana seceded (1861). |
| 27 | 27 | Tues. | Webster's reply to Hayne (1830); Edison incandescent lamp patented (1880). |
| 28 | 28 | Wed. | Mathew Carey born (1760); George S. Boutwell born (1814). |
| 29 | 29 | Thurs. | Carnation Day; Thomas Paine born (1737); Albert Gallatin born (1761); William McKinley born (1843); Kansas admitted (1861). |
| 30 | 30 | Fri. | Nathaniel P. Banks born (1816); Ericsson's Monitor launched (1862). |
| 31 | 31 | Sat. | Gouverneur Morris born (1752); James G. Blaine born (1830). |

| Day of year... | Day of month. | Day of week... | FEBRUARY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | 1 | Sun. | David Porter born (1780); President and Vice-President chosen for the first time by the Electoral College (1789); George F. Edmunds born (1828); Texas seceded (1861). |
| 33 | 2 | Mon. | Purification; Candlemas; treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo with Mexico signed (1848). |
| 34 | 3 | Tues. | Albert Sidney Johnston born (1803); Joseph E. Johnston born (1807); Horace Greeley born (1811); Elisha Kent Kane born (1820); Spencer F. Baird born (1823). |
| 35 | 4 | Wed. | Josiah Quincy born (1772); John Marshall born (1801); Mark Hopkins born (1802); Southern Confederacy formed (1861); Philippine insurrection started (1899). |
| 36 | 5 | Thurs. | John Witherspoon born (1722); Zebulon M. Pike born (1779); Hiram S. Maxim born (1840). |
| 37 | 6 | Fri. | Aaron Burr born (1756); William M. Evarts born (1818); James E. B. Stuart born (1833); capture of Fort Henry, Tenn. (1862); Constitution ratified by Massachusetts (1788). |
| 38 | 7 | Sat. | Long distance telephone opened between New York and Boston (1893). |
| 39 | 8 | Sun. | Septuagesima Sunday; First United States bank incorporated (1791); Richard S. Ewell born (1817); William T. Sherman born (1820); Jefferson Davis elected President of the Confederacy (1861). |
| 40 | 9 | Mon. | Luther Martin born (1748); William Henry Harrison born (1773); Samuel J Tilden born (1814); John A. Logan born (1826). |
| 41 | 10 | Tues. | Isham G. Harris born (1818). |
| 42 | 11 | Wed. | Daniel Boone born (1735); Alexander H. Stephens born (1812); Thomas A. Edison born (1847). |
| 43 | 12 | Thurs. | Lincoln's Birthday; Abraham Lincoln born (1809); Peter Cooper born (1791); William W. Story born (1819). |
| 44 | 13 | Fri. | David Dudley Field born (1805); James B. Beck born (1822). |
| 45 | 14 | Sat. | St. Valentine's Day; William and Mary College chartered (1693); Winfield S. Hancock born (1824); Oregon admitted (1859); first telephone patented (1876); Arizona admitted (1912). |
| 46 | 15 | Sun. | Sexagesima Sunday; John Bell born (1797); Susan B. Anthony born (1820); S. Weir Mitchell born (1829); battleship Maine destroyed in Havana Harbor (1898). |
| 47 | 16 | Mon. | Henry Wilson born (1812); Henry Adams born (1838); Fort Donelson surrendered (1862). |
| 48 | 17 | Tues. | William L. Dayton born (1807). |
| 49 | 18 | Wed. | George Peabody born (1795); Jefferson Davis inaugurated (1861). |
| 50 | 19 | Thurs. | Ohio admitted (1803); Francis P. Blair, jr., born (1821); Edison phonograph patented (1878). |
| 51 | 20 | Fri. | Joseph Jefferson born (1829). |
| 52 | 21 | Sat. | Ebenezer R. Hoar born (1816); Washington Monument dedicated (1885). |
| 53 | 22 | Sun. | Washington's Birthday; Quinquagesima Sunday; George Washington born (1732); Rembrandt Peale born (1778); James Russell Lowell born (1819); Florida ceded to United States by Spain (1819); Battle of Buena Vista (1847); Wilmington, N. C., captured (1865). |
| 54 | 23 | Mon. | Henry Dearborn born (1751); John Quincy Adams died (1848) |
| 55 | 24 | Tues. | Shrove Tuesday; William H. Crawford born (1772); Henry S. Lane born (1811); George William Curtis born (1824); Arizona Territory formed (1863). |
| 56 | 25 | Wed. | Ash Wednesday; Charles C. Pinckney born (1746); Vincennes, Ind., captured (1779); Sixteenth Amendment proclaimed (1913). |
| 57 | 26 | Thurs. | Elihu Vedder born (1836); Eugene Schuyler born (1840). |
| 58 | 27 | Fri. | Henry W. Longfellow born (1807). |
| 59 | 28 | Sat. | Henry S. Foote born (1804); territorial government established in Colorado (1861). |

The second greatest cattle raising country in the world is Russia.

| Day of year. | Day of month. | Day of week. | MARCH. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 | 1 | Sun. | **Quadrigesima Sunday;** William Cushing born (1732); Territory of Illinois organized (1809); William D. Howell born (1837); Augustus St. Gaudens born (1848); Nebraska admitted (1867). |
| 61 | 2 | Mon. | De Witt Clinton born (1769); Samuel Houston born 1793); Carl Schurz born (1829); William B. Alison born (1829); Declaration of Independence of Texas signed (1836). |
| 62 | 3 | Tues. | Independence of Texas recognized by the United States (1837); Florida admitted (1845); Alexander Graham Bell born (1847). |
| 63 | 4 | Wed. | **Inauguration Day;** Casimir Pulaski born (1748); First Congress under the Constitution met (1789); Vermont admitted (1791). |
| 64 | 5 | Thurs. | Boston Massacre (1770); James Monroe inaugurated President (1821); Zachary Taylor inaugurated President (1849); Rutherford B. Hayes inaugurated President (1877). |
| 65 | 6 | Fri. | Philip H. Sheridan born (1831); Massacre of the Alamo (1836); battle of Pea Ridge, Ark. (1862). |
| 66 | 7 | Sat. | Millard Fillmore died (1874). |
| 67 | 8 | Sun. | Simon Cameron born (1799); Matthew C. Butler born (1836); Niagara Suspension Bridge opened (1855); the Cumberland sunk by the Merrimac in Hampton Roads (1862). |
| 68 | 9 | Mon. | Americus Vespucius born (1451); Isaac Hull born (1773); Edwin Forrest born (1806); David Davis born (1815); Battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac (1862). |
| 69 | 10 | Tues. | Albany made the capital of the State of New York (1797); Dudley Buck born (1839). |
| 70 | 11 | Wed. | Robert Treat Paine born (1731); Francis Wayland born (1796). |
| 71 | 12 | Thurs. | **Purim;** John L. Worden born (1817); Simon Newcomb born (1835). |
| 72 | 13 | Fri. | **Purim;** Magellan discovered the Philippine Islands (1521); system of standard time established (1884). |
| 73 | 14 | Sat. | Thomas H. Benton born (1782); cotton gin patented by Eli Whitney (1794); Battle of Newbern, N. C. (1862). |
| 74 | 15 | Sun. | Andrew Jackson born (1767); Battle of Guilford Court House (1781); Maine admitted (1820). |
| 75 | 16 | Mon. | James Madison born (1751); West Point Military Academy established (1802); Edmund Kirby Smith born (1824). |
| 76 | 17 | Tues. | **St. Patrick's Day;** William Pinkney born (1764); Roger B. Taney born (1777); Walter Q. Gresham born (1832). |
| 77 | 18 | Wed. | John C. Calhoun born (1782); Grover Cleveland born (1837). |
| 78 | 19 | Thurs. | Thomas McKean born (1734); William J. Bryan born (1860). |
| 79 | 20 | Fri | Neal Dow born (1804); Charles W. Eliot born (1834). |
| 80 | 21 | Sat. | Battle of Somerset, Ky. (1863). |
| 81 | 22 | Sun. | **Mid-Lent Sunday;** Stamp Act became a law (1765); Braxton Bragg born (1816). |
| 82 | 23 | Mon. | Don Carlos Buell born (1818); Schuyler Colfax born (1823); Aguinaldo captured (1901). |
| 83 | 24 | Tues. | Joel Barlow born (1764); Rufus King born (1755). |
| 84 | 25 | Wed. | **Annunciation (Lady Day);** Lord Baltimore's first colony landed in Maryland (1634). |
| 85 | 26 | Thurs. | Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford) born (1753). |
| 86 | 27 | Fri. | Florida discovered by Ponce de Leon (1513); Jackson defeated the Creeks at Horseshoe Bend, Ala. (1814); Vera Cruz captured (1847). |
| 87 | 28 | Sat. | Wade Hampton born (1818). |
| 88 | 29 | Sun. | John Tyler born (1790). |
| 89 | 30 | Mon. | Ether first used as an anæsthetic (1842); Alaska purchased from Russia (1867); Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution went into force (1870). |
| 90 | 31 | Tues. | Alex. B. Mott born (1826); John La Farge born (1835). |

mazon River owes its name to Orellana, one of Pizarro's officers, who explored it in 1541.

| Day of year... | Day of month... | Day of week... | APRIL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 91 | 1 | Wed. | **All Fools' Day;** James McCosh born (1811); Henry B. Anthony born (1815); Simon B. Buckner born (1823); Edwin A. Abbey born (1852); Battle of Five Forks, Va. (1865). |
| 92 | 2 | Thurs. | Thomas Jefferson born (1743); United States Mint established (1792); Richmond evacuated (1865). |
| 93 | 3 | Fri. | Washington Irving born (1783); Mississippi Territory established (1798); Edward Everett Hale born (1822); John Burroughs born (1837). |
| 94 | 4 | Sat. | Confederate Memorial Day in Florida; Thaddeus Stevens born (1793); James Freeman Clarke born (1810); Edward C. Walthall born (1831); President William Henry Harrison died and John Tyler succeeded to the Presidency. |
| 95 | 5 | Sun. | **Palm Sunday;** Elihu Yale born (1649); Samuel F. Miller born (1816). |
| 96 | 6 | Mon. | **Confederate Memorial Day in Louisiana;** William R. King born (1786); Battle of Shiloh begun (1862). |
| 97 | 7 | Tues. | William Ellery Channing born (1780); Battle of Shiloh ended (1862). |
| 98 | 8 | Wed. | Louisiana admitted (1812); Howell E. Jackson born (1832); Mergenthaler linotype patented (1890). |
| 99 | 9 | Thurs. | Rufus Putnam born (1738); Army of Northern Virginia surrendered (1865). |
| 100 | 10 | Fri. | **Good Friday;** Lewis Wallace born (1827); The New-York Tribune first issued (1841). |
| 101 | 11 | Sat. | **First Day of Passover;** Edward Everett born (1794); Fort Pulaski surrendered (1862). |
| 102 | 12 | Sun. | **Easter Sunday;** Henry Clay born (1777); Fort Sumter fired on (1861). |
| 103 | 13 | Mon. | **Present United States flag first raised (1818); Pennsylvania Railroad Company organized (1846).** |
| 104 | 14 | Tues. | Justin S. Morrill born (1810); President Lincoln assassinated (1865). |
| 105 | 15 | Wed. | Marriage of Pocahontas (1614); first American theatre opened in Philadelphia (1754); John Lothrop Motley born (1814); Joseph E. Brown born (1821); Henry James, jr., born (1843); Andrew Johnson became President, succeeding President Lincoln, who died this day (1865). |
| 106 | 16 | Thurs. | Charles Wilson Peale born (1741); slavery abolished in the District of Columbia (1862). |
| 107 | 17 | Fri. | Samuel Chase born (1741); J. Pierpont Morgan born (1837); Virginia seceded (1861). |
| 108 | 18 | Sat. | Battle of Cerro Gordo (1847). |
| 109 | 19 | Sun. | **Low Sunday;** Roger Sherman born (1721); Revolutionary War begun at Lexington (1775); hostilities end (1783); Clayton-Bulwer Treaty signed (1850). |
| 110 | 20 | Mon. | Siege of Boston begun (1775); Matthew C. Perry born (1794). |
| 111 | 21 | Tues. | Battle of San Jacinto (1836); war declared against Spain (1898). |
| 112 | 22 | Wed. | Oklahoma opened to settlement (1889). |
| 113 | 23 | Thurs. | **St. George's Day;** James Buchanan born (1791); Stephen A. Douglas born (1813). |
| 114 | 24 | Fri. | John Trumbull born (1751); Farragut passed the forts below New Orleans (1862). |
| 115 | 25 | Sat. | **St. Mark; Confederate Memorial Day in Alabama and Georgia;** Frederick Law Olmsted born (1822). |
| 116 | 26 | Sun. | War with Mexico declared (1846); General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to General Sherman (1865). |
| 117 | 27 | Mon. | Samuel F. B. Morse born (1791); Ulysses S. Grant born (1822); Matanzas, Cuba, bombarded (1898). |
| 118 | 28 | Tues. | James Monroe born (1758); Constitution ratified by Maryland (1788); Baltimore & Ohio Railroad organized (1828). |
| 119 | 29 | Wed. | Oliver Ellsworth born (1745). |
| 120 | 30 | Thurs. | President Washington inaugurated (1789); Louisiana Purchase consummated (1803); Louisiana admitted (1812). |

**The name Australia, meaning the "southern island," was adopted by the colony in 1817.**

| Day of year... | Day of month. | Day of week.. | MAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 121 | 1 | Fri. | St. Philip and St. James; New Orleans occupied (1862); Battle of Chancellorsville begun (1863); Battle of Port Gibson (1863); Battle of Manila Bay (1898). |
| 122 | 2 | Sat | Constitutional Convention assembled in Philadelphia (1787); Battle of Chancellorsville continued (1863). |
| 123 | 3 | Sun. | Jamaica discovered (1494); Lot M. Morrill born (1812). |
| 124 | 4 | Mon. | James Audubon born (1782); William H. Prescott born (1796); Horace Mann born (1796); Haymarket riot in Chicago (1886). |
| 125 | 5 | Tues. | Delaware ratified the Articles of Confederation (1779); Battle of the Wilderness began (1864). |
| 126 | 6 | Wed. | Arkansas seceded (1861). |
| 127 | 7 | Thurs. | William Bainbridge born (1774); Territory of Indiana organized (1800); Joseph G. Cannon born (1836). |
| 128 | 8 | Fri. | American Peace Society founded (1828); Battle of Palo Alto (1846). |
| 129 | 9 | Sat. | Jacob Brown born (1775); John Brown born (1800); Battle of Resaca de la Palma (1846). |
| 130 | 10 | Sun. | Confederate Memorial Day in North and South Carolina; Fort Ticonderoga captured (1775); Montgomery Blair born (1813); John Sherman born (1823); William Windom born (1827); Centennial Exposition opened at Philadelphia (1876); Pacific Railroad completed (1869). |
| 131 | 11 | Mon. | Charles W. Fairbanks born (1852); Minnesota admitted (1858). |
| 132 | 12 | Tues. | Charleston, S. C., captured by the British (1780); Robert C. Winthrop born (1807); Battle of Spottsylvania Court House (1864). |
| 133 | 13 | Wed. | Society of the Cincinnati organized (1783); Zebulon B. Vance born (1830). |
| 134 | 14 | Thurs. | Convention assembled to draft the Constitution (1787); Lewis and Clark expedition begun (1804). |
| 135 | 15 | Fri. | Maximilian abdicated as Emperor of Mexico (1867); Battle of Resaca, Ga. (1864). |
| 136 | 16 | Sat. | William H. Seward born (1801); Levi P. Morton born (1824); Battle of Champion Hill, Miss. (1863). |
| 137 | 17 | Sun. | Rogation Sunday; John F. Mercer born (1759). |
| 138 | 18 | Mon. | Père Marquette died (1675); Siege of Vicksburg begun (1863). |
| 139 | 19 | Tues. | Johns Hopkins born (1794); Cervera's fleet arrived in Santiago, Cuba (1898). |
| 140 | 20 | Wed. | North Carolina seceded (1861). |
| 141 | 21 | Thurs | Ascension (Holy) Thursday; Reverdy Johnson born (1796). |
| 142 | 22 | Fri. | Aaron Burr's trial for treason began (1807); Preston S. Brooks assaulted Charles Sumner (1856). |
| 143 | 23 | Sat. | Constitution ratified by South Carolina (1788); Ambrose E. Burnside born (1824); Henry M. Teller born (1830). |
| 144 | 24 | Sun. | Stephen Girard born (1750); Baltimore & Ohio Railroad opened (1830); Morse telegraph line from Baltimore to Washington first used (1844). |
| 145 | 25 | Mon. | Ralph Waldo Emerson born (1803). |
| 146 | 26 | Tues. | Jonathan Edwards, jr., born (1745); Edward Livingston born (1764); General Kirby Smith surrendered in Texas, ending the Civil War (1865); President Johnson acquitted (1868). |
| 147 | 27 | Wed. | Charles Francis Adams born (1835); Battle of New Hope Church, Ga. (1864). |
| 148 | 28 | Thurs. | Pierre G. T. Beauregard born (1818); B. Gratz Brown born (1826). |
| 149 | 29 | Fri. | Charleston, S. C., settled (1670); Patrick Henry born (1736); Rhode Island ratified the Constitution (1790); Wisconsin admitted (1848). |
| 150 | 30 | Sat. | Memorial Day; John A. McClernand born (1812). |
| 151 | 31 | Sun. | Pentecost (Whitsunday); Horatio Seymour born (1810); Walt Whitman born (1819); Battle of Fair Oaks, Va., (1862); Johnstown, Penn., flood (1889); Seventeenth Amendment proclaimed (1913). |

**The famous "Almanach de Gotha" has been published annually at Gotha since 1764.**

| Day of year. | Day of month. | Day of week. | JUNE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 152 | 1 | Mon. | Kentucky admitted (1792); Tennessee admitted (1796); Brigham Young born (1801); John B. Hood born (1831); John M. Harlan born (1833). |
| 153 | 2 | Tues. | John Randolph born (1773); Philip Kearny born (1815); John G. Saxe born (1816). |
| 154 | 3 | Wed. | Jefferson Davis born (1808); Holiday in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas; Battle of Gold Harbor, Va. (1864). |
| 155 | 4 | Thurs. | John Eager Howard born (1752). |
| 156 | 5 | Fri. | Bushrod Washington born (1762); Battle of Sandusky, Ohio, with the Indian Alliance (1782). |
| 157 | 6 | Sat. | Nathanael Greene born (1742); Nathan Hale born (1755); John Trumbull born (1756); Nathaniel Gorham born (1738). |
| 158 | 7 | Sun. | Trinity Sunday; Resolution for independence introduced in Congress (1776); Alfred Pleasanton born (1824). |
| 159 | 8 | Mon. | Thomas Sully born (1783); David D. Porter born (1813); Tennessee seceded (1861). |
| 160 | 9 | Tues. | John Howard Payne born (1791); Edmund Randolph born (1820); Battle of Brandy Station (1863). |
| 161 | 10 | Wed. | Battle of Big Bethel, Va. (1861). |
| 162 | 11 | Thurs. | St. Barnabas; Corpus Christi; Josiah Warren born (1741); Eli Thayer born (1819). |
| 163 | 12 | Fri. | John A. Roebling born (1806); United States Army sailed for Santiago, Cuba (1898). |
| 164 | 13 | Sat. | Winfield Scott born (1786); Fitz-John Porter born (1822); federal attack on Port Hudson repulsed (1863). |
| 165 | 14 | Sun. | Flag Day; Stars and Stripes adopted by Congress (1777); Lafayette arrived in America (1777); Harriet Beecher Stowe born (1811). |
| 166 | 15 | Mon. | Arkansas admitted (1836); patent to Goodyear for making rubber (1844). |
| 167 | 16 | Tues. | Battle of Camden, S. C. (1780). |
| 168 | 17 | Wed. | Battle of Bunker Hill (1775); Washington chosen commander in chief of the army (1775). |
| 169 | 18 | Thurs. | British evacuated Philadelphia (1778); war against Great Britain declared (1812). |
| 170 | 19 | Fri. | First Colonial Congress met (1754); Maine separated from Massachusetts (1819); West Virginia admitted (1863); battle between the Kearsarge and the Alabama (1864). |
| 171 | 20 | Sat. | Death of De Soto (1542); John T. Morgan born (1824); Benjamin H. Bristow born (1832). |
| 172 | 21 | Sun. | Alexander J. Dallas born (1759); Daniel P. Tompkins born (1774); Constitution ratified by New Hampshire (1788), and became effective, New Hampshire being the ninth state to ratify; Horatio King born (1811); American army arrived in Cuba (1898). |
| 173 | 22 | Mon. | Richard Hildreth born (1807); James H. Lane born (1814). |
| 174 | 23 | Tues. | William Penn made his treaty with the Indians (1683); John Jay born (1817). |
| 175 | 24 | Wed. | St. John the Baptist; Henry Ward Beecher born (1813); Battle of Las Guasimas, Cuba (1898). |
| 176 | 25 | Thurs. | Custer massacre (1876). |
| 177 | 26 | Fri. | Arthur Middleton born (1742); Constitution ratified by Virginia (1788); Abner Doubleday born (1819); Battle of Mechanicsville, Va. (1862). |
| 178 | 27 | Sat. | Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. (1864). |
| 179 | 28 | Sun. | Battle of Fort Moultrie (1776); Battle of Monmouth, N. J. (1778); Battle of Gaines's Mill (1862); Battle of Donaldsville, La. (1863). |
| 180 | 29 | Mon. | Ss. Peter and Paul; Columbus arrived at Hispaniola on his fourth voyage (1502); St. George Tucker born (1752); John Q. A. Ward born (1830); Battle of Savage's Station (1862). |
| 181 | 30 | Tues. | William A. Wheeler born (1819); Battle of Frazier's Farm (1862). |

**The Amazon River was discovered by Vicente Yanez Pinzon in 1500.**

| Day of year... | Day of month. | Day of week... | JULY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 182 | 1 | Wed. | Massacre of Wyoming, Penn. (1778); Gideon Welles born (1802); Battle of Malvern Hill (1862); Battle of Gettysburg began (1863); Battle of San Juan, Cuba (1898). |
| 183 | 2 | Thurs. | Richard H. Stoddard born (1825); Francis A. Walker born (1840); Battle of Gettysburg continued (1863); James A. Garfield shot (1881). |
| 184 | 3 | Fri. | Samuel Huntington born (1731); John S. Copley born (1737); Fort Erie captured by the American forces (1814); Battle of Gettysburg ended (1863); Idaho admitted (1890); Cervera's fleet destroyed (1898). |
| 185 | 4 | Sat. | Independence Day; Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence (1776); Nathaniel Hawthorne born (1804); Reuben E. Fenton born (1819); John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died (1826); James Monroe died (1831); Vicksburg surrendered (1863). |
| 186 | 5 | Sun. | David G. Farragut born (1801); Battle of Chippewa, Canada (1814); Battle of Carthage, Mo. (1861). |
| 187 | 6 | Mon. | John Paul Jones born (1747). |
| 188 | 7 | Tues. | John B. Gordon born (1832); Hawaii annexed (1898). |
| 189 | 8 | Wed. | Battle of Ticonderoga, N. Y. (1758); Fitz-Greene Halleck born (1790); David Turpie born (1829). |
| 190 | 9 | Thurs. | British and Colonial forces under General Braddock defeated at Monongahela, Penn. (1755); Articles of Confederation signed (1778); Elias Howe born (1819); William F. Vilas born (1840); Port Hudson surrendered (1863); Battle of Monocacy River, Md. (1864). |
| 191 | 10 | Fri. | George M. Dallas born (1792); Robert Toombs born (1810); Wyoming admitted (1890). |
| 192 | 11 | Sat. | John Quincy Adams born (1767); duel between Hamilton and Burr (1804); Battle of Rich Mountain, W. Va. (1861). |
| 193 | 12 | Sun. | Alexander Hamilton died (1804); Henry D. Thoreau born (1817). |
| 194 | 13 | Mon. | Ordinance of 1787 passed; Nathan B. Forrest born (1821); anti-draft riots in New York City (1863). |
| 195 | 14 | Tues. | Nathaniel Lyon born (1818). |
| 196 | 15 | Wed. | Stony Point, N. Y., captured (1779). |
| 197 | 16 | Thurs. | District of Columbia established (1790); Santiago, Cuba, surrendered (1898). |
| 198 | 17 | Fri. | Elbridge Gerry born (1744); Timothy Pickering born (1745). |
| 199 | 18 | Sat. | Unsuccessful attack on Fort Wagner, S. C. (1863). |
| 200 | 19 | Sun. | Robert J. Walker born (1801). |
| 201 | 20 | Mon. | First Battle of Atlanta, Ga. (1864). |
| 202 | 21 | Tues. | Stanley Matthews born (1821); first Battle of Bull Run (1861). |
| 203 | 22 | Wed. | Mary Magdalen; second Battle of Atlanta (1864). |
| 204 | 23 | Thurs. | Charlotte S. Cushman born (1816). |
| 205 | 24 | Fri. | John M. Clayton born (1796); John A. Dix born (1798); J. G. Holland born (1800); Salt Lake City founded (1847); Martin Van Buren died (1862). |
| 206 | 25 | Sat. | St. James; Henry Knox born (1750); Battle of Lundy's Lane, Canada (1814); George H. Pendleton born (1825). |
| 207 | 26 | Sun. | George Clinton born (1739); Constitution ratified by New York (1788). |
| 208 | 27 | Mon. | Fort Ticonderoga captured from the French (1759); laying of the Atlantic cable completed (1866); Alaska Territory organized (1868). |
| 209 | 28 | Tues. | Third Battle of Atlanta (1864). |
| 210 | 29 | Wed. | Thomas Corwin born (1794); Edwin A. Stevens born (1795); Hiram Powers born (1805); treaty with Japan signed (1858). |
| 211 | 30 | Thurs. | First Colonial Assembly in America met at Jamestown, Va. (1619); William Penn died (1718). |
| 212 | 31 | Fri. | James Kent born (1763); John Ericsson born (1803); George H. Thomas born (1816); Abram S. Hewitt born (1822). |

**The principal countries producing cork are Algeria, Tunis, Spain, Portugal, France and Corsica.**

| Day of year... | Day of month. | Day of week... | AUGUST. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 213 | 1 | Sat. | George Ticknor born (1791); Richard Henry Dana born (1815); Colorado admitted (1876). |
| 214 | 2 | Sun | John P. Stockton born (1826); F. Marion Crawford born (1854). |
| 215 | 3 | Mon. | Columbus sailed on his first voyage from Palos (1492); first bombardment of Tripoli by the American forces (1804); Hamilton Fish born (1808). |
| 216 | 4 | Tues. | Crown Point, N. Y., captured from the French (1759); Frederick T. Frelinghuysen born (1817); Oliver P. Morton born (1823). |
| 217 | 5 | Wed. | Atlantic telegraph cable completed (1858); Battle of Mobile Bay (1864). |
| 218 | 6 | Thurs. | Transfiguration; Battle of Oriskany (1777). |
| 219 | 7 | Fri. | Joseph Rodman Drake born (1795); second bombardment of Tripoli (1804); Thomas Ewing born (1829). |
| 220 | 8 | Sat. | Charles A. Dana born (1819); George Stoneman born (1822); Nelson A. Miles born (1839). |
| 221 | 9 | Sun. | Francis Scott Key born (1780); Ashburton Treaty concluded (1842); Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va. (1862). |
| 222 | 10 | Mon. | Edmund Randolph born (1753); William L. Yancey born (1814); Missouri admitted (1861); Battle of Wilson Creek, Mo. (1861). |
| 223 | 11 | Tues. | David R. Atchison born (1807); Fulton's Clermont made her first trip up the Hudson (1807); Judah P. Benjamin born (1811). |
| 224 | 12 | Wed. | Death of King Philip and end of his war (1676); protocol signed ending war with Spain (1898). |
| 225 | 13 | Thurs. | Manila surrendered (1898) |
| 226 | 14 | Fri | Oregon Territory organized (1848). |
| 227 | 15 | Sat. | Edward Preble born (1761); John B. Magruder born (1810); Charles G. Leland born (1824). |
| 228 | 16 | Sun. | Battle of Bennington, Vt. (1777); Battle of Camden, S. C. (1780); Mirabeau B. Lamar born (1798); Henry Winter Davis born (1817). |
| 229 | 17 | Mon | David Crockett born (1786). |
| 230 | 18 | Tues. | Charles Francis Adams born (1807); Augustus J. Pleasanton born (1808) |
| 231 | 19 | Wed. | James Lenox born (1800); naval batttle between Constitution and Guerriere (1812). |
| 232 | 20 | Thurs. | Robert F. Stockton born (1795); Benjamin Harrison born (1833); battles of Churubusco and Contreras, Mexico (1847). |
| 233 | 21 | Fri. | Oliver H. Perry born (1785). |
| 234 | 22 | Sat. | James K. Paulding born (1779); Samuel P. Langley born (1834). |
| 235 | 23 | Sun. | State of Franklin, afterward Tennessee, formed (1784); Francis Wayland born (1826). |
| 236 | 24 | Mon. | St. Bartholomew; Theodore Parker born (1810); Battle of Bladensburg, Washington occupied by the British forces (1814); John Newton born (1823); William Walter Phelps born (1839). |
| 237 | 25 | Tues. | Francis Bret Harte born (1839); Battle of Ream's Station (1864). |
| 238 | 26 | Wed. | James Harlan born (1820). |
| 239 | 27 | Thurs. | Battle of Long Island (1776); Hannibal Hamlin born (1809); William H. English born (1822); James B. Eustis born (1834). |
| 240 | 28 | Fri. | Menendez arrived at St. Augustine, Fla. (1565); John Stark born (1728); Battle of Groveton, Va. (1862). |
| 241 | 29 | Sat. | New Amsterdam surrendered to the English and became New York (1664); Richard Rush born (1780); Oliver Wendell Holmes born (1809); George F. Hoar born (1826); David B. Hill born (1843); Battle of Manassas, Va., begun (1862). |
| 242 | 30 | Sun. | Massacre at Fort Mimms, Ala. (1813); Battle of Manassas ended (1862); Battle of Petersburg Crater (1864). |
| 243 | 31 | Mon. | Galusha A Grow born (1823); Elizabeth Stuart Phelps born (1844); Battle of Jonesboro (1864). |

**At Tornea, Finland, the sun on June 21 shines for about twenty-two ho uninterruptedly.**

| Day of year... | Day of month. | Day of week... | SEPTEMBER. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 244 | 1 | Tues. | Deerfield, Mass., burned by Indians (1675); Battle of Chantilly, Va. (1862). |
| 245 | 2 | Wed. | Henry George born (1839); Atlanta occupied (1864). |
| 246 | 3 | Thurs. | Henry Hudson arrived in New York Bay (1609); treaty of peace with Great Britain signed at Paris (1783). |
| 247 | 4 | Fri. | Duel between Andrew Jackson and Thomas H. Benton (1848); Confederate invasion of Maryland (1862). |
| 248 | 5 | Sat. | First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia (1774); John G. Carlisle born (1835). |
| 249 | 6 | Sun. | Mayflower sailed from England (1620); William L. Rosecrans born (1819); President McKinley shot at Buffalo (1901). |
| 250 | 7 | Mon. | Labor Day; Howell Cobb born (1815); Thomas A. Hendricks born (1819). |
| 251 | 8 | Tues. | Battle of Lake George, N. Y (1755); Battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C. (1781). |
| 252 | 9 | Wed. | California admitted (1850). |
| 253 | 10 | Thurs. | Naval Battle of Lake Erie (1813); Randall L. Gibson born (1832); Joseph Wheeler born (1836). |
| 254 | 11 | Fri | Battle of the Brandywine (1777); Battle of Plattsburg, N. Y. (1814); Massacre of Mountain Meadow, Utah (1857). |
| 255 | 12 | Sat | Battle of Chapultepec, Mexico (1847); Walker, the filibuster, shot by the government of Honduras (1860). |
| 256 | 13 | Sun. | Battle of Quebec (1759); bombardment of Fort McHenry (1814); John M. Palmer born (1817). |
| 257 | 14 | Mon. | Exaltation of the Holy Cross; James Wilson born (1742); City of Mexico captured (1847); Battle of South Mountain (1862); Alabama award made (1872); President McKinley died and Vice-President Roosevelt took the oath of office (1901). |
| 258 | 15 | Tues. | James Fenimore Cooper born (1789); Aaron Burr acquitted of treason (1807); Richard Olney born (1835); William H. Taft born (1857); Harper's Ferry, Va., surrendered to the Confederates (1862). |
| 259 | 16 | Wed. | Samuel Adams born (1722); Battle of Antietam began (1862). |
| 260 | 17 | Thurs. | Constitution of the United States adopted by Constitutional Convention (1787); Lucius Q. C. Lamar born (1825); Battle of Antietam ended (1862). |
| 261 | 18 | Fri. | Joseph Story born (1779); President Washington laid the cornerstone of the Capitol (1793). |
| 262 | 19 | Sat. | Battle of Stillwater (1777); Washington's Farewell Address issued (1796); Battle of Iuka, Miss. (1862); Battle of Chickamauga, Ga., began (1863); Battle of Opequan Creek, Va. (1864). |
| 263 | 20 | Sun. | Charles Carroll of Carrollton born (1737); Battle of Paoli, Penn. (1777); John F. Reynolds born (1820); Battle of Chickamauga ended (1863); President Arthur took the oath of office (1881). |
| 264 | 21 | Mon. | St. Matthew; Jewish New Year; Battle of Monterey, Mexico, began and lasted until September 23. |
| 265 | 22 | Tues. | Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation issued (1862); Battle of Fisher's Hill, Va. (1864). |
| 266 | 23 | Wed. | Major André captured (1780). |
| 267 | 24 | Thurs. | John Marshall born (1755); Zachary Taylor born (1784); Henry W. Slocum born (1827); Black Friday in New York (1869). |
| 268 | 25 | Fri. | Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean (1513). |
| 269 | 26 | Sat. | British troops occupied Philadelphia (1777). |
| 270 | 27 | Sun. | Samuel F. Dupont born (1803); Raphael Semmes born (1809). |
| 271 | 28 | Mon. | Siege of Yorktown began (1781); naval battle on Lake Ontario (1813); Frederick MacMonnies born (1863). |
| 272 | 29 | Tues. | Michaelmas; Charles Calvert born (1699); John M. Schofield born (1831); Battle of Newmarket, Va. (1864). |
| 273 | 30 | Wed. | Yom Kippoor; Sargent L. Prentiss born (1808); Samuel S. Cox born (1824). |

**The longest day in New York lasts fifteen hours.**

| Day of year. | Day of month. | Day of week. | OCTOBER. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 274 | 1 | Thurs. | Richard Stockton born (1730); Rufus Choate born (1799). Battle of Corinth, Miss., began (1862). |
| 275 | 2 | Fri. | George Bancroft born (1800); George Ripley born (1802); |
| 276 | 3 | Sat. | Battle of Corinth, Miss., ended (1862). Battle of Germantown, Penn. (1777); Rutherford B. |
| 277 | 4 | Sun. | Hayes born (1822). First Day of Tabernacles; Jonathan Edwards born |
| 278 | 5 | Mon. | (1703); James Iredell born (1750); Battle of the Thames River, Canada (1813); Chester A. Arthur born (1830). |
| 279 | 6 | Tues. | First German immigrants arrived in Pennsylvania (1683); Joshua R. Giddings born (1795); Battle of Allatoona, Ga. (1864). |
| 280 | 7 | Wed. | Cæsar Rodney born (1728); Battle of Saratoga, N. Y. (1777); Battle of King's Mountain, N. C. (1780). |
| 281 | 8 | Thurs. | John H. Reagan born (1818); Matt W. Ransom born (1826); Edmund C. Stedman born (1833); John Hay born (1838); Battle of Perryville, Ky. (1862); Franklin Pierce died (1869). |
| 282 | 9 | Fri. | Charter for Yale College granted (1701); Lewis Cass born (1782). |
| 283 | 10 | Sat. | Benjamin West born (1738); Samuel J. Randall born (1828); United States Naval Academy opened (1845); Galveston, Tex., captured (1862). |
| 284 | 11 | Sun. | Naval battle of Lake Champlain (1776); Theodore Thomas born (1835). |
| 285 | 12 | Mon. | Columbus Day; Columbus discovered America (1492); Lyman Trumbull born (1813). |
| 286 | 13 | Tues. | Battle of Queenstown, Canada (1812); Bejamin H. Brewster born (1816). |
| 287 | 14 | Wed. | William Penn born (1644); Francis Lightfoot Lee born (1734); Daniel Huntington born (1816); Battle of Bristow's Station (1863). |
| 288 | 15 | Thurs. | Asaph Hall born (1829). |
| 289 | 16 | Fri. | Noah Webster born (1758); Jonathan Dayton born (1760); William P. Fessenden born (1806); John Brown's attack on Harper's Ferry (1859). |
| 290 | 17 | Sat. | Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga (1777); Richard M. Johnson born (1781). |
| 291 | 18 | Sun. | St. Luke; Thomas B. Reed born (1839); John Brown captured (1859). |
| 292 | 19 | Mon. | John Adams born (1735); Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown (1781); Battle of Cedar Creek, Va. (1864). |
| 293 | 20 | Tues. | Boundary treaty between Great Britain and United States concluded (1818); Daniel E. Sickles born (1825); Marshall Jewell born (1825). |
| 294 | 21 | Wed. | Magellan entered Magellan's Strait (1520); George Izard born (1777); Battle of Ball's Bluff (1861). |
| 295 | 22 | Thurs. | Henry Middleton born (1775); Theodore S. Woolsey born (1852). |
| 296 | 23 | Fri. | Thomas Pinckney born (1750); Adlai E. Stevenson born (1835). |
| 297 | 24 | Sat. | Second Federal Congress met in Philadelphia (1791); Erie Canal opened between Utica and Rome (1809); James S. Sherman born (1855). |
| 298 | 25 | Sun. | Battle of Pine Bluff, Ark. (1863). |
| 299 | 26 | Mon. | Erie Canal completed (1825). |
| 300 | 27 | Tues. | Benjamin F. Wade born (1800); Jacob D. Cox born (1828); Whitelaw Reid born (1837); John D. Long born (1838); Theodore Roosevelt born (1858); Battle of Wauhatchie (1863). |
| 301 | 28 | Wed. | Simon and Jude; Harvard College founded (1636); Battle of White Plains, N. Y. (1776); Statue of Liberty dedicated in New York Harbor (1886). |
| 302 | 29 | Thurs. | Thomas F. Bayard born (1828). |
| 303 | 30 | Fri. | Roscoe Conkling born (1829). |
| 304 | 31 | Sat. | Halloween; Theodore D. Woolsley born (1801); Joseph R. Hawley born (1826); Richard M. Hunt born (1828); Nevada admitted (1864). |

**The longest day in Montreal lasts sixteen hours.**

| Day of year | Day of month | Day of week | NOVEMBER. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 305 | 1 | Sun. | All Saints' Day; Stamp Act went into effect (1765); Lewis and Clarke expedition reached Pacific tidewater (1805); Morgan Dix born (1827). |
| 306 | 2 | Mon. | All Souls' Day; James K. Polk born (1795); John McCullough born (1832); North Dakota and South Dakota admitted (1889). |
| 307 | 3 | Tues. | Election Day; The American Army disbanded (1783); Stephen F. Austin born (1793); William Cullen Bryant born (1794); Jubal A. Early born (1816); Edward D. White born (1845). |
| 308 | 4 | Wed. | Thomas Johnson born (1732); Elias Boudinot born (1782); St. Clair defeated by the Indians (1791); Stephen J. Field born (1816). |
| 309 | 5 | Thurs. | Washington Allston born (1779); Benjamin F. Butler born (1818). |
| 310 | 6 | Fri. | Cornelius N. Felton born (1807). |
| 311 | 7 | Sat. | Battle of Tippecanoe, Ohio (1811); General Jackson seized Pensacola (1814); Andrew D. White born (1832); Battle of Belmont, Mo. (1861). |
| 312 | 8 | Sun. | William Wirt born (1772); Oliver O. Howard born (1830); Mason and Slidell taken from steamer Trent (1861); Montana admitted (1889). |
| 313 | 9 | Mon. | Robert Dale Owen born (1800); Elijah P. Lovejoy born (1802); Battle of Talladega, Ala. (1813); A. P. Hill born (1825). |
| 314 | 10 | Tues. | William N. Ellsworth born (1791); Robert Y. Hayne born (1791). |
| 315 | 11 | Wed. | Mayflower compact signed (1620); Cherry Valley, N. Y., Massacre (1778); Thomas B. Aldrich born (1836); Washington admitted (1889). |
| 316 | 12 | Thurs. | Montreal captured by the American forces (1775); Elizabeth Cady Stanton born (1815); Allen G. Thurman born (1813) |
| 317 | 13 | Fri. | John Dickinson born (1732); John A. Dahlgren born (1809); Joseph Hooker born (1814); Edwin Booth born (1833). |
| 318 | 14 | Sat. | Anson Burlingame born (1820); James B. McPherson born (1828). |
| 319 | 15 | Sun. | General Von Steuben born (1730); Articles of Confederation adopted by the Continental Congress (1777); Richard Henry Dana born (1787); Thurlow Weed born (1797); James A. Bayard born (1799). |
| 320 | 16 | Mon. | James McHenry born (1753); Charles Eliot Norton born (1827); Timothy Dwight born (1828); Oklahoma admitted (1907). |
| 321 | 17 | Tues. | Thomas Ruffin born (1787). |
| 322 | 18 | Wed. | Asa Gray born (1810); Franz Sigel born (1824). |
| 323 | 19 | Thurs. | George R. Clark born (1752); James A. Garfield born (1831); Fitzhugh Lee born (1835). |
| 324 | 20 | Fri. | Philip J. Schuyler born (1733). |
| 325 | 21 | Sat. | Constitution ratified by North Carolina (1789); Congress met in Washington for the first time (1800). |
| 326 | 22 | Sun. | La Salle, French explorer, born (1643). |
| 327 | 23 | Mon. | Edward Rutledge born (1749); Franklin Pierce born (1804); Battle of Chattanooga began (1863). |
| 328 | 24 | Tues. | South Carolina adopted nullification resolutions (1832); William Wirt Howe born (1833); Battle of Lookout Mountain (1863). |
| 329 | 25 | Wed. | Noah Worcester born (1758); New York City evacuated by the British (1783); Battle of Chattanooga ended (1863). |
| 330 | 26 | Thurs. | Thanksgiving Day; Oliver Wolcott born (1726); Battle of Ringgold, Ga. (1863). |
| 331 | 27 | Fri. | Robert R. Livingston born (1746); Battle of Ringgold, Ga. (1863). |
| 332 | 28 | Sat. | George Ticknor Curtis born (1812). |
| 333 | 29 | Sun. | Advent Sunday; Wendell Phillips born (1811); Morrison R. Waite born (1816); Battle of Knoxville, Tenn. (1863). |
| 334 | 30 | Mon. | St. Andrew's Day; Cyrus W. Field born (1819); Samuel L. Clemens born (1835); Battle of Franklin, Tenn. (1864). |

*The longest day lasts at Stockholm eighteen and three-quarter hours; at St. Petersburg and Tobolsk (Siberia) nineteen hours.*

| Day of year. | Day of month. | Day of week. | DECEMBER. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 335 | 1 | Tues. | Francis Granger born (1792); William Mahone born (1826). |
| 336 | 2 | Wed. | Monroe Doctrine enunciated in President Monroe's Message to Congress (1823); John Brown hanged (1859). |
| 337 | 3 | Thurs. | Gilbert Stuart born (1755); Henry A. Wise born (1806); Illinois admitted (1818); George B. McClellan born (1826). |
| 338 | 4 | Fri. | Siege of Quebec begun (1775); Washington's farewell to his officers at Fraunces's Tavern, New York (1783); Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., abandoned (1863). |
| 339 | 5 | Sat. | Martin Van Buren born (1782); George A. Custer born (1839). |
| 340 | 6 | Sun. | George G. Vest born (1830); John S. Mosby born (1833). |
| 341 | 7 | Mon. | Constitution ratified by Delaware (1787); Hugh McCulloch born (1818); Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. (1862). |
| 342 | 8 | Tues. | Eli Whitney born (1765); Elihu Burritt born (1810); Joel Chandler Harris born (1848). |
| 343 | 9 | Wed. | Robert T. Paine, jr., born (1773). |
| 344 | 10 | Thurs. | William Lloyd Garrison born (1805); Zachariah Chandler born (1813); Mississippi admitted (1817); Edward Eggleston born (1837); Treaty of Peace between Spain and the United States signed (1898). |
| 345 | 11 | Fri. | Indiana admitted (1816). |
| 346 | 12 | Sat. | John Jay born (1745); William L. Marcy born (1786); Constitution ratified by Pennsylvania (1787); Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. (1862). |
| 347 | 13 | Sun. | Phillips Brooks born (1835). |
| 348 | 14 | Mon. | George Washington died (1799); Joseph Lane born (1801); Noah Porter born (1811); Alabama admitted (1819). |
| 349 | 15 | Tues. | The Hartford Convention met (1814); Battle of Nashville, Tenn., begun (1864). |
| 350 | 16 | Wed. | John F. Hartranft born (1830); Battle of Nashville, Tenn., ended (1864). |
| 351 | 17 | Thurs. | Nathaniel Macon born (1757); Joseph Henry born (1799); John G. Whittier born (1807); Alexander Agassiz born (1835). |
| 352 | 18 | Fri. | Constitution ratified by New Jersey (1787); George D. Prentice born (1802); Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution went into effect (1865). |
| 353 | 19 | Sat. | Edwin McM. Stanton born (1814). |
| 354 | 20 | Sun. | Washington, D. C., founded (1790); Samuel J. Kirkwood born (1813); South Carolina seceded (1860). |
| 355 | 21 | Mon. | St. Thomas; Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock (1620); Virginia resolutions passed defending state's rights (1798); Savannah occupied (1864). |
| 356 | 22 | Tues. | James E. Oglethorpe born (1696); Levi Woodbury born (1789); Matthew H. Carpenter born (1824). |
| 357 | 23 | Wed. | Thomas McDonough born (1783); Washington resigned his commission in the army (1783). |
| 358 | 24 | Thurs. | Silas Deane born (1737); Benjamin Rush born (1745); Kit Carson born (1809); Treaty of Peace with Great Britain signed at Ghent (1814). |
| 359 | 25 | Fri. | Christmas Day; Battle of Trenton, N. J. (1776); Shays's Rebellion broke out (1786); Stephen C. Rowan born (1808). |
| 360 | 26 | Sat. | St. Stephen; George Dewey born (1837). |
| 361 | 27 | Sun. | St. John the Evangelist; William W. Corcoran born (1796); William Allen born (1806). |
| 362 | 28 | Mon. | Holy Innocents; Thomas Ewing born (1789); Iowa admitted (1846); Woodrow Wilson born (1856); Battle of Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss. (1862). |
| 363 | 29 | Tues. | Asa Parker born (1805); Andrew Johnson born (1808); John J. Ingalls born (1833); Texas admitted (1845). |
| 364 | 30 | Wed. | John W. Geary born (1819); The Gadsden Purchase made by United States (1853). |
| 365 | 31 | Thurs. | American forces repulsed at Quebec, Montgomery killed (1775); George G. Meade born (1815); Battle of Murfreesboro (1862). |

**Between 1901 and 1910, *inclusive*, 886 Alpinists lost their lives in the Central Alps *of Europe*, an average of nearly 100 a year.**

# CENTENARIES AND SEMI-CENTENARIES IN 1914.

## AMERICAN.

### Centenaries.

January 20—David Wilmot born.
January 28—George S. Boutwell born.
February 9—Samuel J. Tilden born.
March 27—Jackson defeated the Creeks at Horseshoe Bend, Ala. (1814).
April 15—John Lathrop Motley born.
June 22—James H. Lane born.
July 3—Fort Erie captured by the Americans under General Brown.
July 5—Battle of Chippewa, Can.
July 27—Battle of Lundy's Lane, Can.
August 3—British attack on Fort Erie repelled.
August 10—William L. Yancey born.
August 24—Battle of Bladensburg; Washington occupied by the British.
September 11—Naval battle of Plattsburg, N. Y.; British fleet destroyed by Macdonough.
September 13—Bombardment of Fort McHenry; Battle of North Point, Md.
September 17—Successful American sortie from Fort Erie.
November 7—General Jackson seized Pensacola.
November 13—Joseph Hooker born.
December 15—The Hartford Convention met.
December 19—Edwin McM. Stanton born.
December 24—Treaty of peace with Great Britain signed at Ghent.

### Semi-Centenaries.

March 12—General Grant appointed to the chief command of the federal armies.
May 5-7—Battle of the Wilderness.
May 8-12—Battles at Spottsylvania Court House.
May 14-15—Battle of Resaca, Ga.
May 25-29—Battles of New Hope Church, Ga.
June 3—Battle of Cold Harbor, Va.
June 19—Battle between the Kearsarge and the Alabama; Petersburg invested.
June 27—Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.
July 9—Battle of the Monocacy River, Md.
July 20—First battle of Atlanta, Ga., at Peach Tree Creek.
July 22—Second battle of Atlanta.
July 28—Third battle of Atlanta.
July 30—Battle of the Petersburg crater.
August 5—Battle of Mobile Bay.
August 25—Battle of Ream's Station.
August 31—Battle of Jonesboro.
September 2—Atlanta occupied.
September 19—Battle of Opequan Creek, Va.
September 22—Battle of Fisher's Hill, Va.
September 29—Battle of New Market, Va.
October 5—Battle of Allatoona, Ga.
October 19—Battle of Cedar Creek, Va.
October 31—Nevada admitted.
November 30—Battle of Franklin, Tenn.
December 15—Battle of Nashville, Tenn., begun.
December 16—Battle of Nashville, Tenn., ended.
December 21—Savannah occupied.

## FOREIGN.

### Centenaries.

January 1—The allied army entered France.
January 14—Treaty of Kiel, ceding Norway to Sweden.
February 27—Wellington defeated Soult at Orthez.
March 1—Treaty of Chaumont between Austria, Russia, Prussia and Great Britain redividing Western Europe.
March 31—Paris capitulated to the allied army.
April 1—The French Senate decreed the deposition of Napoleon.
April 11—Abdication of Napoleon at Fontainbleau.
May 4—Napoleon landed at Elba.
May 24—Pope Pius VII reinstated at Rome by the allies.
May 30—Treaty of Paris between Louis XVIII and the allied sovereigns.
June 2—Peace between Great Britain and France proclaimed in London.
July 21—The inquisition re-established in Spain by Ferdinand VII.
November 1—Congress of Vienna met.
November 14—Union of Norway and Sweden effected.

*At Bardo, Norway, the sun shines* **uninterruptedly from May 21 to July 22.**

# ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

The calculations in the astronomical tables which follow are made by Berlin H. Wright, Lake Helen, Fla.

## TIDE TABLES.

(From U. S. Coast Survey.)

To find the time of high water for any place given in the table below apply the correction opposite the place to the times of high water for its respective port given for every day on the twelve calendar pages of this almanac. Add the correction to time of high water when it is plus, and subtract it when it is minus. Example: To find time of high water at Rockland, Me., on January 12, 1914—

Time of high water at Boston, January 15..... 11 10 a. m.
Correction for Rockland, Me. (see below)..... —0 26

Time of high water at Rockland, Me., January 15..... 10 50 a. m.

Add 6 h. or, more exactly, one-fourth of the daily difference between two successive tides at the desired date) to this for the succeeding low water or subtract same for preceding low water, and apply 12 h. in the same way for the other high water of the same date. The daylight high water is given.

| Corrections to times of high water at Boston, for: | Correction. | Corrections to times of high water at New York for: | Correction. | Corrections to times of high water at Charleston for: | Correction. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eastport, Me..... | —0 35 | Block Island, R. I.. | —1 2 | Dover, Del..... | — 8 46 |
| West Quoddy H'd, Me | —0 49 | Stonington, Conn.... | +0 49 | Sea Breeze, N. J.... | —10 17 |
| Machiasport, Me.... | —0 40 | New London, Conn.. | +1 6 | New Castle, Del.... | — 8 1 |
| Indian Harbor, Me.. | —0 55 | Norwich, Conn..... | +1 47 | Wilmington, Del.... | — 7 46 |
| Mt. Desert Nar., Me. | —0 28 | Middletown, Conn... | +5 1 | Gray's F., S. R., Pa. | — 6 15 |
| Bass H., Mt. D. I., Me | —0 45 | Hartford, Conn..... | +6 58 | Phil., Wash ave.... | — 6 7 |
| S.W. H. Mt. D. I., Me | —0 44 | Duck Island, Conn.. | +2 23 | Trenton, N. J..... | — 2 59 |
| Rockland, Me..... | —0 26 | New Haven, Conn.. | +3 5 | Rehoboth, Del..... | + 0 28 |
| Oceanville, D. I., Me | —0 36 | Stamford, Conn..... | +3 4 | Ocean City, Md..... | + 0 5 |
| Bangor, Me..... | +1 12 | City I., L. I. S., N.Y | +3 7 | Cape Chas. L., Va.. | + 0 13 |
| Boothbay, Me..... | —0 43 | College P., E.R., N.Y. | +3 21 | Old Point Com., Va. | + 0 55 |
| Bath, Me..... | +0 31 | Flushing, E. R., N.Y. | +3 40 | Newport News, Va.. | + 1 4 |
| Gardiner, Me..... | +2 56 | Pot Cove, Ast., N.Y. | +3 2 | Peaersburg, Va..... | + 9 11 |
| Augusta, Me..... | +3 37 | B'kwell's I. L., N.Y. | +1 50 | Richmond, Va..... | + 9 25 |
| Portland, Me..... | —0 34 | E. 41st st., N. Y. C. | +1 37 | Yorktown, Va..... | + 1 22 |
| Portsmouth, N. H.. | —0 15 | E. 27th st., N. Y. C. | +1 23 | Pt. L., P. R., Md... | + 5 7 |
| Isles of Shoal L., N.H. | —0 20 | Brooklyn, N.Y., N.Y. | +0 40 | Alexandria, P. R., Va | — 0 11 |
| Newburyport, Mass | —0 15 | B'klyn Bridge, N. Y. | +0 20 | Wash, N. Y., D. C.. | + 0 18 |
| Gloucester, Mass.... | —0 36 | E. 110th st., N. Y. C. | +2 6 | Crisfield, C. B., Md. | + 4 59 |
| Salem, Mass..... | —0 11 | High Bridge, N.Y.C. | +2 21 | Cambridge, C.B., Md. | — 3 56 |
| Nahant, Mass..... | —0 18 | Kingsbridge, N.Y.C. | +0 56 | Oxford, Md..... | — 3 23 |
| Boston Light, Mass. | —0 18 | Willets Point, N. Y. | +3 7 | Annapolis, Md..... | — 2 38 |
| Plymouth, Mass..... | —0 09 | Glen C., L.I.S., N.Y. | +3 6 | Balt., Fells Pt., Md. | — 0 50 |
| Wellfleet, C.C., Mass. | —0 11 | Oyster B., L.I.S., N.Y. | +3 6 | Elkton, Md..... | + 2 10 |
| Provincetown, Mass. | —0 1 | Nthpt. H., L.I.S., N.Y | +3 5 | Pt. Dep., S. R., Md. | + 2 41 |
| Slasconset, Nant'k I | +0 1 | Trum. B., L.I.S., N.Y | +2 11 | Virginia Beach, Va.. | 0 0 |
| Nantucket H., Mass. | +0 55 | Sag Har., L.I.S., N.Y. | +2 19 | Hatteras Inlet, N.C. | — 0 47 |
| Edgartown, Mass.... | +0 44 | Montauk Pt. L., N.Y. | —0 1 | Cape Lookout, N. C. | — 1 5 |
| No Mans L'd I., Mass | —4 6 | Bellport, N. Y..... | +2 39 | Beaufort, N. C..... | — 0 12 |
| Viney'd Hav'n, Mass | +0 11 | Fire Isl'd Inlet, N.Y. | +0 56 | Carolina Beach, N.C. | — 0 14 |
| Falmouth, Mass..... | —1 8 | Rockaway Inlet, N.Y. | —0 35 | Wilmington, N. C... | + 1 47 |
| Tarpaulin Cove, Mass | —3 41 | Coney Island, N. Y. | —0 42 | B'nerman's B., N.C. | — 4 1 |
| Cuttyhunk L., Mass. | —4 1 | Tottenville, S.I., N.Y. | —0 21 | White Hall, N. C... | — 3 58 |
| Woods Hole, Mass.. | —2 55 | Fort Tom., S.I., N.Y. | —0 23 | Georgetown, S. C... | + 1 16 |
| Bird Island L., Mass | —3 43 | Ossining, H.R., N.Y. | +1 49 | Bluff Pt., W.R., S.C. | + 0 21 |
| New Bedford, Mass. | —3 40 | Albany H. R., N. Y. | +9 33 | Port Royal, S. C.... | + 0 36 |
| Newport, R. I..... | —3 48 | Eliz'port, N. B., N.J. | +0 10 | Beaufort, S. C..... | + 0 49 |
| Bristol, R. I..... | —3 34 | Long Branch, N. J. | —0 37 | Savannah, Ga..... | + 0 53 |
| Pawtuxet, R. I..... | —3 21 | Atlantic City, N. J.. | —0 28 | Warsaw Sound, Ga.. | + 0 4 |
| Providence, R. I.... | —3 23 | Cape May City, N.J | —0 16 | St. Andrew S., Ga.. | + 0 23 |

## TIME CALCULATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

All the calculations except the Moon's Phases, Tides and Seasons are in mean local time. (See table for its conversion into Standard Time.) The Sun's rising and setting is for the upper limb and corrected for refraction. The signs used are as follows: ☌, conjunction or near approach, at which time a line from the North Star through one will also pass through the other; ☍, opposition or 180° from the Sun, at which time the Superior Planets are the brightest; □, quadrature or 90° from the Sun; ☉, Sun; ⊕, Earth; ☿, Mercury; ♀, Venus; ♂, Mars; ♃, Jupiter; ♄, Saturn; ♅, Uranus; ♆, Neptune; ☽, Moon generally; ☊, Ascending Node; ☋, Descending Node.

Per.—Perihelion, or nearest to Sun; applied to Planets.
Aph.—Aphelion, or furthest from Sun; applied to Planets.
Per.—Perigee, or nearest to Earth; applied to the Moon.
So.—Southing, or Meridian Passage.

## EXPLANATION OF THE CALENDAR PAGES.

### Time.

The Sun's rising and setting is the same in mean local time for any longitude for a given latitude. The Moon's rising or setting changes slightly with changes in longitude; this has been provided for in selecting a central meridian for each latitude. In the case of the Moon no correction is needed, as in the Sun, for "parallax and refraction"; they are of an opposite nature and with her nearly balance each other. The figures given, therefore, are for the Moon's centre on a true horizon, such as the ocean or a large plain affords.

### STANDARD AND LOCAL TIME TABLES.

To obtain standard time take local time and add or subtract the figures given.

| City. | Standard of Division. | Correction. Minutes. | City. | Standard of Division. | Correction. Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany, N. Y. | Eastern | — 5 | Little Rock, Ark. | Central | + 9 |
| Austin, Texas | Central | + 31 | Louisville, Ky. | Central | — 18 |
| Baltimore, Md. | Eastern | + 6 | Lynchburg, Va. | Eastern | + 17 |
| Baton Rouge, La. | Central | + 4 | Memphis, Tenn. | Central | 0 |
| Bismarck, N. Dak. | Central | + 43 | Milwaukee, Wis. | Central | — 8 |
| Boston, Mass. | Eastern | — 16 | Mobile, Ala. | Central | — 8 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | Eastern | + 16 | Montgomery, Ala. | Central | — 15 |
| Burlington, Iowa | Central | + 5 | Nashville, Tenn. | Central | — 13 |
| Cairo, Ill. | Central | — 3 | New Haven, Conn. | Eastern | — 8 |
| Charleston, S. C. | Eastern | + 20 | New Orleans, La. | Central | 0 |
| Chicago, Ill. | Central | — 10 | New York, N. Y. | Eastern | — 4 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | Central | — 22 | Norfolk, Va. | Eastern | + 5 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | Central | — 33 | Ogdensburg, N. Y. | Eastern | + 2 |
| Columbia, S. C. | Eastern | + 24 | Omaha, Neb. | Central | + 24 |
| Columbus, Ohio | Central | — 26 | Pensacola, Fla. | Central | — 11 |
| Dayton, Ohio | Central | — 23 | Philadelphia, Penn. | Eastern | + 1 |
| Denver, Col. | Mountain | 0 | Pittsburg, Penn. | Eastern | + 20 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | Central | + 14 | Portland, Me. | Eastern | — 19 |
| Detroit, Mich. | Central | — 28 | Providence, R. I. | Eastern | — 14 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | Central | + 3 | Quincy, Ill. | Central | + 6 |
| Duluth, Minn. | Central | + 9 | Raleigh, N. C. | Eastern | + 15 |
| Erie, Penn. | Central | — 39 | Richmond, Va. | Eastern | + 10 |
| Evansville, Ind. | Central | — 10 | Rochester, N. Y. | Eastern | + 11 |
| Ft. Gibson, Cher. N. | Central | + 21 | Rock Island, Ill. | Central | + 3 |
| Fort Smith, Ark. | Central | + 19 | San Francisco, Cal. | Pacific | + 10 |
| Fort Wayne, Ind. | Central | — 20 | Santa Fe, N. M. | Mountain | + 4 |
| Galena, Ill. | Central | + 2 | Savannah, Ga. | Central | — 36 |
| Galveston, Texas | Central | + 19 | Shreveport, La. | Central | + 15 |
| Grand Haven, Mich. | Central | — 15 | Springfield, Ill. | Central | — 2 |
| Harrisburg, Penn. | Eastern | + 7 | St. Joseph, Mo. | Central | + 19 |
| Houston, Texas | Central | + 21 | St. Louis, Mo. | Central | + 1 |
| Huntsville, Ala. | Central | — 12 | St. Paul, Minn. | Central | + 12 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | Central | — 16 | Superior City, Wis. | Central | + 3 |
| Jackson, Miss. | Central | + 1 | Syracuse, N. Y. | Eastern | + 5 |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | Central | — 33 | Toledo, Ohio | Central | — 26 |
| Janesville, Wis. | Central | — 4 | Trenton, N. J. | Eastern | — 1 |
| Jefferson City, Mo. | Central | + 9 | Utica, N. Y. | Eastern | + 1 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | Central | + 19 | Washington, D. C. | Eastern | + 8 |
| Keokuk, Iowa | Central | + 6 | Wheeling, W. Va. | Eastern | + 23 |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | Central | — 24 | Wilmington, Del. | Eastern | + 2 |
| La Crosse, Wis. | Central | + 5 | Wilmington, N. C. | Eastern | + 18 |
| Lawrence, Kan. | Central | + 21 | Yankton, S. Dak. | Central | + 29 |
| Lexington, Ky. | Central | — 23 | | | |

### TIME BELTS.

The following is the table of times, based upon the meridian used by the United States and Canada:

| Name of Time. | Degree. | Central Meridian. From Greenwich. | Nearest Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Intercolonial | 60 | 4 hours west. | About 3½° east of Halifax, N. S. |
| Eastern | 75 | 5 hours west. | Between New York and Philadelphia. |
| Central | 90 | 6 hours west | St. Louis and New Orleans. |
| Mountain | 105 | 7 hours west. | Denver, Col. |
| Pacific | 120 | 8 hours west. | 1½° East of Sacramento, Cal. |
| Sitka | 135 | 9 hours west. | ¼° east of Sitka, Alaska. |
| Tahiti | 150 | 10 hours west. | ½° west of the island of Tahiti. |
| Hawaiian | 157½ | 10 h. 31 m. west. | Near centre of Molokai. |

It is obvious that to express the time of rising and setting of the Sun and Moon in standard time would limit the usefulness of such data to the single point or place for which they were computed, while in mean time they are practically correct for places as widely separated as the width of the continent, as already explained, and persons having the mean time may easily ascertain the correct standard time of any event by making use of the table on this page.

**outh Carolina is the only state in the Union which does not grant divorces.**

The calculations in each of the geographical divisions of each calendar page will apply with sufficient accuracy to all places in the contiguous North American zones indicated by the headings of the divisions. This statement is based on the fact that in the same latitude, or in the same line running due east and west, the Sun and Moon rise and set at almost the same moment of local or mean time, the difference in extremes being so slight as to be of no importance for ordinary purposes, except in the case of the Moon's rising, southing and setting, when 6m. for Pacific Coast points and 3m. for Mississippi River Valley region, including Chicago, etc., must be added, or 2m. for each hour of longitude.

**Map of the Standard Time Belts.**

The heavy dotted lines show the arbitrary divisions of time in the United States. The plus and minus marks on either side of the meridian lines show whether it is necessary to add to or subtract from the standard time of points east or west of these lines to arrive at actual, or mean local, time. See table on page 30.

## STANDARD TIME.

For the convenience of the railroads and business in general a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883, and it is by this method of calculation that trains are now run and local time is regulated. In accordance with this system the United States extending from 65° to 125° west longitude is divided into four time sections, as shown on the map. Inside of each of these sections standard time is uniform, and the time of each section differs from that next to it by exactly one hour.

If the standard time correction for any place not enumerated in the table be desired proceed as follows: Locate the place, as any one can approximately on this map, and then subdivide the hour space in which the place is until the distance in time (60m. = one space) from that meridian within whose bounds the place is located is apparent. Then add or subtract the result to mean time as the sign at the top of the map indicates. Example: What will be the standard time of sunrise July 1 at Penn Yan, N. Y.? The map does not give the lines of latitude and longitude, but most people can locate their own place in its respective State on the map with sufficient correctness. By this means I locate Penn Yan at about one-eighth of the distance between the 75th and 90th meridians and within the Eastern time zone. This will give 8m. to be added, or 4 34.

## ERAS OF TIME.

The Gregorian year 1914 corresponds to the following eras:

From July 4 the 139th year of the independence of the United States.

The year 1332-'33 of the Mahometan era, the year 1333 beginning November 19.

The year 8023 of the Greek Church, beginning January 14.

The year 4611 (nearly) of the Chinese era, beginning now January 1.

The year 5674-'75 of the Jewish era. Year 5675 begins September 21, or at sunset September 20.

The year 7422-'23 of the Byzantine era, beginning September 1.

The year 2574 of the Japanese era.

The 1st day of January is the 2,420,184th day since the commencement of the Julian Period.

The third largest city in Italy is Rome, which in 1909 had a population of 575,0

## DATES OF BEGINNINGS OF ERAS AND OTHER PERIODS.

| Name. | Began. | Name. | Began. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grecian, mundane | Sept. 1, 5598 B. C. | Julian Year, acc. to Usher | Oct. 19, 46 B. C. |
| Constantinople, civil | Sept. 1, 5508 B. C. | Spanish Era | Jan. 1, 38 B. C. |
| Alexandrian | Aug. 29, 5502 B. C. | Actian | Jan. 1, 30 B. C. |
| Antioch, mundane | Sept. 1, 5492 B. C. | Augustan | Feb. 14, 27 B. C. |
| Julian Period | Jan. 1, 4713 B. C. | Usual Christian | Jan. 1, 1 A. D. |
| Mundane, Usher | Oct. —, 4004 B. C. | Destruction of Jerusalem | Sept. 1, 69 A. D. |
| Mundane, Jewish | Oct. 1, 3761 B. C. | Era of the Maccabees | Nov. 24, 166 A. D. |
| Abraham | Oct. 1, 2015 B. C. | Era of Diocletian | Aug. 29, 287 A. D. |
| Olympiads | July 1, 776 B. C. | Era of Ascension | Nov. 12, 295 A. D. |
| Foundation of Rome | April 24, 752 B. C. | Armenian | July 9, 552 A. D. |
| Methonic Cycle | July 15, 432 B. C. | Mahometan Hegira | July 16, 622 A. D. |
| Macedonian, Seleucidæ, | Sept. 1, 312 B. C. | Persian of Yezdegird | June 16, 632 A. D. |
| Tyrian | Oct. 19, 126 B. C. | | |
| Sidonian | Oct. —, 110 B. C. | | |
| Cæsarian, of Antioch | Sept. 1, 48 B. C. | | |

## CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dominical Letter | D | Epact (Moon's Age Jan. 1) | 8 |
| Solar Cycle | 19 | Lunar Cycle (Golden No.) | 15 |
| Roman Indiction | 12 | Julian Period | 6627 |
| Jewish Lunar Cycle | 12 | Dionysian Period | 243 |

Explanatory Note.—The **Dominical** Letter or letters (two for Leap Year), or **Sunday Letters**, indicates the day of the year on which the first Sunday occurs, the first seven letters of the alphabet being used. Thus for 1911 the Dominical Letter was A, the first letter of the alphabet, and hence the first day of the year will be the first Sunday of the year. In Leap Years two letters are used, the first being for January and February and the latter, being the preceding letter, answers for the last ten months in order to maintain the cycle. The **Golden Number** is that number of a cycle of 19 years, which shows how many years have passed since New Moon fell on January 1, for in nearly 19 years the Solar and Lunar years nearly come together. The chief use of this cycle is in fixing the date of Easter, and in this same connection is used the **Epact**. The **Solar Cycle** is the number of years that have elapsed since the days of the week fell on the same days of the year, or when there will be, therefore, a recurrence of the Dominical or Sunday Letter. This would be the case every seven years but for Leap Year; hence, four times seven is the cycle, or 28 years. It is the remainder found by adding 9 to the year and dividing the sum by 28. The **Roman Indiction** is a cycle of 15 years and is of no utility except to chronologers. It is the remainder found by adding 3 to the year and dividing by 15. The **Julian Period** is a cycle of 7980 years, and is the product of the three cycles—Golden Number (19), Solar Cycle (28) and Roman Indiction (15) and hence shows the time when these three cycles will coincide, or begin at the same time. The first of this cycle will be completed in the year 2267. It is the year +4713. The **Dionysian Period** is a cycle of 532 years, and is also called the Great Paschal Cycle, being the product of a complete Solar and Lunar Cycle (28x19). It is the remainder found by adding 457 to the year and dividing by 532, and with the Julian Period is chiefly used by chronologers. The **Jewish Lunar Cycle** is always three less than the Golden Number, and is used by the Jews in fixing the time of their festivals.

## FIXED AND MOVABLE FEASTS OR CHURCH DAYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Year's Day (Circum) | Jan. 1 | Trinity Sunday | June 7 |
| Epiphany (Twelfth Day) | Jan. 6 | Corpus Christi | June 11 |
| Purification B. V. M | Feb. 2 | Nativity of John the Baptist | June 24 |
| Septuagesima Sunday | Feb. 8 | Saints Peter and Paul | June 29 |
| St. Valentine | Feb. 14 | Mary Magdalen | July 22 |
| Sexagesima Sunday | Feb. 15 | St. James | July 25 |
| Quinquagesima Sunday | Feb. 22 | Transfiguration | Aug. 6 |
| Shrove Tuesday | Feb. 24 | St. Bartholomew | Aug. 24 |
| Ash Wednesday (Lent begins) | Feb. 25 | Exaltation of Holy Cross | Sept. 14 |
| Quadragesima Sunday | Mch. 1 | St. Matthew | Sept. 21 |
| Mid-Lent Sunday | Mch. 22 | Michaelmas | Sept. 29 |
| Annunciation (Lady Day) | Mch. 25 | St Luke | Oct. 18 |
| Palm Sunday | April 5 | Saints Simon and Jude | Oct. 28 |
| Good Friday | April 10 | Hallow'en | Oct. 31 |
| Easter Sunday | April 12 | All Saints' Day | Nov. 1 |
| Low Sunday | April 19 | All Souls' Day | Nov. 2 |
| St. George | April 23 | Thanksgiving | Nov. 26 |
| St. Mark | April 25 | Advent Sunday | Nov. 29 |
| Philip and James | May 1 | St. Andrew | Nov. 30 |
| Rogation Sunday | May 17 | St. Thomas | Dec. 21 |
| Ascension (Holy) Thursday | May 21 | Christmas Day | Dec. 25 |
| Pentecost (Whitsunday) | May 31 | St. Stephen | Dec. 26 |
| | | St. John the Evangelist | Dec. 27 |

**fishery products of Nova Scotia in 1910 were valued at about $11,000,000. From 1870 to 1909 these fisheries yielded $278,000,000.**

## FIXING THE DATE OF EASTER.

Easter, according to the traditional regulation of the Council of Nice, must be determined according to the following conditions: 1, Easter must be celebrated on a Sunday; 2, this Sunday must follow the fourteenth day of the paschal moon, so that if the fourteenth day of the paschal moon falls on a Sunday, then Easter must be celebrated on the Sunday following; 3, the paschal moon is that of which the fourteenth day falls on or next follows the day of the vernal equinox; 4, the equinox is fixed invariably in the calendar on March 21. This regulation is to be construed according to the tabular full moon as determined from the epact, and not by the true full moon, which, in general, occurs one or two days earlier.

## EMBER DAYS.

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after: First Sunday in Lent, March 4, 6 and 7; Pentecost, June 3, 5 and 6; September 14—September 16, 18 and 19; December 13—December 16, 18 and 19.

## GREEK CHURCH OR RUSSIAN CALENDAR, A. D. 1914; A. M. 8023.

| New Style. | | Old Style. | | Holy Days. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 14 | Jan. | 1 | Circumcision. |
| | 19 | | 6 | Theophany (Epiphany). |
| Feb. | 15 | Feb. | 2 | Hypopante (Purification). |
| | 21 | | 8 | Septuagesima Sunday. |
| | 28 | | 15 | Carnival Sunday. |
| Mch. | 14 | Mch. | 1 | First Sunday in Lent. |
| April | 18 | April | 5 | Palm Sunday. |
| | 23 | | 10 | Great (Good) Friday. |
| | 25 | | 12 | Easter (Holy Pasche). |
| May | 6 | | 23 | St. George. |
| | 22 | May | 9 | St. Nicholas. |
| | 27 | | 14 | *Coronation of Emperor. |
| June | 3 | | 21 | Ascension. |
| | 13 | | 31 | Pentecost. |
| July | 12 | June | 29 | Peter and Paul, Chief Apostles. |
| Aug. | 14 | Aug. | 1 | First Day of Theotokos. |
| | 19 | | 6 | Transfiguration. |
| | 28 | | 15 | Repose of Theotokos. |
| Sept. | 12 | | 30 | *St. Alexander Nevsky. |
| | 21 | Sept. | 8 | Nativity of Theotokos. |
| | 27 | | 14 | Exaltation of Cross. |
| Oct. | 14 | Oct. | 1 | Patronage of Theotokos. |
| Nov. | 28 | Nov. | 15 | First Day of Nativity. |
| Dec. | 4 | | 21 | Entrance of Theotokos. |
| | 21 | Dec. | 8 | Conception of Theotokos. |
| Jan. | 7, 1915 | | 25 | Nativity (Christmas). |

The difference between old and new style will continue to be thirteen days until February 29, 2100.

*Observed in Russia only.

## THE JEWISH CALENDAR, Year 5674-'75, A. M.

The Jewish year 5674 is the 12th of the 299th cycle of 19 years.

| Year. | Month No. | Month Name. | Day. | Facts and Feasts. | Gregorian Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5674 | 4 | Tebet | 10 | Fast of Tebet | January 8 |
| 5674 | 5 | Sh'vat | 1 | Rosh-Chodesh | January 28 |
| 5674 | 6 | Adar | 1 | Rosh-Chodesh | February 26-27 |
| 5674 | 6 | Adar | 13 | Fast of Esther | March 11 |
| 5674 | 6 | Adar | 14-15 | Purim | March 12-13 |
| 5674 | 7 | Nissan | 1 | Rosh-Chodesh | March 28 |
| 5674 | 7 | Nissan | 15 | First Day of Passover | April 11 |
| 5674 | 8 | Iyar | 1 | Rosh-Chodesh | April 26-27 |
| 5674 | 8 | Iyar | 18 | Lag B'Omer | May 14 |
| | | | | 33d Day of Omer. | |
| 5674 | 9 | Sivan | 1 | Rosh-Chodesh | May 26 |
| 5674 | 9 | Sivan | 6 | First Day of Pentecost | May 31 |
| 5674 | 10 | Tammuz | 1 | Rosh-Chodesh | June 24-25 |
| 5674 | 10 | Tammuz | 17 | Fast of Tammuz | *July 10 |
| 5674 | 11 | Av | 1 | Rosh-Chodesh | July 24 |
| 5674 | 11 | Av | 9 | Fast of Av | *August 1 |
| 5674 | 12 | Ellul | 1 | Rosh-Chodesh | August 22-23 |
| 5675 | 1 | Tishri | 1 | First Day of New Year | September 21 |
| 5675 | 1 | Tishri | 3 | Fast of Gedaliah | September 23 |
| 5675 | 1 | Tishri | 10 | Yom-Kippoor | September 30 |
| 5675 | 1 | Tishri | 15 | First Day of Tabernacles | October 5 |
| 5675 | 1 | Tishri | 21 | Hosannah Rabbah | October 11 |
| 5675 | 1 | Tishri | 22 | Sh'mini-Atseres | October 12 |

The first Society *for the Prevention* of Cruelty to Animals was founded in England in 1824.

| Year. | Month No. | Month Name. | Month Day. | Fasts and Feasts. | Gregorian Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5675 | 1 | Tishri | 23 | Simchas-Torah | October 13 |
| 5675 | 2 | Chesvan | 1 | Rosh-Chodesh | October 20-21 |
| 5675 | 3 | Kislev | 1 | Rosh-Chodesh | November 19 |
| 5675 | 3 | Kislev | 25 | First Day of Chanukah | December 13 |
| 5675 | 4 | Tebet | 1 | Rosh-Chodesh | December 18 |
| 5675 | 4 | Tebet | 10 | Fast of Tebet | December 27 |
| 5675 | 5 | Sh'vat | 1 | Rosh-Chodesh | January 16, 1915 |

*Observed the day following.

## THE MAHOMETAN CALENDAR, YEARS 1332-'33.

The year 1332 is the 12th of the 45th cycle of 30 years.

| Years. | Month No. | Month Name. | Begins. | Lasts. Days. | Years. | Month No. | Month Name. | Begins. | Lasts. Days. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1332 | 3 | Rabia I. | January | 28-30 | 1332 | 10 | Schwall | August | 23-29 |
| 1332 | 4 | Rabia II. | February | 27-29 | 1332 | 11 | Dul-Kaeda | September | 21-30 |
| 1332 | 5 | Jomhadi I. | March | 28 30 | 1332 | 12 | Dulheggia | October | 21-29 |
| 1332 | 6 | Jomhadi II. | April | 27 29 | 1333 | 1 | Muharrem | November | 19-30 |
| 1332 | 7 | Rajeb | May | 26-30 | 1333 | 2 | Saphar | *December | 19-29 |
| 1332 | 8 | Sheban | June | 25-29 | 1333 | 3 | Rabia I. | January 17, 1915 | |
| 1332 | 9 | *Ramadan | July | 24-30 | | | | | |

*Fasting.

## THE JULIAN CALENDAR.

In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the months corresponded exactly with our own, excepting that down to the time of the Emperor Augustus the fifth and sixth months of the year—which, with the Romans, began with March—were called Quintilis and Sextilis; afterward they were named in honor of the Emperors Julius and Augustus.

In reckoning the days of each month three fixed points were taken, and any particular day was said to be so many days before the next coming fixed day. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (2) the Nones, which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and the Ides, which always fell eight days after the Nones.

## THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

This Calendar, although reckoned from September 22, 1792, was not introduced until November 24, 1793. It remained in use till December 31, 1805. The Gregorian Calendar was restored January 1, 1806 (Nivôse 10, Year xiv). The months varied in different years. Nivôse commenced December 21 in 1792, December 22 in 1804 and 1805. The following are the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of the calendar:

Vendémiaire (Vintage), Sept. 22-Oct. 22.
Brumaire (Foggy), Oct. 23-Nov. 22.
Frimaire (Sleety), Nov. 23-Dec. 21.
Nivôse (Snowy), Dec. 22-Jan. 21.
Pluviôse (Rainy), Jan. 21-Feb. 20.
Ventôse (Windy), Feb. 20-Mar. 21.
Germinal (Budding), Mar. 22-Apr. 21.
Floréal (Flowery), Apr. 21-May 20.
Prairial (Pasture), May 21-June 20.
Messidor (Harvest), June 20-July 19.
Thermidor (Hot), July 20-Aug. 19.
Fructidor (Fruit), Aug. 19-Sept. 18.

The months were divided into three parts of ten days each, but to make up the 365 days five days were added at the end of September: (Primidi), dedicated to Virtue; (Duodi) to Genius; (Tridi) to Labor; (Quartidi) to Opinion; and the fifth (Quintidi) to Rewards. To Leap Year, called Olympic, a sixth day, September 22 or 23 (Sextidi), "Jour de la Révolution," was added.

## THE SIGNS AND CONSTELLATIONS OF THE ZODIAC.

Until recently we supposed that the present relationship between the signs and constellations of the zodiac was generally understood, as all astronomical text books mention their disagreement and explain the cause. The numerous letters of inquiry concerning differences between this data in this almanac and certain others show the necessity for this note of explanation.

Thousands of years ago, the zodiac, that belt of the heavens, about 16° in width, within which move the moon and planets, was formed and divided into twelve parts or seasons called signs, each containing certain star groups called constellations. Each was given a name of an object or animal, which never did bear any relationship to the configuration of the stars in that group or division, but which did, or is supposed to, have reference to certain astronomical or other facts. Thus Libra, ♎, the scales or balance, comes at the autumnal equinox, when there is an equilibrium or balance between the length of day and night the world over. Aquarius, ♒, the water bearer, and whose sign is the Egyptian sign for running water, comes at the season of greatest rains in Egypt, etc.

Since the time when these divisions were made and named, owing to the precession of the equinoxes, resulting from the differing polar and equatorial diameters of the earth, the signs have moved back west nearly a whole division, or constellation, and where ♈ was the first, ♓ now is. Hence though the sun now enters the

'he first national party convention held in the United States was that of the Anti-Masonic party at Baltimore, Md., September 26, 1831.

sign ♈ March 20, it is a month later when he enters the constellation ♈. It must be apparent, therefore, that any supposed influence or relationship which early astrologers attributed to the position of the sun, moon or planets when in certain of these divisions can no longer exist, as the sign now only represents that space or division of the zodiac where the controlling constellation was 2,000 or more years ago, but is not now. Nevertheless, some almanacs still give the signs for the moon's place, which is very misleading to those who attempt to follow her in her course among the stars. Hence, this almanac gives the constellation. The sign is retained for sun's place in the seasons and sun's place each month because of its relationship to the equinoxes and solstices.

# THE SEASONS.

## THE SUN'S APPARENT PATH THROUGH THE ZODIAC.

| Sun enters. Sign. | Con. | Date. | H. M. Wash. Mean Time. | | D. H.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ♑ | ♐ | Dec. 22, | 5 27 a.m., 1913. | Winter | begins and lasts 89 0 36 S. of Equator |
| ♒ | ♑ | Jan. 20, | 4 27 p.m., 1914. | | |
| ♓ | ♒ | Feb. 19, | 5 36 a.m., 1914. | | |
| ♈ | ♓ | Mar. 21, | 6 03 a.m., 1914. | Spring | begins and lasts 92 19 44 N. of Equator. |
| ♉ | ♈ | Apr. 20, | 8 45 a.m., 1914. | | |
| ♊ | ♉ | May 21, | 8 25 a.m., 1914. | | |
| ♋ | ♊ | June 22, | 1 47 a.m., 1914. | Summer | begins and lasts 93 14 39 N. of Equator. |
| ♌ | ♋ | July 23, | 0 39 p.m., 1914. | | |
| ♍ | ♌ | Aug. 23, | 7 21 p.m., 1914. | | |
| ♎ | ♍ | Sept. 23, | 4 26 p.m., 1914. | Autumn | begins and lasts 89 18 49 S. of Equator. |
| ♏ | ♎ | Oct. 24, | 1 14 a.m., 1914. | | |
| ♐ | ♏ | Nov. 22, | 10 13 p.m., 1914. | | |
| ♑ | ♐ | Dec. 22, | 11 15 a.m., 1914. | Winter begins. | |

Tropical year—365 5 48

| D. | H. | M. | | D. | H. | M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 89 | 0 | 36 | | 92 | 19 | 44 | |
| 89 | 18 | 49 | | 93 | 14 | 39 | |
| 178 | 19 | 25 | South of the Equator. | 186 | 10 | 23 | North of the Equator. |
| | | | Subtract | 178 | 19 | 25 | |
| | | | The sun is | 7 | 14 | 58 | longer north of the Equator |

than south of it, owing to the slower motion of the earth (sun's apparent motion) when at and near aphelion, or furthest from the sun.

# ECLIPSES OF 1914.

There will be four eclipses this year, two of the Sun and two of the Moon, and a transit of Mercury, as follows:

I. Annular of the Sun February 24. Invisible in North America. Visible in the Southern Pacific Ocean, Antarctic region and extreme southern end of South America. Returns March 5, 1932, when it will be annular again.

II. Partial of the Moon on the evening of March 11 and morning of the 12th. The size of the eclipse will be about 11 digits when at the middlle. The first contact of the limbs of the shadow and the Moon will take place on the eastern limb of the Moon, from which point she will pass through the great black shadow of the Earth, whose presence and boundary is only made visible by the immersion of the full Moon's bright face therein—one of the visible proofs of the rotundity of the earth, as only a round body can cast a round shadow. The next eclipse of this series occurs March 20, 1932, when it will be larger and visible in the United States. The following is the standard time of the different phases:

| | Inter-Col. | Eastern. | Central. | Mountain. | Pacific. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Begins ..... | 10 42 p. m. | 0 44 a. m. | 11 44 p. m. | 10 44 p. m. | 9 44 p. m. |
| Middle ..... | 0 13 a. m. | 9 42 p. m. | 8 42 p. m. | 7 42 p. m. | 6 42 p. m. |
| Ends ..... | 1 44 a. m. | 11 13 p. m. | 10 13 p. m. | 9 13 p. m. | 8 13 p. m. |

III. Total of the Sun August 21. Visible as a small partial eclipse on the Sun's northern limb in Northeastern North America. Throughout the Great Lakes region the Sun will rise with the eclipse on. A line from Newport, R. I., through New York City to Washington, D. C., thence westerly to Louisville, thence northerly to Indianapolis, Des Moines, Fargo and Winnipeg roughly marks the southern and western boundary of the area of visibility, and west and south of this line no part of the eclipse will be visible. This eclipse will recur August 30, 1932, when it will be total again.

IV. Partial of the Moon September 4. The beginning only will be visible in the United States, and that only on the Pacific Coast, as far east as Colorado and New Mexico, where the Moon will be setting as the eclipse begins, and to the west of which the Moon will set more or less eclipsed on her southern limb. The Pacific standard time of the visible phases is: Beginning, at A, 4:16 a. m.; middle, at B, 5:55 a. m. At the time of Eclipse II the Moon will be moving southward, being at her descending node, while in this one she will be at her ascending node and moving northward. This eclipse recurs September 14, 1932.

**The first national party committee in the United States was that organized by the Democratic National Convention in 1848.**

V. A transit of the planet Mercury across the disk of the Sun November 7. The sun will rise with the planet on its face.

# THE SUN AND THE PLANETS IN 1914.

## WHEN THE LATTER ARE BRIGHTEST, INVISIBLE AND BEST SEEN—MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

**THE SUN**—This great head and centre of our celestial family, of something like 800 known members, will be afflicted with his greatest number of spots in 1914-'15. At intervals of about eleven years spots can always be seen on his face, and weather conditions are correspondingly affected. These spots vary greatly in size from a diameter of 800 to 50,000 miles. The earth could be rolled into the largest and would be like a marble in a teacup. Some of these spots are holes in the bright photosphere which envelops the dark, solid interior of the Sun. This is proven by their change in outline as they apparently move across his face. This class of spots proves that the Sun revolves upon his axis in 25.35 days, or apparently, to us, in 27.25 days. There are other spots that do not uniformly change in outline with their change in apparent position. Such are believed to be dense floating cloud masses. The largest spots can easily be seen with the unaided eye protected by smoked or colored glass, which precaution should always be taken to prevent serious injury to the eye.

Twice this year he causes our dark shadow to nearly envelop the Moon, and twice he causes the Moon's shadow to fall upon the Earth, thus causing two solar and two lunar eclipses. (See "Eclipses.") These eclipses prove and show the rotundity of the Earth, those of the Moon by enabling us to see the round outline of the Earth's shadow on the Moon's bright face, and those of the Sun by the difference in the rate of motion of the shadow of the Moon on the earth, which motion is greatest when it strikes near our horizon.

**MERCURY**—Very few people have seen this coy planet to know it, yet he is easily seen and distinguishable from a star when one knows just when and where to seek him. He is that member of our planet group nearest the Sun, so far as known. Some astronomers claim to have seen one nearer, and to it the name Vulcan has been given. Mercury is so close to the Sun that his orbital motion is about double that of the Earth, and, being only about one-third as distant from the Sun, it follows he can only be seen during an eclipse of the Sun or for a brief time when he is at or near his greatest angular distance from the Sun.

As this distance is about 18°, and as our morning twilight begins when the Sun is 18° directly below the horizon and our evening twilight lasts until the Sun is a like distance below the horizon, it follows that Mercury can be best seen at the beginning of the morning and end of the evening twilight when brightest (see "Planets Brightest"), and always near that point of the horizon cut by the Sun.

At intervals of seven, thirteen and forty-six years Mercury passes directly between the Earth and Sun, when he may be seen on the Sun's face—a transit. (See under "Eclipses.") These must occur in May or November, this year November 7, and the next in May, 1924, and again in 1927 (November); again in May, 1937, and November, 1940. The first wholly visible in this country will be in 1953 and 1960.

**VENUS**—This most beautiful of our world family, and whose very appropriate sign, as the Goddess of Beauty, is a handled mirror, will be too near the Sun for the first three months of the year to attract much attention. (See under "Planets Brightest.") In the course of one revolution about the Sun in 225 days she presents to our vision all the phases of the Moon, and for the same reason, viz., our inability to see all of her illuminated hemisphere, except when at her "full," or when she is at superior conjunction, setting at sunrise, being on the opposite side of the Earth from the Sun. (See chart, "Visibility of the Planets.") These phases are visible with slight optical aid, such as a $15 telescope, good opera or field glass, affording much satisfaction and such pleasure as Galileo experienced when he first saw them by the aid of his home-made telescope. These phases are shown in the annexed cut. Note and explain why the concave side is always on the side away from the Sun, as in the case of our Moon.

**EXPLANATION.**

A—Fifteen days before superior conjunction, or January 27, 1914.

B—At greatest elongation west, February 6, 1915.

C—When brightest as a morning star, from December 25, 1914, to January 3, 1915.

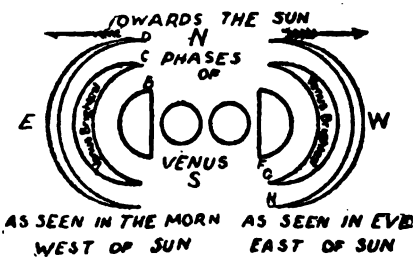
D—Just after inferior conjunction, or December 1-10, 1914.

E—Fifteen days after superior conjunction, February 25, 1914.

F—At greatest elongation east, September 18, 1914.

G—When brightest as an evening star, October 18-28, 1914.

H—Just before inferior conjunction, November 21-27, 1914.




**The first national party platform issued in the United States was that adopted by the National Republicans in 1832.**

**Venus's Course Among the Stars, Conjunctions with the Moon, Stars and Other Planets.**

April 1, in Aquarius and 20° south of the west side of the Great Square of Pegasus. April 27, 5° south of the Moon and midway between the Hyades and Pleiades, or 7-Stars. May 15, 2° north of Saturn, in the most interesting part of the Heavens, with Aldebaran and the Pleiades below, the Glorious Orion south and Auriga to the north. (See "Chart of the Heavens." Large charts can be purchased of Berlin H. Wright, Lake Helen, Fla., for 50 cents, postpaid.) May 27, 3° south of the Moon, in Gemini, forming nearly an equilateral triangle with Procyon, to the southeast, and Castor and Pollux, to the northeast. June 15, between Procyon and Castor. June 26, 43′ south of the Moon, in Cancer. (The Moon's mean apparent diameter is about 30′, which will serve as a measure of short distances near the Moon. When the distance apart in the conjunctions with the Moon is 45′ or less there is liable to be an occultation or eclipse of the planet by the Moon. The distance apart is given between centres and as seen from the Earth's centre.) July 13, in Leo, 1° north of Regulus, in the handle of the Sickle, Venus being the brighter. July 26, 2° north of the Moon. August 5, 10′ south of Mars, nearly occulting him, making a most striking and beautiful sight when about midway between Regulus and Spica Virginis. August 24, 3° north of the Moon. August 31, 30′ north of Spica Virginis. September 15-30, in the Square of Libra. September 18, at greatest elongation east of the Sun, 46° 27′. September 23, 1° north of the Moon. October 21, 24′ south of the Moon—an occultation. A comparison of the similar phases of the Moon and Venus at this time will be interesting. November 6 to December 16, retrogrades or moves backwards past the stars, or from east to west, after which she advances eastward the remainder of the year. November 18, 1° north of the Moon. November 21, 2° 45′ south of Mars. November 27, at inferior conjunction with the Sun, or between the Earth and the Sun, and she will be invisible for some days before and after this date, and when next visible will be on the other—west—side of the Sun as a morning star. December 15, 7° north of the Moon and nearly at her brightest again at the close of the year, the bright star Beta Scorpii just south of her.

**MARS**—The God of War, the Ruddy or Red Planet, will be a very conspicuous object the first part of the year; faint in October and November and invisible in December. His itinerary and aspects will be as follows:

January 1, nearest to the earth, or 62,000,000 miles distant, being in Gemini, about 3° southwest of Pollux, forming a right angle with Castor. His apparent motion will be backward, or from east to west, until February 12, and then from west to east. January 5, at opposition, or 180° from the Sun, rising at sunset and brightest. January 11, 34′ south of the Moon and an occultation or eclipse of Mars by the Moon. February 7, 1° 9′ south of the Moon. March 6, 1° 49′ south of the Moon. April 3, 2° south of the Moon. April 10, 90° east of the Sun, passing the meridian at 6, eve.—eastern quadrature. April 21, 2° 34′ north of Neptune, while yet in Gemini, in line with Castor and Pollux, and 7° from the latter. May 2, 1° 36′ south of the Moon. May 30, 42′ south of the Moon and an occultation. June 23, less than 1° north of Regulus, in the end of the handle of the Sickle. June 27, 36′ north of the Moon, an occultation. July 26, 2° north of the Moon. August 24, 3½° south. September 15, 2° 30′ south of Spica Virginis. September 21 and October 20, about 5° north of the Moon. November 18, 4° 36′ north of the Moon. November 20, 2° north of Beta Scorpii and 7° northwest of Antares. November 21, 2° 45′ south of Venus. November 22, 4° north of Antares.

**JUPITER**—The Giant Planet and partial sun will be too near the Sun early in the year for good seeing, being in conjunction with the Sun on January 20. Inasmuch as his year is equal to thirty of ours, he will traverse but one sign, or 30° of the Zodiac in one year. Throughout most of the year he will be in Capricornus. He will pass his opposition to the Sun August 11, rising at sunset and brightest. His conjunctions with the Moon will be as follows: April 18, 1° 50′ north; May 16, 1° 13′ north; June 12, 28′ north, an occultation; July 10, 17′ north; August 6 and September 12, all occultations in southern latitudes; September 29 and October 26, 1° north. Again he will be occulted by the Moon November 3 and December 20.

**SATURN**—The Ringed Planet will be most conspicuous near the beginning and end of the year, being in conjunction with the Sun June 19 and practically invisible for weeks before and after that date. He will be found in Taurus most of the time, only in September, October and November he strays a little over the line into Gemini, and in one of the most interesting parts of the heavens. (See mention under "Venus," at the time of her conjunction with Saturn, May 16.) His conjunctions with the Moon will be as follows: January 9, February 5, March 4 and April 1, in all of which he will be about 6° south of the Moon; also August 16, September 13, October 10, November 7 and December 4, in all of which will be 5° south.

The wonderful ring system of Saturn may be seen to a better advantage in 1914-'15 than will be the case until 1928-'29. These rings are inclined about 28° to the earth's orbit, and about every fifteen years they are presented edgewise to us and are then invisible to the very best of telescopes for several days; again, when their dark or unilluminated side is toward us, they disappear for several months. From this year on they will gradually grow dimmer until 1922, when they will disappear, being edgewise to us, and, as they are only about fifty miles thick and one billion miles distant, no telescope can bring them out. There are

**The production in the United States of hard soaps was 1,784,888,527 pounds in 1906 soft soaps, 59,337,379 pounds, and of glycerine 53,134,146 pounds.**

at least three rings, the outermost having a diameter of 173,000 miles. The astronomer Herschel declared it his belief that the Almighty left mankind this inheritance of unfinished work of world-making as a hint, throwing light upon His methods, for the belief was, and still is, that in time these rings will break up and become transformed into additional satellites or moons, of which Saturn has ten. Always moonlight nights there, and their day only ten hours long, and a year consists of 25,000 days.

**URANUS** may be most certainly seen early in March. March 4 he will be 9° south of Jupiter, in Capricornus. He will be brightest in August, and can just be detected by the naked eye and a perfect knowledge of his position previously located on a good chart of the heavens, using the pointer system, picking out certain well known stars whose line of direction is toward him.

**NEPTUNE**, the most distant of our planet family known, will be best seen in January, but with telescopic aid only. He will, however, be 2° 34′ south of Mars April 21. (See mention under "Mars.")

**ASTEROIDS OR PLANETOIDS**—About 700 of these "pocket planets" have their orbits between those of Mars and Jupiter. They are believed to be fragments of a broken-up world or planet or planetary ring. The largest of these is less than 500 miles in diameter, and most of them less than 100, and the smallest not over 10 or 15 miles. Only one, Vesta, is ever visible to the naked eye. Because of the smallness in size and density of these bodies a stone dropped from an elevation on one of them would only fall 8½ inches the first second, a bullet shot from one would never return and a stone thrown into space would continue on until under the controlling influence (power of gravitation) of some other body, as our Sun or one of the major planets, it would eventually become a meteorite, and upon entering the atmospheric envelope of such planet, as our earth, become so rapidly heated by the friction generated as to burst with a loud report, sending its brilliant fragments to earth as aerolites. When these are so small as to burn up before reaching earth they are simply shooting stars, only their ashes (star dust) reaching earth, of which vast quantities reach us annually.

**COMETS.** Besides the previously named members, there are about 500 known comets which belong to this family. These are divided into groups, according to the particular planet under whose control they are. In this affiliation they are not constant, however, occasionally exchanging to another, as influences are brought to bear upon them by the worlds near which they pass in their vast journeyings through space. We know of no important comet due this year, though new ones are likely to appear at any time, possibly visiting us for the first time.

All these, with our Sun, Earth and planets, are together moving through space at the rate of six hundred miles a minute toward a point in the heavens near the great sun Vega Lyra—which point is known as the "Apex of the Sun's Way."

**NOTE.**—Inasmuch as the meridian passage of the major planets is an invisible event for one-half of the year, and that of Venus always so, we have substituted the Right Ascensions. This is of greater utility, inasmuch as by it in connection with the Chart of the Heavens, the paths of these planets may be followed as they pass through the constellations or signs of the Zodiac, as they may always be found near the Ecliptic Circle. On the Chart the Right Ascension (corresponding to longitude on the Earth) is marked in Roman characters around the margin and the hour spaces can readily be divided into the fractions given in the table. Then connect the point of Right Ascension (R. A.) indicated with the Pole Star by any straight edge, as the margin of an envelope, and where such line cuts the Ecliptic Circle will be the approximate location of the planet.

Example: The R. A. of Venus, as shown by the table on May 11, is IV¾, and that point in the R. A. circle connected with Polaris intersects the Ecliptic Circle just east of the Pleiades or 7-Stars, where Venus will be located at that time.

The time of rising and setting is expressed in mean or Sun time. If the standard time is desired, see table for converting the one into the other. But unless the observer has a water horizon and desires to know the exact time of the rising and setting, the figures are quite near enough for purposes of identification.

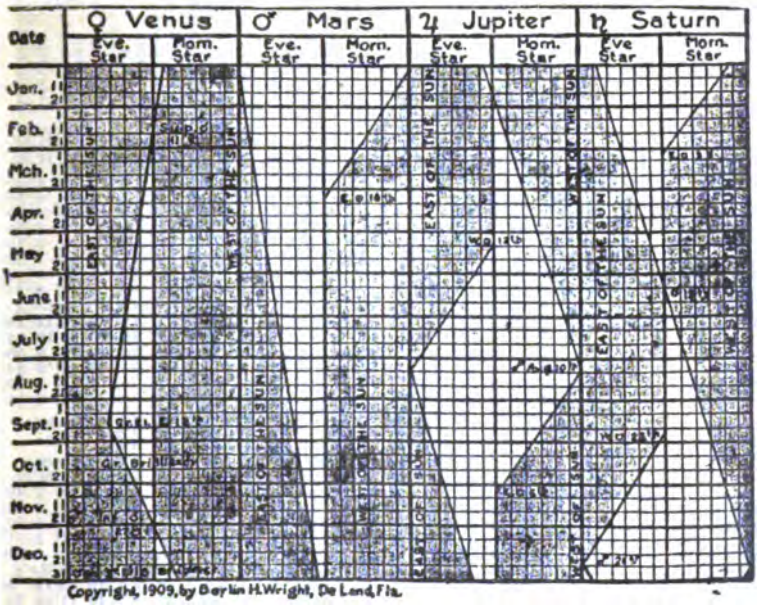
## PLANETS BRIGHTEST OR BEST SEEN, INVISIBLE, EVENING AND MORNING STARS, ETC.

**Mercury** will be **Brightest** as an **Evening Star** February 15-20 and October 18-22, setting about 1h. 15m. after the Sun; also April 5-10 and November 17-27, as a **Morning Star**, rising about 1h. 15 m. before the Sun. Invisible at all other times. **Venus** will be brightest as an **Evening Star** October 20-26, and again as a **Morning Star** December 27 to January 8, 1915. **Mars** will be an **All Night Star** and **Brightest** in January, and **Invisible** in December. **Jupiter** will be **Invisible** in January and **Brightest** the latter part of July and first part of August. **Saturn** will be very bright and almost an **All-Night Star** at the beginning of the year, again in December and **Invisible** in the month of June. **Venus** will be a **Morning Star** until February 11, and after November 27 and an **Evening Star** the balance of the year. **Mars** will be an **Evening Star** as long as visible, or until December. **Jupiter** will be a **Morning Star** from January 20 to May 12 and an **Evening Star** the remainder of the year. **Saturn** will be a **Morning Star** from June 13 to September 25, and an **Evening Star** the remainder of the year.

In this almanac a planet is called a Morning Star when rising after midnight and an Evening Star when it rises before midnight.

**The second largest city in Belgium is Antwerp, which on December 31, 1909, had a population of 317,171.**

# VISIBILITY OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS. 1914.




**EXPLANATORY NOTE.**—The figure shows at a glance when all of the major planets are brightest, and whether east of the Sun (evening stars) or west of him, and morning stars, at the time. It also shows the relative duration of visibility and brightness as to the superior planets, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn. With Venus, the light-shaded portion simply is the approximate measure of duration and place of visibility and not of brilliancy, while of the others it (the light portion) shows both the duration and brilliancy. Thus, Jupiter will be brightest August 10, and then will shine equally in the morning and evening; the last of December he will decrease almost to invisibility. It will be seen that Mars does not attain his maximum degree of brilliancy within the year. Venus, being an inferior planet, between the Earth and Sun, can never be seen opposite the Sun, as in the case of the others on the chart, nor is she at her greatest brilliancy when farthest (in angular distance) from the Sun, as shown.

From this it will be seen that the light portions represent the comparative angular distance of the planets from the Sun. Then each of the twelve spaces will be one hour spaces of 15° each, when the day and night are equal, and more when the night is more than twelve hours duration.

Of course, the chart can only show an approximation as to the boundaries of the light portion. It will, however, prove a valuable aid to the average person who is not an astronomer in understanding the movements of the planets and definitely settling the question of what constitutes Evening and Morning Stars. In this connection, see "Planets Brightest," "Evening and Morning Stars" and the table of "Rising, Setting and Meridian Passage of the Planets."

Replies to any questions will be sent to all who inclose a stamped and self-addressed envelope, by Berlin H. Wright, Lake Helen, Fla

## DOG DAYS.

Among the old superstitions that will not die is that of Dog Days. A malignant influence was believed to be abroad at a certain season when the great Dog Star Sirius rises with the Sun. This varies with the latitude and "Dog Days" here in northern latitudes are in midwinter south of the Equator. Many dates have been fixed upon as the limits and the period has become generally understood as running through the forty days from July 3 to August 11, inclusive

**The third largest city of Norway is Trendhjem, which on December 1, 1910, had population of 45,228.**

## EPHEMERIS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS FOR 1914—MEAN TIME.

| Date. | VENUS ♀ Right Ascension. | VENUS Rises. Northern States. | VENUS Rises. Southern States. | MARS ♂ Right Ascension. | MARS Sets. Northern States. | MARS Sets. Southern States. | JUPITER ♃ Right Ascension. | JUPITER Rises. Northern States. | JUPITER Rises. Southern States. | SATURN ♄. Right Ascension. | SATURN Sets. Northern States. | SATURN Sets. Southern States. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H'rs. | H. M. | H. M. | H'rs. | H. M. | H. M. | H'rs. | H. M. | H. M. | H'rs. | H. M. | H. M. |
| | | M'rn. | M'rn. | | M'rn. | M'rn. | | M'rn. | M'rn. | | M'rn. | M'rn. |
| January 1 | 18¼ | 6 50 | 6 27 | 7¼ | 8 12 | 7 47 | 19¾ | Invisible. | | 4¾ | 5 17 | 4 58 |
| January 11 | 19 | 7 3 | 6 40 | 7 | 7 10 | 6 43 | 20 | | | 4¾ | 4 35 | 4 16 |
| January 21 | 19¾ | 7 17 | 6 56 | 6¾ | 6 24 | 5 45 | 20 | | | 4¾ | 3 54 | 3 35 |
| February 1 | 20¾ | Sets. | | 6½ | 5 30 | 5 1 | 20¼ | 6 49 | 6 30 | 4½ | 3 9 | 2 50 |
| February 11 | 21¾ | Ev'g. | Ev'g. | 6½ | 4 44 | 4 17 | 20½ | 6 17 | 5 53 | 4½ | 2 29 | 2 10 |
| February 21 | 22½ | 5 46 | 5 56 | 6½ | 4 6 | 3 39 | 20¾ | 5 40 | 5 27 | 4¾ | 1 51 | 1 32 |
| March 1 | 23 | 6 5 | 6 11 | 6½ | 3 39 | 3 12 | 20¾ | 5 19 | 5 2 | 4¾ | 1 21 | 1 2 |
| March 11 | 23¾ | 6 30 | 6 32 | 6¾ | 3 8 | 2 42 | 20¾ | 4 50 | 4 30 | 4¾ | 0 43 | 0 24 |
| March 21 | ½ | 6 53 | 6 51 | 7 | 2 39 | 2 14 | 21 | 4 10 | 3 58 | 4¾ | Ev'g. | Ev'g. |
| April 1 | 1½ | 7 18 | 7 11 | 7¼ | 2 10 | 1 45 | 21¼ | 3 36 | 3 21 | 4¾ | 11 29 | 11 10 |
| April 11 | 2¼ | 7 43 | 7 31 | 7½ | 1 45 | 1 21 | 21¼ | 3 3 | 2 46 | 4¾ | 10 53 | 10 34 |
| April 21 | 3 | 8 8 | 7 52 | 7¾ | 1 21 | 0 58 | 21½ | 2 27 | 2 12 | 5 | 10 19 | 9 59 |
| May 1 | 3¾ | 8 31 | 8 12 | 8¼ | 1 3 | 0 36 | 21½ | 1 51 | 1 37 | 5 | 9 44 | 9 24 |
| May 11 | 4¾ | 8 55 | 8 33 | 8½ | 0 31 | 0 11 | 21½ | 1 15 | 1 1 | 5¼ | 9 10 | 8 50 |
| May 21 | 5½ | 9 14 | 9 50 | 8¾ | Ev'g. | Ev'g. | 21½ | Ev'g. | Ev'g. | 5¼ | 8 38 | 8 17 |
| June 1 | 6½ | 9 29 | 9 5 | 9¼ | 11 42 | 11 25 | 21½ | 11 53 | 11 39 | 5¼ | Invisible. | |
| June 11 | 7½ | 9 38 | 9 15 | 9¾ | 11 19 | 11 2 | 21½ | 11 17 | 11 3 | 5½ | | |
| June 21 | 8¼ | 9 41 | 9 21 | 10 | 11 0 | 10 44 | 21½ | 10 37 | 10 23 | 5½ | | |
| July 1 | 9 | 9 38 | 9 21 | 10¼ | 10 26 | 10 16 | 21½ | 9 58 | 9 44 | 5½ | Rises. | |
| July 11 | 10 | 9 29 | 9 16 | 10¾ | 10 2 | 9 53 | 21½ | 9 16 | 9 2 | 5¾ | M'rn. | M'rn. |
| July 21 | 10¾ | 9 18 | 9 9 | 11 | 9 34 | 9 29 | 21½ | 8 35 | 8 20 | 5¾ | 2 28 | 2 49 |
| August 1 | 11½ | 9 2 | 8 58 | 11½ | 9 2 | 9 3 | 21½ | Invisible. | | 6 | 1 51 | 2 11 |
| August 11 | 12 | 8 46 | 8 46 | 12 | 8 41 | 8 40 | 21½ | Sets. | | 6 | 1 16 | 1 36 |
| August 21 | 12¾ | 8 28 | 8 33 | 12¼ | 8 14 | 8 16 | 21¼ | M'rn. | M'rn. | 6 | 0 41 | 1 1 |
| September 1 | 13½ | 8 6 | 8 18 | 12¾ | 7 47 | 7 51 | 21¼ | 3 29 | 3 45 | 6 | Ev'g. | 0 18 |
| September 11 | 14 | 7 50 | 8 4 | 13 | 7 23 | 7 29 | 21¼ | 2 45 | 2 59 | 6 | 11 25 | Ev'g. |
| September 21 | 14¾ | 7 34 | 7 52 | 13½ | 7 0 | 7 9 | 21¼ | 1 59 | 2 16 | 6¼ | 10 45 | 11 8 |
| October 1 | 15¼ | 7 15 | 7 37 | 14 | 6 37 | 6 48 | 21¼ | 1 20 | 1 37 | 6¼ | 10 11 | 10 30 |
| October 11 | 15¾ | 6 57 | 7 22 | 14½ | 6 15 | 6 28 | 21¼ | 0 41 | 0 58 | 6¼ | 9 31 | 9 51 |
| October 21 | 16¼ | 6 39 | 7 5 | 14¾ | 5 55 | 6 10 | 21¼ | Ev'g. | Ev'g. | 6¼ | 8 52 | 9 12 |
| November 1 | 16½ | 6 11 | 6 39 | 15¼ | 5 20 | 5 42 | 21¼ | 11 19 | 11 35 | 6¼ | 8 8 | 8 28 |
| November 21 | 16¾ | 5 34 | 6 3 | 15¾ | 5 16 | 5 35 | 21¼ | 10 45 | 11 1 | 6¼ | 7 27 | 7 47 |
| November 11 | 16½ | Rises. | | 16¼ | 5 1 | 5 22 | 21¼ | 10 11 | 10 27 | 6¼ | 6 45 | 7 5 |
| December 1 | 16½ | M'rn. | M'rn. | 17 | 4 47 | 5 10 | 21½ | 9 40 | 9 55 | 6¼ | Sets. | |
| December 11 | 15¾ | 5 32 | 5 15 | 17½ | 4 38 | 5 2 | 21½ | 9 8 | 9 23 | 6¼ | M'rn. | M'rn. |
| December 21 | 16 | 4 45 | 4 30 | 18 | Invisible. | | 21½ | 8 44 | 8 54 | 5¾ | 7 17 | 6 57 |

NOTE.—By using the above table in connection with the Chart of the Heavens these planets may be located at all times. Example: Venus on April 27 will be in Right Ascension (R. A.) III½, or 3h. 30m. On the margin of the Chart of the Heavens locate a point midway between III and IV and then connect that point with the Pole Star, and on that line and on or near enough to the ecliptic circle for all practical purposes, is the location of Venus, which is just south of the Pleiades, or 7-Star. The declination of the planets is omitted, because that must close to the ecliptic circle. The XIIth Meridian of R. A. is graduated into spaces of 10° of declination, sufficient to approximate the declination on any Meridian; Mars on March 11 will be about 10° S. W. of Castor and Pollux in II. ♃ at the first of year will be nearly between Job's Coffin on the N. and the Milk-maid's Dipper, and Saturn will be a little east of the Hyades. The Meridian passage ♀ is omitted, as it always must occur in the daytime.

## SIDEREAL NOON OR MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF THE VERNAL EQUINOX.

(For use in connection with the Star Table. See Note under same.)

| | Jan. H. M. | Feb. H. M. | Mch. H. M. | Apr. H. M. | May. H. M. | June. H. M. | July. H. M. | Aug. H. M. | Sept. H. M. | Oct. H. M. | Nov. H. M. | Dec. H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5 19 | 3 17 | 1 27 | 11 25 | 9 27 | 7 25 | 5 27 | 3 26 | 1 24 | 11 22 | 9 20 | 7 22 |
| 2 | 5 15 | 3 13 | 1 23 | 11 21 | 9 23 | 7 21 | 5 24 | 3 22 | 1 20 | 11 18 | 9 16 | 7 18 |
| 3 | 5 11 | 3 9 | 1 19 | 11 17 | 9 19 | 7 18 | 5 20 | 3 18 | 1 16 | 11 14 | 9 12 | 7 14 |
| 4 | 5 7 | 3 5 | 1 15 | 11 13 | 9 16 | 7 14 | 5 16 | 3 14 | 1 12 | 11 10 | 9 8 | 7 10 |
| 5 | 5 3 | 3 2 | 1 11 | 11 10 | 9 12 | 7 10 | 5 12 | 3 10 | 1 8 | 11 6 | 9 4 | 7 6 |
| 6 | 4 59 | 2 58 | 1 7 | 11 6 | 9 8 | 7 6 | 5 8 | 3 6 | 1 4 | 11 2 | 9 0 | 7 2 |
| 7 | 4 56 | 2 54 | 1 4 | 11 2 | 9 4 | 7 2 | 5 4 | 3 2 | 1 0 | 10 58 | 8 56 | 6 58 |
| 8 | 4 52 | 2 50 | 1 0 | 10 58 | 9 0 | 6 58 | 5 0 | 2 58 | 0 56 | 10 54 | 8 52 | 6 54 |

The third largest city in the Netherlands is The Hague, which in 1910 had a population of 270, 109.

| | Jan. H. M. | Feb. H. M. | Mch. H. M. | Apr. H. M. | May. H. M. | June. H. M. | July. H. M. | Aug. H. M. | Sept. H. M. | Oct. H. M. | Nov. H. M. | Dec. H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | **4 48** | **2 46** | **0 56** | 10 54 | 8 56 | 6 54 | 4 56 | 2 54 | 0 52 | **10 50** | **8 48** | **6 51** |
| 10 | **4 44** | **2 42** | **0 52** | 10 50 | 8 52 | 6 50 | 4 52 | 2 50 | 0 48 | **10 46** | **8 45** | **6 47** |
| 11 | **4 40** | 2 38 | **0 48** | 10 46 | 8 48 | 6 46 | 4 48 | 2 46 | 0 44 | **10 42** | **8 41** | **6 43** |
| 12 | **4 36** | **2 34** | **0 44** | 10 42 | 8 44 | 6 42 | 4 44 | 2 42 | 0 40 | **10 39** | **8 37** | **6 39** |
| 13 | **4 32** | **2 30** | **0 40** | 10 38 | 8 40 | 6 38 | 4 40 | 2 38 | 0 37 | **10 35** | **8 33** | **6 35** |
| 14 | **4 28** | **2 26** | **0 36** | 10 34 | 8 36 | 6 34 | 4 36 | 2 34 | 0 33 | **10 31** | **8 29** | **6 31** |
| 15 | **4 24** | **2 22** | **0 32** | 10 30 | 8 32 | 6 30 | 4 32 | 2 31 | 0 29 | **10 29** | **8 25** | **6 27** |
| 16 | **4 20** | **2 18** | **0 28** | 10 26 | 8 28 | 6 26 | 4 28 | 2 27 | 0 25 | **10 23** | **8 21** | **6 23** |
| 17 | **4 16** | **2 14** | **0 24** | 10 22 | 8 24 | 6 23 | 4 25 | 2 23 | 0 21 | **10 19** | **8 17** | **6 19** |
| 18 | **4 12** | **2 10** | **0 20** | 10 18 | 8 20 | 6 19 | 4 21 | 2 19 | 0 17 | **10 15** | **8 13** | **6 15** |
| 19 | **4 8** | **2 6** | **0 16** | 10 14 | 8 17 | 6 15 | 4 17 | 2 15 | 0 13 | **10 11** | **8 9** | **6 11** |
| 20 | **4 4** | **2 3** | **0 12** | 10 11 | 8 13 | 6 11 | 4 13 | 2 11 | 0 9 | **10 7** | **8 5** | **6 7** |
| 21 | **4 0** | **1 59** | **0 9** | 10 7 | 8 9 | 6 7 | 4 9 | 2 7 | 0 5 | **10 3** | **8 1** | **6 3** |
| 22 | **3 57** | **1 55** | **0 5** | 10 3 | 8 5 | 6 3 | 4 5 | 2 3 | **11 57** | **9 59** | **7 57** | **5 59** |
| 23 | **3 53** | **1 51** | **0 1** | 9 59 | 8 1 | 5 59 | 4 1 | 1 59 | **11 53** | **9 55** | **7 53** | **5 55** |
| 24 | **3 49** | **1 47** | 11 57 | 9 55 | 7 57 | 5 55 | 3 57 | 1 55 | **11 49** | **9 51** | **7 49** | **5 52** |
| 25 | **3 45** | **1 43** | 11 53 | 9 51 | 7 53 | 5 51 | 3 53 | 1 51 | **11 45** | **9 47** | **7 46** | **5 48** |
| 26 | **3 41** | **1 39** | 11 49 | 9 47 | 7 49 | 5 47 | 3 49 | 1 47 | **11 41** | **9 44** | **7 42** | **5 44** |
| 27 | **3 37** | **1 35** | 11 45 | 9 43 | 7 45 | 5 43 | 3 45 | 1 43 | **11 38** | **9 40** | **7 38** | **5 40** |
| 28 | **2 33** | **1 31** | 11 41 | 9 89 | 7 41 | 5 39 | 3 41 | 1 39 | **11 34** | **9 36** | **7 34** | **5 36** |
| 29 | **3 29** | | 11 37 | 9 35 | 7 37 | 5 35 | 3 37 | 1 35 | **11 30** | **9 32** | **7 30** | **5 32** |
| 30 | **3 25** | | 11 33 | 9 31 | 7 33 | 5 31 | 3 33 | 1 32 | **11 26** | **9 28** | **7 26** | **5 28** |
| 31 | **3 21** | | 11 29 | | 7 29 | | 3 30 | 1 28 | | **9 24** | | **5 24** |

Note.—Full-faced figures are P. M. All others A. M.

# THE BRIGHTEST STARS.

Latitude 40° North.

| Name. | Constellation or group. | Magnitude. | Right ascension, sidereal time. | Declination. | For meridian passage, mean time. | For rising subtract and setting add. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | H.M. | Deg.M. | H.M. | H.M. |
| **Alpheratz** | Andromeda | 2.1 | 0 4 | +28 36 | 0 3 | 7 52 |
| **Caph** | Cassiopeia | **2.4** | **0 4** | **+58 40** | **0 4** | — |
| **Algenib** | Pegasus | **2.8** | **0 9** | **+14 41** | **0 8** | 6 51 |
| **Alpha** | Phœnix | 3.0 | 0 21 | —43 19 | 0 21 | 2 25 |
| **Schedir** | Cassiopeia | **2.3** | **0 35** | **+56 30** | **0 35** | — |
| **Diphda** | Cetus (Whale) | **2.2** | **0 39** | **—18 39** | **0 38** | **4 53** |
| **Gamma** | Cassiopeia | **2.3** | **0 51** | **+60 14** | **0 50** | — |
| **Mirach** | Andromeda | **2.2** | **1 5** | **+35 9** | **1 4** | **8 29** |
| **Caph (Polaris)** | Ursa Minor | 2.2 | 1 28 | +88 50 | 1 24 | — |
| **Achenar** | Eridanus | **0.4** | **1 34** | **—57 41** | **1 34** | * |
| **Sheratan** | Aries | **2.8** | **1 50** | **+20 22** | **1 49** | **7 14** |
| **Almaach** | Andromeda | **2.2** | **1 58** | **+41 54** | **1 57** | **9 21** |
| **Hamel** | Aries (Ram) | **2.1** | **2 2** | **+23 3** | **2 1** | **7 26** |
| **Mira** | Cetus (Whale) | 2.1 | 2 14 | — 3 26 | 2 13 | 5 51 |
| **Menkar** | Cetus (Whale) | **2.6** | **2 58** | **+ 3 44** | **2 56** | **6 13** |
| **Algol** | Perseus | **2.6** | **3 2** | **+40 37** | **3 0** | **9 10** |
| **Marfak** | Perseus | **1.9** | **3 18** | **+49 33** | **3 18** | — |
| **Alcyone** | Taurus (Bull) | **3.1** | **3 42** | **+23 50** | **3 41** | **7 29** |
| **Aldebaran** | Taurus (Bull) | **1.0** | **4 31** | **+16 20** | **4 29** | **6 58** |
| **Capella** | Auriga | **0.1** | **5 10** | **+45 55** | **5 9** | **10 14** |
| **Rigel** | Orion | **0.3** | **5 10** | — 8 18 | **5 9** | **5 31** |
| **El Nath** | Taurus (Bull) | **1.8** | **5 21** | **+28 32** | **5 19** | **7 52** |
| **Mintaka** | Orion | 2.3 | 5 27 | — 0 22 | 5 26 | 6 2 |
| **Al Nilam** | Orion | 1.8 | 5 32 | — 1 15 | 5 30 | 6 1 |
| **Phact** | Columba (Dove) | **2.7** | **5 36** | **—34 8** | **5 35** | ***3 37** |
| **Saiph** | Orion | **2.3** | **5 43** | **— 9 42** | **5 42** | **5 26** |
| **Betelguese** | Orion | **0.9** | **5 50** | **+ 7 24** | **5 49** | **6 26** |
| **Menkalina** | Auriga | **2.0** | **5 53** | **+44 56** | **5 51** | **9 53** |
| **Canopus** | Argus | **0.8** | **6 22** | **—52 39** | **6 21** | * |
| **Alhena** | Gemini (Twins) | **2.0** | **6 33** | **+16 29** | **6 31** | **6 59** |
| **Sirius** | Canis Major | —1.4 | 6 41 | —16 36 | 6 40 | 5 1 |
| **Adhara** | Canis Major | **1.5** | **6 55** | **—28 51** | **6 54** | **4 7** |
| **Castor** | Gemini (Twins) | **1.9** | **7 29** | **+32 5** | **7 27** | **8 11** |
| **Procyon** | Can. Minor | **0.5** | **7 35** | **+ 5 27** | **7 33** | **6 19** |
| **Pollux** | Gemini | **1.2** | **7 40** | **+28 15** | **7 38** | **7 50** |
| **Beta** | Cancer (Crab) | **3.8** | **8 12** | **+ 9 28** | **8 10** | **6 33** |

***The Cape Cod Canal, now in course of construction from Massachusetts Bay to Buzzard's Bay, will be 13 miles long, with a channel 30 feet deep at high water.***

## BRIGHTEST STARS (Continued).

| Name. | Constellation or group. | Magnitude. | Right ascension, sidereal time. | Declination. | For meridian passage, mean time*. | For rising subtract and setting add. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | H.M. | Deg.M. | H.M. | H.M. |
| Alphard | Hydra | 2.1 | 9 23 | — 8 16 | 9 21 | 5 31 |
| Regulus | Leo (Lion) | 1.3 | 10 4 | +12 25 | 10 1 | 6 44 |
| Eta | Argus | 1.6 | 10 42 | —59 12 | 10 39 | * |
| Dubhe | Ursa Major | 2.0 | 10 58 | +62 14 | 10 56 | —— |
| Denebola | Leo (Lion) | 2.2 | 11 44 | +15 4 | 11 42 | 6 54 |
| Acrux | So. Cross | 1.6 | 12 22 | —62 36 | 12 19 | * |
| Beta | Corvus (Crow) | 2.8 | 12 30 | —22 54 | 12 27 | 4 35 |
| Spica | Virgo (Virgin) | 1.1 | 13 20 | —10 42 | 13 18 | 5 23 |
| Agena | Centaurus | 0.7 | 13 57 | —59 56 | 13 54 | * |
| Arcturus | Bootes | 0.2 | 14 12 | +19 39 | 14 9 | 7 12 |
| Bengula | Centaurus | 0.2 | 14 33 | —60 28 | 14 30 | * |
| Alpha | Libra (Scales) | 2.9 | 14 46 | —15 40 | 14 43 | 5 4 |
| Kochab | Ursa (Minor) | 2.2 | 14 51 | +74 31 | 14 48 | —— |
| Alpecca | Northern Crown | 2.3 | 15 31 | +27 1 | 15 28 | 7 44 |
| Unuk | Serpent Bearer | 2.7 | 15 40 | + 6 42 | 15 37 | 6 23 |
| Antares | Scorpion | 1.2 | 16 24 | —26 14 | 16 20 | 4 20 |
| Rutilicus | Hercules | 2.8 | 16 26 | +21 41 | 16 23 | 7 20 |
| Etamin | Dragon | 2.5 | 17 54 | +51 30 | 17 51 | —— |
| Vega | Lyre | 0.1 | 18 34 | +38 42 | 18 30 | 8 54 |
| Delta | Sagittarius | 2.1 | 18 50 | —26 25 | 18 46 | 4 19 |
| Altair | Eagle | 0.9 | 19 46 | + 8 38 | 19 42 | 6 30 |
| Alpha | Capricorn | 3.7 | 20 13 | —12 49 | 20 9 | 5 19 |
| Deneb | Cygnus (Swan) | 1.4 | 20 38 | +44 58 | 20 35 | 9 56 |
| Alderamin | Cephus | 2.0 | 21 16 | +62 13 | 21 12 | —— |
| Beta | Aquarius | 2.9 | 21 27 | — 5 58 | 21 23 | 5 43 |
| Eni | Pegasus | 2.4 | 21 40 | + 9 28 | 21 36 | 6 33 |
| Alpha | The Crane | 1.9 | 22 23 | —47 24 | 21 58 | *1 21 |
| Fomalhaut | Pisces Aust | 1.3 | 22 53 | —30 6 | 22 48 | 4 0 |
| Markab | Pegasus | 2.5 | 23 0 | +14 44 | 22 56 | 6 52 |
| Iota | Pisces | 4.3 | 23 35 | + 5 9 | 23 31 | 6 17 |

*For use in connection with Sidereal Noon Table, for which see previous editions of The Tribune Almanac.

**Explanation.**—By the absolute scale of magnitudes stars brighter than Aldebaran and Altair are indicated by fractional or negative quantities; thus, Vega 0.2 and Sirius —1.4. As the magnitudes increase the brilliancy decreases, each increase of a unit being equal to a decrease of about two and one-half in brightness.

To ascertain when any star or constellation will be on the upper meridian, add the numbers opposite in the column "for meridian passage" to the figures in the table "Sidereal Noon" following this note. Note whether the figures be "Morn" or "Eve." If "Morn" and the sum is more than 12 hours, the result will be evening of the same day; if "Eve" and the sum is more than 12 hours, the result will be morning of the next day. Having found the time of meridian passage, for the rising subtract and for the setting add the numbers opposite the name of the star in the column headed "For Rising and Setting," observing the directions as to "Morn" and "Eve," as given above. Those stars marked —— in the last column are circumpolar and do not rise or set in the latitude of New York City. Stars having an asterisk (*) in the last column are only to be seen in the far south and when near the meridian, as the vapors of the horizon will obscure them at rising and setting.

To tell how high up from the nearest point of the horizon a star will be at its meridian passage, subtract the declination of the star from 90°, and if the result is less than the latitude of the place of the observer that star will neither rise nor set, but is circumpolar, and the difference between that result and the latitude shows that star's altitude above the north point of the horizon or below the southern horizon. Or, (90° — dec.) —latitude =altitude or elevation of the star above the nearest point of the horizon at meridian passage for stars of a south declination.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Examples: Siderial noon, October 30. | 9 28 | p.m. |
| Fomalhaut in "meridian" column.... | 22 48 | |
| | 32 16 | |
| Subtract..... | 24 | |
| | 8 16 | p.m. of the 31st—Time of meridian passage. |
| Fomalhaut "ris." and "set." column. | 4 0 | |
| | 12 16, 0.16 | a.m. of Nov. 1, the time of setting. |

**The total loss caused by the fire following the San Francisco earthquake of April 18, 1906, exceeded $500,000,000.**

Declination of Fomalhaut = 30° south; therefore 90° — 30° = 60° — 40° = 20° = altitude of Fomalhaut in latitude 40° north at the time of the meridian passage of that star. To measure celestial distances with the eye, keep in mind that one-third of the distance from the zenith to the horizon is 30°. For smaller measurements use the "Pointers" in the "Big Dipper," which are nearly 5° apart—a convenient celestial unit because always in sight. The "Yardstick" or "Ell and Yard" in Orion, or the "Kings," is just 3° long, or 1½° each way from the central star (see Star table). When the declination of a star is such as to bring it nearer to the zenith than to the horizon at meridian passage, use its zenith distance to locate it. The difference between latitude and declination = zenith distance. If declination is greater than latitude, such difference is to be counted northward (otherwise southward) from zenith.

## MOON'S PLACE AT 7 P. M. AND SOUTHING, OR UPPER MERIDIAN, PASSAGE FOR THE MERIDIAN AT WASHINGTON.

| Day. | January. Con. | January. In Mer. H.M. | February. Con. | February. In Mer. H.M. | March. Con. | March. In Mer. H.M. | April. Con. | April. In Mer. H.M. | May. Con. | May. In Mer. H.M. | June. Con. | June. In Mer. H.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ♒ | 4 11 | ♓ | 4 45 | ♈ | 3 23 | ♉ | 4 32 | ♊ | 5 12 | ♌ | 6 28 |
| 2 | ♒ | 4 51 | ♈ | 5 27 | ♈ | 4 7 | ♊ | 5 27 | ♋ | 6 5 | ♍ | 7 16 |
| 3 | ♓ | 5 29 | ♈ | 6 13 | ♈ | 4 54 | ♊ | 6 23 | ♋ | 6 56 | ♍ | 8 5 |
| 4 | ♓ | 6 9 | ♉ | 7 2 | ♉ | 5 45 | ♊ | 7 18 | ♌ | 7 45 | ♍ | 8 57 |
| 5 | ♈ | 6 50 | ♉ | 7 56 | ♉ | 6 40 | ♋ | 8 12 | ♌ | 8 34 | ♎ | 9 53 |
| 6 | ♈ | 7 34 | ♉ | 8 54 | ♊ | 7 37 | ♋ | 9 5 | ♍ | 9 24 | ♎ | 10 53 |
| 7 | ♈ | 8 23 | ♊ | 9 53 | ♊ | 8 35 | ♌ | 9 56 | ♍ | 10 15 | ♏ | 11 56 |
| 8 | ♉ | 9 15 | ♊ | 10 52 | ♋ | 9 32 | ♌ | 10 46 | ♎ | 11 11 | ♏ | Morn |
| 9 | ♉ | 10 12 | ♋ | 11 49 | ♋ | 10 27 | ♍ | 11 38 | ♎ | Morn | ♐ | 59 |
| 10 | ♊ | 11 12 | ♋ | Morn | ♌ | 11 20 | ♍ | Morn | ♏ | 10 | ♐ | 2 1 |
| 11 | ♊ | Morn | ♌ | 44 | ♌ | Morn | ♎ | 32 | ♏ | 1 12 | ♑ | 2 57 |
| 12 | ♋ | 12 | ♌ | 1 35 | ♍ | 11 | ♎ | 1 30 | ♐ | 2 16 | ♑ | 3 48 |
| 13 | ♋ | 1 9 | ♍ | 2 26 | ♍ | 1 3 | ♏ | 2 30 | ♐ | 3 13 | ♒ | 4 34 |
| 14 | ♌ | 2 4 | ♍ | 3 16 | ♎ | 1 55 | ♏ | 3 32 | ♑ | 4 16 | ♒ | 5 17 |
| 15 | ♌ | 2 55 | ♎ | 4 7 | ♎ | 2 49 | ♐ | 4 34 | ♑ | 5 9 | ♒ | 5 57 |
| 16 | ♌ | 3 45 | ♎ | 5 0 | ♏ | 3 46 | ♐ | 5 32 | ♑ | 5 57 | ♓ | 6 36 |
| 17 | ♍ | 4 33 | ♏ | 5 55 | ♏ | 4 45 | ♑ | 6 26 | ♒ | 6 40 | ♓ | 7 16 |
| 18 | ♍ | 5 21 | ♏ | 6 53 | ♏ | 5 45 | ♑ | 7 16 | ♒ | 7 21 | ♈ | 7 57 |
| 19 | ♎ | 6 11 | ♐ | 7 51 | ♐ | 6 44 | ♑ | 8 1 | ♓ | 8 0 | ♈ | 8 40 |
| 20 | ♎ | 7 4 | ♐ | 8 49 | ♐ | 7 39 | ♒ | 8 43 | ♓ | 8 39 | ♈ | 9 26 |
| 21 | ♏ | 8 0 | ♐ | 9 43 | ♑ | 8 31 | ♒ | 9 23 | ♓ | 9 19 | ♉ | 10 17 |
| 22 | ♏ | 8 58 | ♑ | 10 33 | ♑ | 9 18 | ♓ | 10 1 | ♈ | 10 0 | ♉ | 11 10 |
| 23 | ♐ | 9 57 | ♑ | 11 20 | ♒ | 10 2 | ♓ | 10 40 | ♈ | 10 45 | ♊ | Ev 6 |
| 24 | ♐ | 10 55 | ♒ | Ev 3 | ♒ | 10 43 | ♓ | 11 20 | ♉ | 11 32 | ♊ | 1 2 |
| 25 | ♑ | 11 43 | ♒ | 44 | ♒ | 11 23 | ♈ | Ev 3 | ♉ | Ev 24 | ♋ | 1 57 |
| 26 | ♑ | Ev 38 | ♒ | 1 23 | ♓ | Ev 1 | ♈ | 48 | ♉ | 1 17 | ♋ | 2 49 |
| 27 | ♑ | 1 24 | ♓ | 2 2 | ♓ | 41 | ♉ | 1 36 | ♊ | 2 13 | ♋ | 3 39 |
| 28 | ♒ | 2 6 | ♓ | 2 42 | ♈ | 1 21 | ♉ | 2 28 | ♊ | 3 8 | ♌ | 4 27 |
| 29 | ♒ | 2 47 | | | ♈ | 2 4 | ♉ | 3 22 | ♋ | 4 1 | ♌ | 5 13 |
| 30 | ♓ | 3 26 | | | ♈ | 2 50 | ♊ | 4 17 | ♋ | 4 52 | ♍ | 6 1 |
| 31 | ♓ | 4 5 | | | ♉ | 3 39 | | | ♌ | 5 41 | | |

| Day. | July. Con. | July. In Mer. H.M. | August. Con. | August. In Mer. H.M. | September. Con. | September. In Mer. H.M. | October. Con. | October. In Mer. H.M. | November. Con. | November. In Mer. H.M. | December Con. | December In Mer. H.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ♍ | 6 50 | ♏ | 8 32 | ♑ | 10 12 | ♒ | 10 23 | ♓ | 11 3 | ♉ | 11 18 |
| 2 | ♎ | 7 43 | ♐ | 9 33 | ♑ | 10 59 | ♒ | 11 3 | ♈ | 11 47 | ♉ | Morn |
| 3 | ♎ | 8 40 | ♐ | 10 32 | ♒ | 11 43 | ♓ | 11 43 | ♈ | Morn | ♉ | 9 |
| 4 | ♏ | 9 40 | ♐ | 11 27 | ♒ | Morn | ♓ | Morn | ♉ | 33 | ♊ | 1 2 |
| 5 | ♏ | 10 43 | ♑ | Morn | ♒ | 24 | ♈ | 23 | ♉ | 1 22 | ♊ | 1 55 |
| 6 | ♐ | 11 45 | ♑ | 18 | ♓ | 1 4 | ♈ | 1 3 | ♉ | 2 13 | ♋ | 2 47 |
| 7 | ♐ | Morn | ♒ | 1 4 | ♓ | 1 44 | ♈ | 1 49 | ♊ | 3 6 | ♋ | 3 37 |
| 8 | ♑ | 43 | ♒ | 1 47 | ♈ | 2 25 | ♉ | 2 36 | ♊ | 3 58 | ♋ | 4 25 |
| 9 | ♑ | 1 37 | ♓ | 2 23 | ♈ | 3 8 | ♉ | 3 26 | ♋ | 4 50 | ♌ | 5 12 |
| 10 | ♑ | 2 26 | ♓ | 3 8 | ♈ | 3 53 | ♊ | 4 18 | ♋ | 5 40 | ♌ | 5 58 |
| 11 | ♒ | 3 11 | ♓ | 3 48 | ♉ | 4 41 | ♊ | 5 11 | ♌ | 6 29 | ♍ | 6 44 |
| 12 | ♒ | 3 52 | ♈ | 4 29 | ♉ | 5 32 | ♊ | 6 4 | ♌ | 7 16 | ♍ | 7 33 |
| 13 | ♓ | 4 32 | ♈ | 5 12 | ♊ | 6 26 | ♋ | 6 57 | ♌ | 8 4 | ♎ | 8 25 |
| 14 | ♓ | 5 12 | ♉ | 5 59 | ♊ | 7 21 | ♋ | 7 48 | ♍ | 8 53 | ♎ | 9 21 |
| 15 | ♓ | 5 52 | ♉ | 6 49 | ♋ | 8 15 | ♌ | 8 38 | ♍ | 9 45 | ♏ | 10 23 |
| 16 | ♈ | 6 34 | ♉ | 7 42 | ♋ | 9 9 | ♌ | 9 27 | ♎ | 10 41 | ♏ | 11 29 |
| 17 | ♈ | 7 19 | ♊ | 8 38 | ♋ | 10 1 | ♍ | 10 17 | ♎ | 11 42 | ♐ | Ev 34 |
| 18 | ♉ | 8 8 | ♊ | 9 34 | ♌ | 10 51 | ♍ | 11 8 | ♏ | Ev 46 | ♐ | [illegible] |

*The Loetschberg tunnel, through the Bernese Alps, which is the third longest in Europe, measures 14,500 metres, or approximately nine miles.*

## MOON'S PLACE AT 7 P. M. AND SOUTHING, OR UPPER MERIDIAN, PASSAGE FOR THE MERIDIAN AT WASHINGTON (Continued).

| Day. | July. | | August. | | September. | | October. | | November. | | December | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Con. | In Mer. H.M. | Con. | In Mer. H.M. | Con. | In Mer. H.M. | Con. | In Mer. H.M. | Con. | In Mer. H.M. | Con. | In Mer. H.M. |
| 19 | ♉ | 9 0 | ♋ | 10 30 | ♌ | 11 42 | ♎ | Ev 3 | ♏ | 1 52 | ♑ | 2 35 |
| 20 | ♊ | 9 55 | ♋ | 11 23 | ♍ | Ev 32 | ♎ | 1 2 | ♐ | 2 56 | ♑ | 3 27 |
| 21 | ♊ | 10 51 | ♌ | Ev 14 | ♍ | 1 24 | ♏ | 2 4 | ♐ | 3 55 | ♒ | 4 14 |
| 22 | ♊ | 11 48 | ♌ | 1 4 | ♎ | 2 20 | ♏ | 3 8 | ♑ | 4 48 | ♒ | 4 57 |
| 23 | ♋ | Ev 42 | ♍ | 1 53 | ♎ | 3 18 | ♐ | 4 11 | ♑ | 5 36 | ♒ | 5 38 |
| 24 | ♋ | 1 34 | ♍ | 2 43 | ♏ | 4 19 | ♐ | 5 11 | ♒ | 6 20 | ♓ | 6 18 |
| 25 | ♌ | 2 23 | ♎ | 3 35 | ♏ | 5 21 | ♑ | 6 6 | ♒ | 7 1 | ♓ | 6 59 |
| 26 | ♌ | 3 11 | ♎ | 4 29 | ♐ | 6 21 | ♑ | 6 55 | ♓ | 7 41 | ♈ | 7 41 |
| 27 | ♍ | 3 59 | ♏ | 5 27 | ♐ | 7 17 | ♑ | 7 40 | ♓ | 8 21 | ♈ | 8 25 |
| 28 | ♍ | 4 48 | ♏ | 6 26 | ♑ | 8 10 | ♒ | 8 22 | ♓ | 9 2 | ♈ | 9 12 |
| 29 | ♎ | 5 39 | ♏ | 7 27 | ♑ | 8 57 | ♒ | 9 3 | ♈ | 9 44 | ♉ | 10 2 |
| 30 | ♎ | 6 34 | ♐ | 8 26 | ♒ | 9 41 | ♓ | 9 42 | ♈ | 10 30 | ♉ | 10 55 |
| 31 | ♏ | 7 32 | ♐ | 9 21 | | | ♓ | 10 22 | | | ♊ | 11 49 |

NOTE.—The constellation, instead of the sign, is given in the above table; count back 30°, or one sign space, for the sign. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, each sign has slipped back, or backed into, the constellation west of it. The term "constellation" and "sign" applied to one and the same space in the zodiac some 2,000 years ago, but now to avoid confusion the word sign should be dropped, as it simply indicates, for instance, the space of 30°, where now the constellation Leo, the Lion, has replaced, Virgo, the Virgin, etc., throughout the whole twelve spaces constituting the zodiac.

The position of the Moon among the stars may be followed by the aid of the Chart of the Heavens, by observing that the approximate Right Ascension (given in Roman numerals in the outer circle of the Chart) of each of the constellations is as follows: ♓, the Fishes, from XXIV to II. ♈, Aries, II to IV. ♉, Taurus, from IV to VI. ♊, Gemini, from VI to VIII. ♋, Cancer, from VIII to X. ♌, Leo, from X to XII. ♍, Virgo, from XII to XIV. ♎, Libra, from XIV to XVI. ♏, Scorpio, from XVI to XVIII. ♐, Sagittarius, from XVIII to XX. ♑, Capricornus, from XX to XXII, and ♒, Aquarius, from XXII to XXIV. Example: On January 6 the Moon will be in the 13th degree of the constellation ♈ at 7 p. m., which is near the middle of that division, and which runs from hour II to IV, or near the III hour point, or just west of the Pleiades or 7-Stars.

## THE MEMBERS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

| Name. | From sun, millions of miles. | Sidereal period, days. | Orbit velocity, miles per sec. | Diameter, miles. | Mass, Earth=1. | Volume, Earth=1. | Density, Earth=1. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun | —— | —— | —— | 866,400 | 331100 | 1310000 | 0.25 |
| Mercury | 36.0 | 87.969 | 23 to 35 | 3,030 | 0.125 | 0.050 | 2.23 |
| Venus | 67.2 | 224.701 | 21.9 | 7,700 | 0.78 | 0.92 | 0.86 |
| Earth | 92.8 | 365.256 | 18.5 | 7,918 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Mars | 141.5 | 686.95 | 15.0 | 4,220 | 0.107 | 0.153 | 0.72 |
| Jupiter | 483.3 | 4332.58 | 8.1 | 86,500 | 316.0 | 1309 | 0.24 |
| Saturn | 886.0 | 10759.22 | 6.0 | 71,000 | 94.9 | 731 | 0.13 |
| Uranus | 1781.9 | 30686.82 | 4.2 | 31,900 | 14.7 | 65 | 0.22 |
| Neptune | 2791.6 | 60181.11 | 3.4 | 34,800 | 17.1 | 85 | 0.20 |

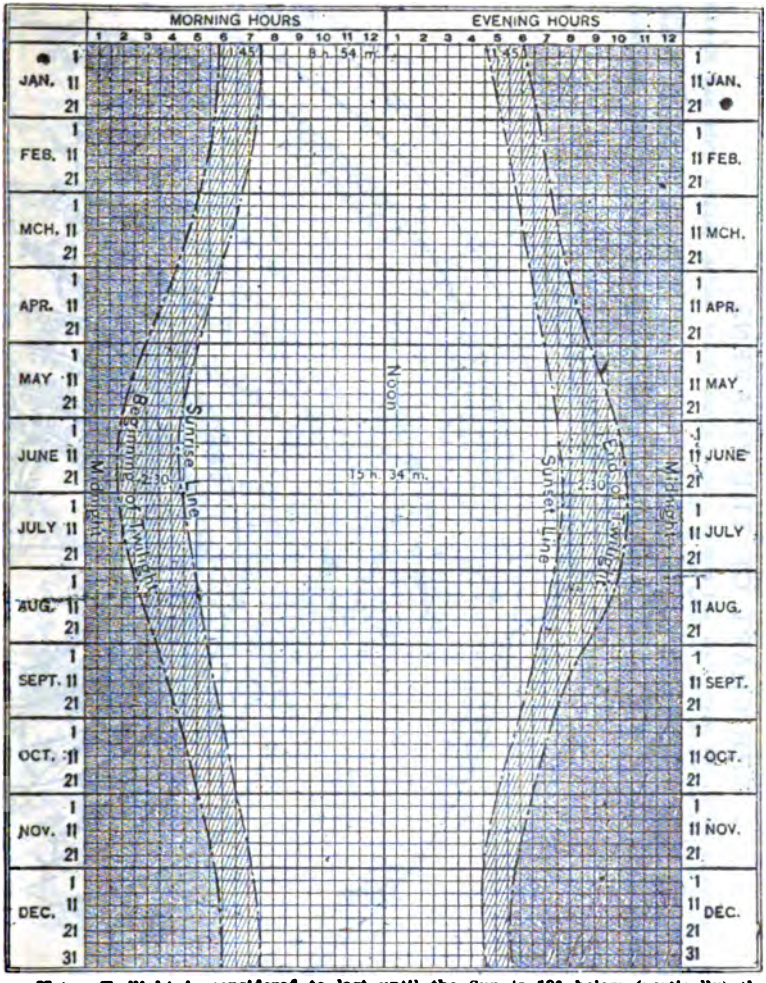
## *DISTANCE FROM THE EARTH IN LIGHT YEARS OF CERTAIN FIXED STARS.

| Stars. | Light years. | Stars. | Light years. | Stars. | Light years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Polaris (Pole Star) | 45 | Arcturus | 26 | Beta Cassiopeiæ | 17 |
| Capella | 71 | Alpha Centauri | 3.6 | Gamma Draconis | 26 |
| Sirius | 15 | Vega | 23 | 85 Pegasi | 60 |
| Procyon | 27 | 61 Cygni | 6—8 | | |

*Explanation.—The term "Light Year" is the time required for light to travel from these bodies to the earth. Their actual distance, in miles, being too great for use or comprehension, the distance, in miles, may be found by multiplying the velocity of light (183,000 miles per second) by the number of seconds in a year, and that product by the light years. Thus: Alpha Centauri = 3.6×183,000×365×24×60×60 miles distant.

ermany has seven cities of over 500,000 population—Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Leipsic, Dresden, Cologne and Breslau.

## CHART SHOWING RELATIVE DURATION OF TWILIGHT, DAYLIGHT AND DARKNESS FOR LAT. 42°+.




**Note.—Twilight is considered to last until the Sun is 18° below (vertically) the horizon, and to begin when the Sun reaches a similar point in the morning—or 18° before sunrise. When the line on which this 18° is measured is shortest then the twilight will be the shortest, and vice versa. This causes the shortest twilights to occur in the winter months in northern latitudes, and longest in summer.**

By an examination of the chart we find the measure of twilight, darkness and daylight of the 24 hours to be:

**Jan. 1, Length of day .....8h. 54m.**
**Length of twilight .....1h. 45m.**

**June 21, Length of day.....15h. 34m.**
**Length of twilight.... 2h. 30m.**

**The remainder of the space will more than make the 24 hours, which is due to refraction of light, which causes an increase in the apparent length of the day, as also of duration of the twilights. This apparent error is greatest in the winter months. as the Sun then shines through a denser and deeper atmospheric envelope.**

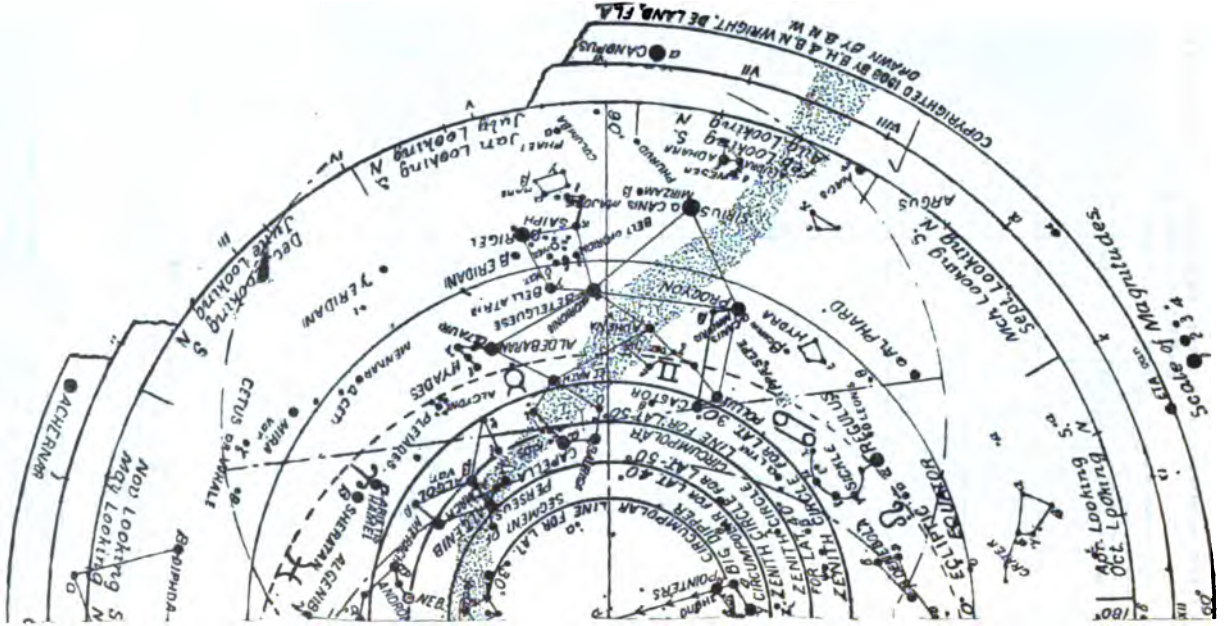
**The most flourishing treaty port in Japan, Yokohama, has a population o with a foreign colony of 3,000. Only fifty years ago it was a mere fishing**

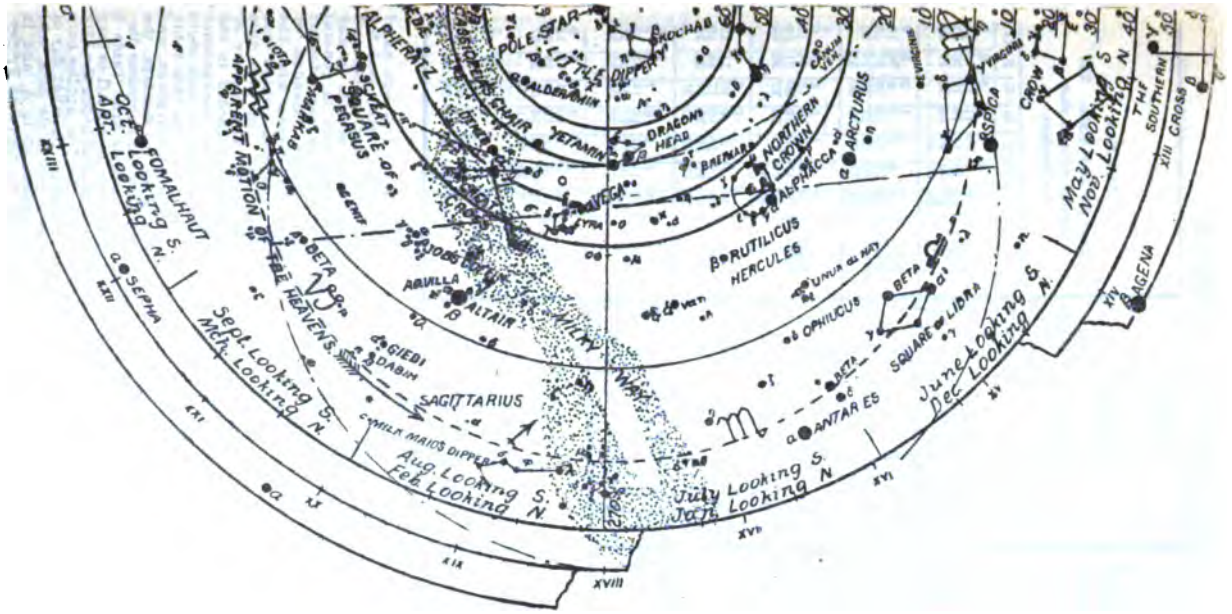
# THE CHART OF THE HEAVENS.

The Chart of the Heavens shows all the bright stars and groups visible in the United States, Canada, Cuba and Hawaii. Stars of the third magnitude are sometimes shown in order to complete a figure.

If a bright uncharted body be seen near the "Ecliptic Circle" it must be a planet. To locate the planets or Moon, refer to the monthly calendar pages in the Almanac, find the proper signs on the chart in the "Ecliptic Circle" and an inspection of that part of the Heavens, comparing with the chart, will serve to identify the planet and all surrounding objects.

Because of the Earth's motion from W. to E. (opposite to the direction of the arrow in the chart) the stars rise four minutes






earlier each day, or thirty minutes a week, or two hours a month. The chart shows the position at 9 p. m. Then, if the position for any other hour be desired, as for 7 p. m., count back one month, or ahead one month, for 11 p. m., and so on for any hour of the night.

A circle described from the zenith on the "Zenith Circle" for the desired latitude with the radius of 90 degrees (see graduated meridian) will show what stars are above the horizon. Thus, Capella is near the overhead (zenith) point on latitude 40 degrees North, January 15, 9 p. m., as will be Algenib in the handle of the "Big Dipper" at 3 a. m. Then, from Capella or Algenib all the surrounding visible groups can be identified. The dot-dash circles indicate the visible constellations at 9 p. m., January and July, for 40 degrees latitude. The "Pointers," being 5 degrees apart and always in sight, may be used as a convenient unit of measure; also, when visible, the "Belt of Orion," 3 degrees, or the sides of the "Square of Pegasus."

# PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

**TABLE 1.** — Centurial Years, New Style.

| Years less than Century. | 1700 | 1800 | 1500 | 1600 | 1900 | 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | 2400 | 2300 | 2400 |
| 1 | C | E | G | B | A | C |
| 2 | B | D | F | G | B | D |
| 3 | A | C | E | F | G | E |
| 4 | G | B | D | E | F | A |
| 5 | F | A | C | D | E | G |
| 6 | E | G | B | C | D | F |
| 7 | D | F | A | B | C | E |
| 8 | C | E | G | A | B | D |
| 9 | B | D | F | G | A | C |
| 10 | A | C | E | F | G | B |
| 11 | G | B | D | E | F | A |
| 12 | F | A | C | D | E | G |
| 13 | E | G | B | C | D | F |
| 14 | D | F | A | B | C | E |
| 15 | C | E | G | A | B | D |
| 16 | B | D | F | G | A | C |
| 17 | A | C | E | F | G | B |
| 18 | G | B | D | E | F | A |
| 19 | F | A | C | D | E | G |
| 20 | E | G | B | C | D | F |
| 21 | D | F | A | B | C | E |
| 22 | C | E | G | A | B | D |
| 23 | B | D | F | G | A | C |
| 24 | A | C | E | F | G | B |
| 25 | G | B | D | E | F | A |
| 26 | F | A | C | D | E | G |
| 27 | E | G | B | C | D | F |
| 28 | D | F | A | B | C | E |

**TABLE 2.** — Centurial Years, Old Style.

| Years less than Century. | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 |
| 1 | D | E | F | E | G | F | A |
| 2 | C | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| 3 | B | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| 4 | A | G | A | B | C | D | E |
| 5 | G | F | G | A | B | C | D |
| 6 | F | E | F | G | A | B | C |
| 7 | E | D | E | F | G | A | B |
| 8 | D | C | D | E | F | G | A |
| 9 | C | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| 10 | B | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| 11 | A | G | A | B | C | D | E |
| 12 | G | F | G | A | B | C | D |
| 13 | F | E | F | G | A | B | C |
| 14 | E | D | E | F | G | A | B |
| 15 | D | C | D | E | F | G | A |
| 16 | C | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| 17 | B | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| 18 | A | G | A | B | C | D | E |
| 19 | G | F | G | A | B | C | D |
| 20 | F | E | F | G | A | B | C |
| 21 | E | D | E | F | G | A | B |
| 22 | D | C | D | E | F | G | A |
| 23 | C | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| 24 | B | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| 25 | A | G | A | B | C | D | E |
| 26 | G | F | G | A | B | C | D |
| 27 | F | E | F | G | A | B | C |
| 28 | E | D | E | F | G | A | B |

**TABLE 3.** Used for Both Styles. The vertical columns show the Sundays.

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. Oct. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Feb. March Nov. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | ... |
| April July | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Aug. | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | ... | ... |
| Sept. Dec. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| May | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | ... | ... | ... |
| June | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | |

The first seven letters of the alphabet, in numerical order, have long been used in almanacs as Dominical letters, or Sunday letters, to indicate what day of the week the year begins on. The days on which consecutive years begin are in the reverse order of the Sunday letters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and these show the days of the week for January 1 as follows: A, Sunday; B, Saturday; C, Friday; D, Thursday; E, Wednesday; F, Tuesday, and G, Monday.

If the year is a leap year, there must be two letters for it; the left hand letter must be used for January and February only, and the other letter used for the other ten months. A table of Dominical letters affords a very simple and ready method of finding the day of the week, of any day of any month, in any year. Table 1 gives the Dominical letters for the Gregorian style, now in general use, beginning in the Catholic states of Europe in 1582. This was not adopted by England until 1752, and by Russia not until 1901. The Julian Calendar, or old style, as now designated, was founded by Julius Cæsar, and began with the year 45 B. C. It assumed the civil year to be just 365¼ days long, which was 11¼ minutes too much, and every fourth year was of 366 days. In 1582 this error amounted to 10 days, and October 5 was counted the 15th. The history of the world from 45 B. C. to 1582, over 1,600 years, is very largely recorded in the old style dates. That these dates may be put into weekdays for the convenience of students of history, Table 2 is given above. There are no dates in this style prior to 45 B. C. Table 3 can be used in both old and new style. In this table the Sundays in any month are under the Dominical letter for the year given, and in the vertical column opposite to the month given, and, once knowing the Sundays, the other days are mentally obtained. Example: On what day of the week did Columbus discover America (San Salvador), October 12, 1492? This being an old style date, Table 2 must be used. Under the Centurial 1400, and at the right of 92 are the letters AG (a leap year). In Table 3, under G, the 14th of October is found to be Sunday, and hence the 12th was Friday, the day sought. When the given year has two letters, the first applies only to January and February. Therefore G is used in this case. Example: On what day of the week was Abraham Lincoln shot, April 14, 1865? This is a new style date, and Table 1 must be used. Under the Centurial year 1800, and opposite 65 is A, and in Table 3, under A, the 16th of April is found to be Sunday, hence the 14th was Friday, the day wanted, and by a strange coincidence, it was "Good Friday" of church days.

The sovereign now ruling with the longest record of service is Franz Josef I of Austria and King of Hungary, who was proclaimed Emperor of Austria on December 2, 1848.

## DAY CALCULATING TABLE.

**For ascertaining number of days between any two days within two years.**

### TABLE I.

| Day. | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 32 | 60 | 91 | 121 | 152 | 182 | 213 | 244 | 274 | 305 | 335 |
| 2 | 2 | 33 | 61 | 92 | 122 | 153 | 183 | 214 | 245 | 275 | 306 | 336 |
| 3 | 3 | 34 | 62 | 93 | 123 | 154 | 184 | 215 | 246 | 276 | 307 | 337 |
| 4 | 4 | 35 | 63 | 94 | 124 | 155 | 185 | 216 | 247 | 277 | 308 | 338 |
| 5 | 5 | 36 | 64 | 95 | 125 | 156 | 186 | 217 | 248 | 278 | 309 | 339 |
| 6 | 6 | 37 | 65 | 96 | 126 | 157 | 187 | 218 | 249 | 279 | 310 | 340 |
| 7 | 7 | 38 | 66 | 97 | 127 | 158 | 188 | 219 | 250 | 280 | 311 | 341 |
| 8 | 8 | 39 | 67 | 98 | 128 | 159 | 189 | 220 | 251 | 281 | 312 | 342 |
| 9 | 9 | 40 | 68 | 99 | 129 | 160 | 190 | 221 | 252 | 282 | 313 | 343 |
| 10 | 10 | 41 | 69 | 100 | 130 | 161 | 191 | 222 | 253 | 283 | 314 | 344 |
| 11 | 11 | 42 | 70 | 101 | 131 | 162 | 192 | 223 | 254 | 284 | 315 | 345 |
| 12 | 12 | 43 | 71 | 102 | 132 | 163 | 193 | 224 | 255 | 285 | 316 | 346 |
| 13 | 13 | 44 | 72 | 103 | 133 | 164 | 194 | 225 | 256 | 286 | 317 | 347 |
| 14 | 14 | 45 | 73 | 104 | 134 | 165 | 195 | 226 | 257 | 287 | 318 | 348 |
| 15 | 15 | 46 | 74 | 105 | 135 | 166 | 196 | 227 | 258 | 288 | 319 | 349 |
| 16 | 16 | 47 | 75 | 106 | 136 | 167 | 197 | 228 | 259 | 289 | 320 | 350 |
| 17 | 17 | 48 | 76 | 107 | 137 | 168 | 198 | 229 | 260 | 290 | 321 | 351 |
| 18 | 18 | 49 | 77 | 108 | 138 | 169 | 199 | 230 | 261 | 291 | 322 | 352 |
| 19 | 19 | 50 | 78 | 109 | 139 | 170 | 200 | 231 | 262 | 292 | 323 | 353 |
| 20 | 20 | 51 | 79 | 110 | 140 | 171 | 201 | 232 | 263 | 293 | 324 | 354 |
| 21 | 21 | 52 | 80 | 111 | 141 | 172 | 202 | 233 | 264 | 294 | 325 | 355 |
| 22 | 22 | 53 | 81 | 112 | 142 | 173 | 203 | 234 | 265 | 295 | 326 | 356 |
| 23 | 23 | 54 | 82 | 113 | 143 | 174 | 204 | 235 | 266 | 296 | 327 | 357 |
| 24 | 24 | 55 | 83 | 114 | 144 | 175 | 205 | 236 | 267 | 297 | 328 | 358 |
| 25 | 25 | 56 | 84 | 115 | 145 | 176 | 206 | 237 | 268 | 298 | 329 | 359 |
| 26 | 26 | 57 | 85 | 116 | 146 | 177 | 207 | 238 | 269 | 299 | 330 | 360 |
| 27 | 27 | 58 | 86 | 117 | 147 | 178 | 208 | 239 | 270 | 300 | 331 | 361 |
| 28 | 28 | 59 | 87 | 118 | 148 | 179 | 209 | 240 | 271 | 301 | 332 | 362 |
| 29 | 29 | — | 88 | 119 | 149 | 180 | 210 | 241 | 272 | 302 | 333 | 363 |
| 30 | 30 | — | 89 | 120 | 150 | 181 | 211 | 242 | 273 | 303 | 334 | 364 |
| 31 | 31 | — | 90 | — | 151 | — | 212 | 243 | — | 304 | — | 365 |

### TABLE II.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 366 | 397 | 425 | 456 | 486 | 517 | 547 | 578 | 609 | 639 | 670 | 700 |
| 2 | 367 | 398 | 426 | 457 | 487 | 518 | 548 | 579 | 610 | 640 | 671 | 701 |
| 3 | 368 | 399 | 427 | 458 | 488 | 519 | 549 | 580 | 611 | 641 | 672 | 702 |
| 4 | 369 | 400 | 428 | 459 | 489 | 520 | 550 | 581 | 612 | 642 | 673 | 703 |
| 5 | 370 | 401 | 429 | 460 | 490 | 521 | 551 | 582 | 613 | 643 | 674 | 704 |
| 6 | 371 | 402 | 430 | 461 | 491 | 522 | 552 | 583 | 614 | 644 | 675 | 705 |
| 7 | 372 | 403 | 431 | 462 | 92 | 523 | 553 | 584 | 615 | 645 | 676 | 706 |
| 8 | 373 | 404 | 432 | 463 | 493 | 524 | 554 | 585 | 616 | 646 | 677 | 707 |
| 9 | 374 | 405 | 433 | 464 | 494 | 525 | 555 | 586 | 617 | 647 | 678 | 708 |
| 10 | 375 | 406 | 434 | 465 | 495 | 526 | 556 | 587 | 618 | 648 | 679 | 709 |
| 11 | 376 | 407 | 435 | 466 | 496 | 527 | 557 | 588 | 619 | 649 | 680 | 710 |
| 12 | 377 | 408 | 436 | 467 | 497 | 528 | 558 | 589 | 620 | 650 | 681 | 711 |
| 13 | 378 | 409 | 437 | 468 | 498 | 529 | 559 | 590 | 621 | 651 | 682 | 712 |
| 14 | 379 | 410 | 438 | 469 | 499 | 530 | 560 | 591 | 622 | 652 | 683 | 713 |
| 15 | 380 | 411 | 439 | 470 | 500 | 531 | 561 | 592 | 623 | 653 | 684 | 714 |
| 16 | 381 | 412 | 440 | 471 | 501 | 532 | 562 | 593 | 624 | 654 | 685 | 715 |
| 17 | 382 | 413 | 441 | 472 | 502 | 533 | 563 | 594 | 625 | 655 | 686 | 716 |
| 18 | 383 | 414 | 442 | 473 | 503 | 534 | 564 | 595 | 626 | 656 | 687 | 717 |
| 19 | 384 | 415 | 443 | 474 | 504 | 535 | 565 | 596 | 627 | 657 | 688 | 718 |
| 20 | 385 | 416 | 444 | 475 | 505 | 536 | 566 | 597 | 628 | 658 | 689 | 719 |
| 21 | 386 | 417 | 445 | 476 | 506 | 537 | 567 | 598 | 629 | 659 | 690 | 720 |
| 22 | 387 | 418 | 446 | 477 | 507 | 538 | 568 | 599 | 630 | 660 | 691 | 721 |
| 23 | 388 | 419 | 447 | 478 | 508 | 539 | 569 | 600 | 631 | 661 | 692 | 722 |
| 24 | 389 | 420 | 448 | 479 | 509 | 540 | 570 | 601 | 632 | 662 | 693 | 723 |
| 25 | 390 | 421 | 449 | 480 | 510 | 541 | 571 | 602 | 633 | 663 | 694 | 724 |
| 26 | 391 | 422 | 450 | 481 | 511 | 542 | 572 | 603 | 634 | 664 | 695 | 725 |
| 27 | 392 | 423 | 451 | 482 | 512 | 543 | 573 | 604 | 635 | 665 | 696 | 726 |
| 28 | 393 | 424 | 452 | 483 | 513 | 544 | 574 | 605 | 636 | 666 | 697 | 727 |
| 29 | 394 | — | 453 | 484 | 514 | 545 | 575 | 606 | 637 | 667 | 698 | 728 |
| 30 | 395 | — | 454 | 485 | 515 | 546 | 576 | 607 | 638 | 668 | 699 | 729 |
| 31 | 396 | — | 455 | — | 16 | — | 577 | 608 | — | 669 | — | 730 |

**Explanation.**—Ascertain by Table I the number of days from the first of the two days and from Table II the number of days from the second, and deduct the former from the latter. If between the two dates a February of twenty-nine days should occur add one to each number of days after February 28. **Example.**—How many days are there between October 20 and June 15? Against October 20 you will find 293; against June 15, in Table II, 531—293=238; the answer.

**The largest Bible in the world is the "Kahgyur," or Buddhist Scriptures of which consists of 108 volumes of 1,000 pages each. Each volume weig pounds and forms a package 26 inches long, 8 inches broad and 8 inches h**

# FACTS ABOUT THE SUN.

**Distance and Size.**—The sun's mean distance from the earth (always reckoned from centre to centre) is 92,885,000 miles, with a variation between January 1 and July 3 of 3,100,000 miles, owing to the ellipticity of the earth's orbit. The diameter of the sun or the length of the line passing through its centre from one side to the other is 867,000 miles. If a railroad were laid round the sun a train moving seventy miles an hour would take five years, without intermission, to make the journey. A journey around the earth at the same rate would take only a fortnight.

**Weight.**—The sun weighs 330,000 times as much as the earth. Volume for volume, 1,330,000 earths would go to make up one sun. It follows from this that the matter composing the sun must on an average be about one-fourth as dense as the matter composing the earth.

**Heat.**—It has been calculated that the heat thrown on a square mile exposed at noon under the equator would melt in an hour 20,000 tons of ice. This amount has to be multiplied fifty million times to arrive at the quantity of heat received by the earth's surface during a single hour. Yet this enormous supply is even less than one two-thousand-millionth part of what the sun pours forth in all directions in space.

There are various theories to account for the enormous store of heat and light in the sun. The theory now generally accepted by physicists is that the gradual contraction of the solar orb in cooling is the chief source of the sun's apparent inexhaustible energy. It has been calculated that at the present rate of expenditure of heat the sun's diameter would contract four miles in a century, and in a few millions of years it may become as dense as the earth.

The sun is composed of very much the same materials as the earth, except that they are at a much higher temperature. About forty of the seventy terrestrial elements have been identified by the spectroscope as existing in the vapors around the sun. Astronomers think that they find traces there of very few substances not already known. Even these may be discovered on the earth some day.

**Motion.**—The sun revolves on its axis in about twenty-two days; but apparently it takes two days longer than this, owing to our own globe's motion in its orbit. This period of revolution has been computed from observation of sunspots, it having been noted that a certain spot, vanishing at one edge of the solar disk—or "disappearing 'round the corner," as one may say—returns to the same position in the period named. The other real motion of the sun is the almost imperceptible one through space, in which "grand march" the members of the solar system accompany him—earth, moon, planets, planetoids and some comets. Whence this movement is directed is still a subject of discussion

# FACTS ABOUT THE MOON.

**Distance and Velocity.**—The greatest distance of the moon from earth's centre is 252,600 miles, its least distance from earth's centre 221,700 miles, its least distance from earth's surface 217,740 miles. It travels in its orbit with a velocity of 3,334 feet a second, and its equatorial velocity is 10 miles an hour.

**Sidereal and Synodic Revolutions of the Moon.**—When the moon, after passing a star, completes a revolution so as to come back to the same star, it is said to make a sidereal revolution. The average time required for this is 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes and 11.46 seconds, but owing to her motion in common with the earth around the sun the mean duration of the lunar month, that is, the time between successive new moons, is a little longer, i. e., 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes and 2.87 seconds, which is called the synodic revolution.

**Nodes.**—The shape of the moon's orbit is approximately an ellipse whose two axes are nearly of equal length, but an ellipse will represent its orbit for a very short time. Owing to the inclination of the earth's equator to the ecliptic, the moon is sometimes seen, at the full, coursing along a circle which passes near the zenith in these latitudes and sometimes, in the same phase, along an arc low down in the southern sky, but there is a residual effect, which is due to the inclination of the moon's orbit to the plane of the ecliptic, amounting to 5° 8′, so that during one-half of her orbit she is south of the sun's annual path and during the remaining half north of it. The points where she crosses the ecliptic are known as her nodes.

**Rotation.**—The moon's rotation on its axis agrees in period with its revolution around the earth, so that we have always the same side presented to our view. Occasionally, however, we see a little around one or the other edge. This phenomenon is known as libration in longitude.

**Phases.**—The moon's changes in shape from a crescent to a full disc are due conjointly to the globular form of the moon, its motion and the fact that it does not shine by its native light, but simply reflects the solar rays. The illuminated (or convex) edge of its figure is always turned toward the sun. When right opposite the sun it appears as full, and sometimes is so situated as to be partially obscured by the earth's shadow. When it is near the sun in the sky it appears as a thin crescent, turning almost entirely its dark side to the earth. Sometimes, at new moon, it comes between us and the sun, obscuring his disc either in a partial or total eclipse. At either half moon the moon is said to be in its quadrature, or in the "first" or "last quarter." At new and full moon it is said to be in syzygy (Greek syn, "together"; zygon, "yoke"). These changes result from the constant darkness of one side of the moon, and constant brightness of the other, the crescent being larger or smaller as,

The Baltimore fire in February, 1904, caused a loss of property valued at $70,000,000.

from the moon's change of position, more or less of the bright side is seen from the earth.

**Eclipses.**—Whenever the earth gets between the moon and the sun, cutting off the light of the latter, a so-called eclipse of the moon takes place. An eclipse of the moon occurs only at full moon. During a lunar cycle there will be, on the average, twenty-nine eclipses of the moon.

**The Harvest Moon.**—If the plane of the moon's orbit coincided with that of the earth's equator, the moon would rise about fifty minutes later each day, but owing to the inclination between these planes to one another this retardation is quite different at different times. This retardation may be reduced to nothing when in the northern latitude full moon occurs near the autumnal equinox, so that for several nights the full moon rises about the same time soon after sunset. At or about the time of harvest in the northern temperate zone the sun in its annual course is approaching the celestial equator, which it crosses from north to south on September 22. On that date it sets close to the exact western point of the horizon. If it happens to be also full moon, the moon rises that evening as the sun sets, or close to the exact eastern point of the horizon. Thus it begins to give light at sunset, and continues to do so until sunrise, when it sets opposite the sun, just as the latter rises. This arrangement holds good without any great change for several days, so that there is practically no darkness, especially if the weather is fine. The full moon which thus illumines the autumn night is called the harvest moon. The hunter's moon is the next full moon after the harvest moon; the same phenomenon, less marked, occurs.

**Tides.**—The chief cause of the tides is the attraction of the moon, which, affecting most strongly the side of the earth nearest to it, draws or heaps up the waters in the parts of the earth successively turned toward it. At the same time the moon attracts the bulk of the earth, and, as it were, pulls the earth away from the water on the surface furthest from it, so that here also the water is raised, although not quite so much as on the nearer side. The waters being thus heaped up at the same time in these two parts of the earth, and the waters situated half way between them being thus necessarily depressed, two high and low tides occur in the period of a little more than one revolution of the earth on its axis. When the sun and moon are in conjunction or opposition, at times of new and full moon, their tidal waves will be superposed crest upon crest, and the effect will be what is called "spring tide"; when they are in quadrature the lunar tide will be partially neutralized by the solar tide, and the result will be a "neap tide."

**Size, Volume, Mass, Density.**—The moon's diameter is 2,163 miles, a little more than a quarter of the earth's. Its surface is therefore 0.074 of the earth's, or, in square miles, about 14,657,402. The earth taken as a unit, the moon's density is 0.63; mass, $^1/_{80}$, volume $^1/_{50}$; that is to say, it would require the materials of 80 moons to form our globe; the earth is 50 times larger than the moon and its density is in the ratio of 10 to 16. Its smaller size and mass cause gravity to be only ⅙ of the terrestrial attraction; the same exertion which would lift a given weight here would raise a weight six times as great there, and a body instead of falling 16 feet in the first second would fall only 2⅔ feet.

**Light, Temperature.**—Like the earth, the moon has no light of its own, but receives all from the sun, and its day—the interval from sunrise to sunrise—is a month. At full moon it sends to us about 1-600,000 part of the light given by the midday sun.

**Physical Conditions, as Seen Through the Telescope.**—The surface of the moon is totally unlike that of our earth. All the details are hard, cold and glaring in their delineations. All are marked in white and black or in various shades of yellowish gray. Nothing like mist, cloud or water has ever been seen. The so-called seas on the moon are simply portions of the surface darker in color than the average and very much broken up by craters and mountain ranges. Nor is there any evidence of an atmosphere. Observation of the stars suddenly occulted by the moon, as well as the spectroscope, confirms this, and if there be even an attenuated atmosphere it cannot have more than $^1/_{800}$ of the surface density of our own. In consequence there is no vegetation, no life. The mountain ranges, called the lunar Alps, Appennines, Cordilleras, etc., range from 20,000 feet in height downward; the lunar rills, clefts or cracks in the surface pass often right through mountains and valleys, sometimes for a distance of 300 miles, their breadth being relatively so small as to give them the appearance of true cracks. The whole aspect suggests volcanic action on the lunar surface in remote ages, but nothing like an active volcano has ever been seen.

# THE EARTH AS A PLANET.

**Figure and Size.**—The earth is a member of the solar system, the third in distance from the sun and the largest within the orbit of Jupiter. The figure of the earth is approximately that of an ellipsoid of revolution or oblate-spheroid. Its mean diameter is 7,917 miles; its polar diameter, 7,899 miles; its equatorial diameter, 7,926 miles. The equatorial circumference is 24,902 miles; the meridian perimeter, 24,859.8 miles; length of a degree of latitude along the equator, 69.171 miles; length of one degree along 10 degrees of latitude, 68.128 miles; along 80 degrees of latitude, 12.051 miles. The area of its surface is about 197,000,000 square miles. The area of each polar zone is 8,204,000 square miles; of each temperate zone, 51,215,000 square miles, and of each torrid zone, 78,102,000 square miles.

it does not enable a measurer to determine the absolute mass of any heavenly body in units of the weights used on the earth. To determine the absolute mass of the earth its mean density must be known, and this is something about which direct observation can give no information, as it is impossible to penetrate more than an insignificant distance into the earth's interior. The mean specific density (or gravity) of the earth is obtained by comparing the mass (or weight) of the earth with that of an equal volume of pure water at 39 degrees Fahrenheit. From numerous experiments a mean density of 5.539 has been deduced; that is, the earth is 5.539 times as heavy as a ball of pure water of the same size. Calculating on 5.5 as a result sufficiently approximate and convenient to the memory, taking the mean diameter of the earth considered as a sphere at 7,915.5 miles, and the weight of a cubic foot of water at 62.3211 pounds, the earth's solid content in cubic miles is 259,873 millions, and its weight, in tons of 2,240 pounds avoirdupois each, is 5,842 trillions.

**Orbit, Revolution and Rotation.**—The earth revolves about the sun in an elliptical orbit having the sun at one focus. The length of its orbit is 584,000,000 miles. When nearest to the sun (at perehelion, January 1) the earth is about 90,000,000 miles from it, and when at the greatest distance (at aphelion, July 3) about 93,000,000 miles. The period of revolution with regard to the sun, or, in other words, the time taken by the sun apparently to pass from one equinox to the same equinox, is the tropical or equinoctial year; its length is 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes 46 seconds. It is about twenty minutes shorter than the true or sidereal year, which is the time taken for the sun apparently to travel from one star to it again.

The mean velocity with which the earth travels round the sun is 18.5 miles per second. The earth rotates about its axis from west to east in twenty-four hours. The speed of rotation varies from zero at the poles to a maximum at the equator, where it is 1,037 miles per hour.

**Motions and Mutations.**—There are recognized to-day no less than thirteen motions of the earth. These are: First, the daily rotation about its axis; second, the revolution about the sun; third, the procession of the equinoxes in 25,765 years; fourth, the monthly motion of the earth about the centre of gravity of earth and moon; fifth, the variation caused by the moon's attraction produced every eighteen and one-half years; sixth, the secular variation of the obliquity of the ecliptic; seventh, the secular variation in the distance of the centre of the earth's orbit from the sun; eighth, the variation of the "line of apsides," e. g., the motion of the major axis of the earth's orbit along the ecliptic, effected in 21,000 years; ninth, the mutations due to the ever varying attraction of the planets; tenth, the variations of the centre of gravity of the solor system about which the earth annually revolves; eleventh, the general motion of the solar system toward the constellation of Hercules; twelfth, the oscillation of the polar extremities of the earth, which wander in a circle of about fifty feet in diameter and to which is due a variability in terrestrial latitudes; thirteenth, the periodical oscillation to which the whole terrestrial globe, analogous to the tides of the sea, is subject, that is, the apparently so rigid surface of the earth rises and falls twice a day like the ocean under the influence of the tides, the oscillation amounting to about eight inches.

# FACTS ABOUT THE EARTH.

The total area of the earth is about 197,000,000 square miles, and its total population 1,626,000,000. The area of the water of the earth is about 145,000,000 square miles. The area of the land of the earth is about 52,000,000 square miles.

The largest continents are:

| Continents. | Area. in Square Miles. | Number of Inhabitants.[1] |
|---|---|---|
| Asia | 16,500,000 | 851,000,000 |
| Africa | 11,500,000 | 170,000,000 |
| North America | 8,000,000 | 116,000,000 |
| South America | 7,500,000 | 45,000,000 |
| Australia[2] | 4,700,000 | 51,000,000[3] |
| Europe | 3,800,000 | 437,000,000 |

[1]The figures of population are taken from the Year Book of the Bureau des Longitudes. [2]Including all islands in the Eastern Indian and Southern Pacific oceans. [3]Including population in the Dutch East Indies.

The area occupied by the water is:

| Oceans. | Area. | Greatest Depth (Murray-Challenger Expedition). |
|---|---|---|
| Atlantic | 25,000,000 sq. miles | 27,366 feet |
| Pacific | 70,000,000 sq. miles | 30,000 feet |
| Indian | 22,500,000 sq. miles | 18,582 feet |
| Arctic | 4,000,000 sq. miles | 9,000 feet |
| Antarctic | 7,500,000 sq. miles | 25,200 feet |
| Inland waters | 16,000,000 sq. miles | |

There are in continental United States about 1,900,000,000 acres, of which 950,000,000 are estimated to be capable of cultivation. Of these, 873,729,000 acres are now in farms.

The areas of the largest states, comprising parent country and colonies or possessions, are:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| British Empire | 11,467,294 sq. miles | Germany (with German Africa) | 1,140,290 sq. miles |
| Russian Empire | 8,647,657 sq. miles | Argentine Republic | 1,135,840 sq. miles |
| China | 4,277,170 sq. miles | Belgium and the Congo State | 921,027 sq. miles |
| France | 4,279,130 sq. miles | Portugal | 838,442 sq. miles |
| United States | 3,756,884 sq. miles | Netherlands | 736,400 sq. miles |
| Brazil | 3,218,991 sq. miles | | |
| Turkish Empire | 920,000 sq. miles | | |

According to the number of inhabitants, the countries range roughly as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| British Empire and Colonies | 418,000,000 | Austria-Hungary | 50,000,000 |
| China | 335,000,000 | Netherlands | 45,000,000 |
| Russian Empire | 160,000,000 | Turkey | 36,000,000 |
| United States | 101,000,000 | Italy | 35,000,000 |
| France | 90,000,000 | Belgium and the Congo | 27,000,000 |
| German Empire | 80,000,000 | Spain | 20,000,000 |
| Japan | 66,000,000 | | |

The largest cities in the world are:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | London | 7,252,963 | 8. | St. Petersburg | 1,907,708 |
| 2. | New York | 4,766,883 | 9. | Philadelphia | 1,549,008 |
| 3. | Berlin | 3,712,554 | 10. | Buenos Ayres | 1,434,830 |
| 4. | Paris | 2,846,986 | 11. | Moscow | 1,359,254 |
| 5. | Tokio | 2,186,079 | 12. | Calcutta | 1,222,313 |
| 6. | Chicago | 2,185,283 | 13. | Constantinople | 1,203,000 |
| 7. | Vienna | 2,004,291 | 14. | Peking | 1,017,209 |

The highest mountains on the different continents are:

| Continent. | Name of Mountain. | Height. |
|---|---|---|
| North America | Mt. McKinley, Alaska | 20,500 feet |
| South America | Aconcagua, Chili | 23,097 feet |
| Europe | Elbruz Caucasus, Russia | 18,526 feet |
| Asia | Mt. Everest, Himalaya, India | 29,141 feet |
| Africa | Kilimandjaro, East Africa | 20,065 feet |
| Australia | Kosciusko | 7,328 feet |

The longest rivers in the world are: In Europe, Volga, about 2,200 miles; in Asia, Yenisei, about 2,700–3,000 miles, and Yang-tse-Kiang, about 3,000; in Africa, Nile, about 3,240 miles; in North America, Mississippi and Missouri, 4,300 miles; in South America, Amazon and Beni, 4,000 miles; in Australia, Darling, more than 2,345 miles.

The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior. It covers an area of 32,000 square miles and has a mean depth of about 475 feet.

The greatest cataract in the world, surpassing by far Niagara and Zambesi Falls, is on the Ignazu River, which partly separates Brazil from Argentina, one thousand miles by boat from the nearest settlement. The precipice over which the river plunges is 210 feet high, that of Niagara being 167 feet. The cataract is 13,123 feet wide, or about two and a half times as wide as Niagara. It is estimated that 100,000,000 tons of water passes over Niagara in an hour; a like estimate gives the Falls of Ignazu 140,000,000 tons.

The oldest city in the world is Damascus, in Syria. The exact date of the founding of this city, once so famous for its manufacture of silks, jewelry and blades, is not known, but it is said to have been begun by a greatgrandson of Noah, and probably is 4,200 years old. Next comes Athens, the capital of Greece, which is about 3,453 years old—older than any other European city. Peking, the capital of China, is said to be about 3,000 years old. Jerusalem, which was a Jebusite city in the days of Abraham, is 3,000 years old at least.

The coldest inhabited district in the world is Werchojansk, in Siberia, longitude 133 degrees 51 minutes east, latitude 67 degrees 34 minutes north, where a lowest temperature of minus 90 degrees Fahrenheit has been observed, and the mean of January is minus 48 degrees Fahrenheit.

# THE CONTINENTS.

## EUROPE.

Europe, though next to Australia proper the smallest, is the richest and most important of the continents. The name is said to be derived from the Assyrian Irib or Ereb, meaning sunset or west, which was applied to Greece to distinguish that region from Asia Minor, which was designated as Asia, meaning sunrise or east.

**Boundaries.**—Europe forms a huge peninsula and is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea and the Caucasian Mountains, and on the east by the Caspian Sea, the River Ural and the range of the Ural Mountains connecting it with Asia.

**Extent.**—Most northerly point, North Cape, in Norway, latitude 71 degrees 6 minutes north; most southerly point, Cape Tarifa, latitude 36 degrees north, in

The half of Saghalien which came back to Japan in the settlement of the Russo-Japanese war has an area of about 8,000 square miles and a population of 60,500, of whom two-thirds are Japanese.

the Strait of Gibraltar; most westerly point, Cape Roca, in Portugal, in longitude 9 degrees 28 minutes west; most easterly point, Ekaterinburg, in longitude 60 degrees 36 minutes east. The area of the continent, about 3,800,000 miles.

**Peninsulas.**—The principal peninsulas are Norway and Sweden, which together form the Scandinavian Peninsula; Jutland, which forms a portion of Denmark; Spain and Portugal, Italy, the Moros, which is part of Greece; the Balkan Peninsula, and the Crimea, which is part of Russia.

**Islands.**—The principal islands and groups of islands are: Nova Zembla, Vaygats and the Lofoten Isles, in the Arctic Ocean; Zealand, Funen and several of smaller size, which together form the Danish Archipelago, with Rügen, Bornholm, Oland, Gothland and the group of the Aland Islands; Great Britain, Ireland, the Shetland Islands, Iceland, the Faroe Islands, in the Atlantic; Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, the Ionian Islands, Crete, in the Mediterranean.

**Coast Line.**—The length of the coast line is estimated as high as 47,790 miles (smaller islands not included), or 1 mile for about 75 square miles of area.

**Straits and Channels.**—The Seager Rack and Cattegat sounds (entrance to the Baltic Sea), the Strait of Dover, the Strait of Gibraltar (only entrance to the Mediterranean), the Dardanelles and the Bosporus (the only channels of entrance to the Black Sea).

**Rivers.**—The most important rivers are: Petchora, Dwina, Owega (into the White Sea); Neva, Dvina, Niemen, Vistula, Oder (into the Baltic Sea); Elbe, Weser, Rhine, Thames (into the North Sea); Seine (into the English Channel); Loire, Garonne, Douro, Tagus, Guadiana, Guadalquivir (into the Atlantic); Ebro, Rhone, Po (into the Mediterranean); Danube, Dniester, Dnieper, Don (into the Black Sea); Volga, Ural (into the Caspian).

**Lakes.**—Alpine lakes, Geneva, Constance, Neufchatel, Zürich, Lucerne, Garda, Maggiore, Como; Scandinavian lakes, Wener, Wetter, Maclar; Russian lakes, Ladoga, Onoga; Hungarian lakes, Lake Balatow, or Platen.

**Mountain Systems.**—The Alpine system, embracing not only the Alps proper, but also the outlying French and German highlands, the Carpathians and Balkans to the east and the Appenines to the west; the British system, including the various ranges and groups of the British Islands; the Scandinavian system, including the broad, flat-topped, plateaulike mountains (fjelds) of Norway and Sweden; the Uralian system, which includes the chain of mountains remarkable as forming a natural boundary between Europe and Asia, and as running in an entirely different direction to the other great ranges of Europe.

**Highest Mountains.**—Elbruz (Caucasus), Russia), 18,526 feet; Mont Blanc (Alps, French Savoy), 15,775 feet; Anethou (Pyrenees, Spain), 11,168 feet; Corno (Apennines, Italy), 9,580 feet; Galdhoppingan (Scandinavian Mountains, Norway), 8,399 feet; Teplos-is (Urals, Russia), 5,540 feet; Ben Nevis (British Mountains, Scotland), 4,406 feet.

**Volcanoes.**—The principal active volcanoes are Hecla (5,000 feet), in Iceland; Etna (18,865 feet), in Sicily; Vesuvius (4,260 feet), near Naples, and Stromboli, one of the Lipari Islands.

**Ethnography.**—The population of Europe consists for the most part of what is known distinctly as the Caucasian or Indo-Germanic race and, in particular, the three great families: First, German—Dutch, English, Scandinavian; second, Romanic—French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Romanian, Walloon; third, Slavonic—Russians, Poles, Czechs, Ruthens, Servians, Croatians, Bulgarians and Wends; further, Letts, Celts, Greeks, Armenians, Albanians, Basques, Caucasian and Caspian peoples; Mongols, Magyars, Finns, Turks and Jews.

**Political Divisions.**—Andora, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, German Empire, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Lichtenstein, Luxemburg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, Servia, Spain, Turkey and, under Turkey's suzerainty, Crete.

## ASIA.

Asia, which is supposed to derive its name from the Semitic root asu, meaning "sunrise," or "the East," is the eastern and main part of the Old World. It is larger than the whole New World and is four times the size of Europe, the smallest continent except Australia.

**Boundaries.**—Asia is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the Indian Ocean and on the west by the Red Sea, the Isthmus of Suez, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the chain of the Caucasus, the Caspian Sea, the River Ural and the Ural Mountains. It is joined to Africa by the Isthmus of Suez and separated from North America by the Bering Strait, thirty-five miles in width.

**Extent.**—Greatest length, north and south, from Cape Chelyuskin, within the Arctic Circle, in latitude 77 degrees 30 minutes north, to Cape Romana, at the southern end of the Malay Peninsula, in latitude 1 degree 22 minutes 30 seconds north, 5,360 miles; greatest breadth from Cape Baba, the most westerly point of Asia Minor (in longitude 26 degrees 4 minutes east), to East Cape of Bering Strait (longitude 169 degrees 44 minutes west), about 6,000 miles. The total area is estimated at 16,500,000 square miles.

**Coast Line.**—About 35,000 miles, or 1 mile of coast line to 496 square miles of surface.

**Inlets.**—The chief ocean inlets are: On the north or Arctic coast, the Nordenskjold Sea and the Kara Sea with the Gulf of Obi; on the eastern Pacific coast, the China Sea with the gulfs of Siam and of Tonkin; the Tung-Hai or Eastern Sea, the Hwang-Hai or Yellow Sea with the Gulf of Pechili and Korea Bay; the Sea of Japan with the Gulf of Tartary; the Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Sea

f the Pan-American Railway between New York and the Panama Canal Zone—4,872 miles—4,197 miles are built and 675 miles are still to be built.

with the Gulf of Anadyr; on the south, Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, gulfs of Oman, Cambay and Manar, the Persian Gulf and the Bay of Bengal.

**Straits.**—The most important are the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb ("Gate of Tears"), forming the entrance to the Red Sea; the Strait of Ormuz, leading into the Persian Gulf; the Strait of Malacca, between the China Sea and the Indian Ocean; the Strait of Sunda, between the islands of Sumatra and Java, and the Bering Sea, between Asia and North America.

**Islands.**—The most important are the Kuriles, Sakhalin, Japan, Formosa, Hainan and the Philippines in the east; the Moluccas, the Sunda Islands, Ceylon and other small islands in the south; Cyprus and the Sporades in the west.

**Rivers.**—Ob (2,500), Yenisei (2,500) and Lena (2,500), flowing into the Arctic Ocean; Amur (2,500), Hwang-ho (2,600), Yang-tse-Kiang (3,200), Mekong (1,600) and Menam (900), into the Pacific Ocean; Irawadi (800), Brahmaputra (1,680), Ganges (1,500), Indus (1,800), Euphrates (1,700) and Tigris (1,100), into the Indian Ocean; Amu Daria (1,000) and Sir Daria (1,150), into the Sea of Aral; Ural, into the Caspian Sea; Jordan (185), into the Dead Sea.

**Lakes.**—The three largest lakes in Asia are Aral (26,000 square miles), Baikal (15,000 square miles) and Balkhash (9,000 square miles).

**Mountain Systems.**—The principal mountain ranges are the Himalaya Mountains, between India and Tibet; the Hindu Kush, between Afghanistan and Turkestan; the Altai Mountains, between Mongolia and Siberia; the Kuen-Luen, between Tibet and Chinese Turkestan; the Thian-Shan ("Celestial Mountains"), which run through Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia; the Elbruz Mountains, in Persia; the Caucasus, between the Caspian and the Black seas; the Mountains of Armenia, on the Plateau of Armenia; the Taurus Mountains, in Asia Minor; the Mountains of Lebanon, on the coast of Syria; the Ghats, in Syria, and the Nan-ling and Pe-ling Mountains, in China.

**Highest Mountains.**—Mount Everest (Himalayas), 29,141 feet; Kuchinjinga (Himalayas), 28,225 feet; Dhwalagiri (Himalayas), 26,800 feet; Dapsang, or Goodwin-Austen (Karakorum range, Cashmere), 28,700 feet; Pioneer Peak (Karakorum range), 22,600 feet; Mustagh-Ata (Pamir, Kashmir), 25,800 feet; Ararat (Armenian Mountains), 17,000.

**Tablelands.**—The Pamir Plateau, the Tableland of Tibet, the Mongolian Plateau, the Armenian Highlands and the Plateau of Asia Minor, with the Arabian Plateau and the Deccan in Southern India.

**Plains.**—The plains of Siberia, Turkestan, China, Tongking, Siam, Pegu, Hindustan and Mesopotamia.

**Deserts.**—Gobi, in Mongolia (Chinese Empire); the India Desert, between the Indus and the Ganges; the Desert of Seistan (in Eastern Persia); the Great Salt Desert, in Persia; the Desert of Mesopotamia, between the Tigris and the Euphrates; the Syrian Desert, in the east of Syria, and the Desert of Arabia, in the interior of Arabia.

**Ethnography.**—Indo-Germanic race (Afghans, Armenians, Balutchis, Persians, Greeks, Hindus, Kurds, Russians, Singhalese); Semitic (Arabs, Syrians, Jews); Malayan (Javanese, Malays, Sudanese, Tagalos); Mongolian (Ainos, Annamese, Burmese, Cambodians, Chinese, Japanese, Kalmuks, Kirghis, Koreans, Manchus, Mongols, Osmanli, Ostiaks, Samoyedes, Siamese, Tartars, Tibetans, Tchuktchis, Tunguses, Turks, Yakuts); Dravidian (of Southern India and Ceylon) and Papuan.

**Political Divisions.**—Afghanistan, China, Japan, Nepal, Oman, Persia and Siam. By far the larger portion of Asia is held by European powers, e. g., Russian, 6,495,970 square miles; British, 1,998,220 square miles; Dutch, 586,980 square miles; French, 247,580 square miles; German, 193 square miles; Turkish, 429,272 square miles; United States, 114,370 square miles.

## AFRICA.

Africa (from the Phœnician afrigah, a colony), the second of the great land divisions of the globe, forms the vast southwestern peninsula of the Old World. It is separated from Asia by the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea, between which it is almost joined to Asia at the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb (fourteen miles wide). In the north it is actually continuous with Asia at the Isthmus of Suez (sixty miles wide), across which the Suez Canal has been cut.

**Boundaries.**—Bounded in the north by the Mediterranean, in the east by the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, and in the west and southwest by the Atlantic Ocean.

**Extent.**—Greatest length from Cape Blanco in the north (latitude 37 degrees 20 minutes north) to Cape Agulhas (latitude 34 degrees 51 minutes south) in the south, about 5,000 miles; greatest width from Cape Verde (longitude 17 degrees 33 minutes 22 seconds west), the westernmost point, to Ras Hafun, south of Cape Guardafui (longitude 51 degrees 27 minutes 52 seconds east), the most easterly projection, about 4,600 miles. Area, 11,500 square miles.

**Coast Line.**—Total length estimated at 16,000 miles.

**Inlets.**—Gulfs of Sidra and Cabes (north); Gulf of Aden, leading to the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb (east); Sofola and Delagoa bays (east); Table Bay (south), and Gulf of Guinea (west).

**Channels and Straits.**—The principal of these are the Strait of Gibraltar, between Morocco and Spain; the Mozambique Channel, between Madagascar and the

The greatest tea drinking country in the world is the United Kingdom, which c sumes annually about 275,000,000 pounds.

mainland; the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, leading from the Gulf of Aden to the Red Sea. Besides these there is the artificial channel—the Suez Canal—leading from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

**Islands.**—With one exception—Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean (area, 229,820 square miles)—the African islands are small. The principal are the Mascarenes (Mauritius, Réunion, Rodrigues), Comoros, Amirantes, Seychelles and Socotora, in the Indian Ocean; Madeira, the Canaries, Cape Verde and Guinea islands (Fernando Po, Principe, St. Thomas and Annobon), in the Atlantic, and, more remotely, St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

**Rivers.**—Flowing into the Mediterranean, Nile (4,000 miles); into the Indian Ocean, Rovuma (683 miles), Zambesi (2,000), Limpopo (993 miles); into the Atlantic, Orange (1,300), Congo (3,000), Niger (2,300), Senegal (980 miles).

**Lakes.**—The principal lakes are Chad (850 square miles), Leopold II (1,100), Rudolf (1,250), Nyassa (1,645), Albert Nyanza (2,028), Tanganyika (2,624), Ngami (2,950), Mwern (3,000), Albert Edward (3,004), Bangweulu (3,700), Victoria Nyanza (3,720), Abai (4,200), Kiou (4,829), Tsana (5,690), Naivasha (6,135 square miles).

**Mountain Systems.**—The entire continent of Africa may be regarded as a vast plateau of average elevation from about 4,000 feet in the south to less than 1,500 feet in the north. Except for the Atlas system, in Northern Africa, along the shores of the Atlantic and the Alpine range of Abyssinia, which are sharply distinguished from the rest of the continent, the natural divisions are not well marked.

**Highest Mountains.**—Kilima Njaro (20,065 feet) and Kenya (18,000), Ruwenzori (16,815), Tagharat (15,000), Meru (14,955), Karissimbi (14,683), Elgon (14,152), Cameroon (13,370), Krakenberg (11,700), etc.

**Volcanoes.**—The only active volcanoes known to-day are Kirunga, or Mount Götzen (11,300 feet), and Kirungu-Ndogo (11,000 feet), and the now dormant Mount Eyres (13,000 feet).

**Sahara.**—The Sahara, called the Great Desert, a vast portion of Northern Africa, lies between the Atlantic Ocean on the west and the valley of the Nile on the east, the Soudan on the south and the Atlas Mountains and a portion of the Mediterranean Sea on the north. It is part of an arid belt measuring about 4,000,000 square miles. Of this area at least two-thirds lies west of Suez and is in general known as the Sahara.

**Ethnography.**—Excluding the Europeans, and the Asiatics, Chinese and natives of India introduced by them, the population of Africa consists of the following elements: Caucasians (Hamites) are the Berbers and Copts; Semites are the Arabs and Abyssinians; Ethiopians (Nigritoz, Bantus); South African race (Hottentots); Malays (Hovas in Madagascar). Other varieties are the Kaffirs of Cape Colony and Natal, Bechuanas, Matabeles, Zulus, Swajis, etc., as well as the Waganda, Wanyoro and other peoples of Central Africa. Still more primitive races are the Bushmen of the Kalahari Desert, the Akkhas in the Congo State and the Pygmies of the great Aruwimi Forest, discovered by Stanley.

**Political Divisions.**—The independent native states are Abyssinia, the Negro Republic of Liberia, Egypt (nominally a province of the Turkish Empire, but actually a British protectorate), and Morocco, now under a French protectorate.

**European Possessions and Protectorates** are: British Africa (for particulars see under Great Britain), 2,202,100 square miles; French Africa (for particulars see under France), 3,866,950 square miles; Italy (Erritrea, 60,000; Italian Somaliland, 140,000; Tripoli and Benghazi, 400,000), 600,000 square miles; Portuguese (Guinea, 14,000; West Africa, 480,000; East Africa, 393,000), 787,500 square miles; Spanish (Rio de Oro, 70,000; Muni River Settlements, 9,800), 79,800 square miles; Belgian (Congo State), 400,000 square miles.

## NORTH AMERICA.

**Boundaries.**—North America, which forms the northern division of the New World, is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. To the south it passes into a narrow region within which are embraced Mexico and the states of Central America, and finally terminates in the Isthmus of Panama.

**Extent.**—The greatest length from north to south is 4,500 miles; the greatest breadth, under the line of the forty-fifth parallel north latitude, 3,100 miles. The total area is about 8,000,000 square miles.

**Coast Line.**—The coast line is estimated at 25,000 miles, taking the Isthmus of Panama as the southernmost point. The addition of the shore length of the adjacent islands increases the total coast line to about 32,000 miles.

**Inlets.**—The principal inlets are: On the north coast, Hudson Bay, the Gulf of Boothia and Baffin Bay; on the east coast, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy, Delaware and Chesapeake bays, the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and on the west coast, the Gulf of California.

**Straits and Channels.**—The principal straits and channels are: On the north, Davis, Barrow, Melville, McClure and Bering; on the east, Hudson, Belle Isle, Cabot, Canso, Florida and Yucatan, and on the west, Juan de Fuca and Queen Charlotte Sound.

**Capes.**—The principal capes are: On the north, Barrow and Bathurst; on the east, Farewell, in Greenland; Charles and Chudleigh, in Labrador; Race, in New-

f the Pan-American Railway between New York and Buenos Ayres, 1,060 miles have been completed northward from Buenos Ayres.

foundland; Sable, in Nova Scotia; Cod, in Massachusetts; Hatteras, in North Carolina; Sable, in Florida; Catoche, in Yucatan, and Gracias a Dios, in Nicaragua, and on the west, San Lucas, in Lower California; Mendocino, in California; Blanco, in Oregon; Flattery, in Washington, and Prince of Wales, in Alaska.

**Peninsulas.**—Labrador, Nova Scotia, Florida and Yucatan on the east, Lower California and Alaska on the west and Boothia and Melville on the north.

**Isthmuses.**—Besides the Isthmus of Panama, portions of the Mexican Isthmus are distinguished as the Isthmus of Chiquimula, between the Pacific and the head of the Gulf of Honduras, and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, between the gulf of the same name and the opposite shores of the Mexican Gulf. The Isthmus of Chignecto connects the peninsula of Nova Scotia with the mainland.

**Islands.**—In the Arctic Ocean the islands are numerous and large. Greenland, almost continental in area, being the largest of them. West of Greenland, across Smith Sound, is the great extent of Grinnell Land, and south of this island are North Devon, Cockburn Land and Baffin Land, with many other large islands to the west, including Bathurst, Melville, Prince of Wales and North Somerset islands, and Prince Albert and Banks Land, the whole forming an extensive archipelago in the Arctic Sea. In Bering Sea, on the northwest of the continent, are many smaller islands, while the chain of the Aleutian Isles partly separates Bering Sea from the Pacific. On the east side of the continent the great island of Newfoundland partly closes the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Mainly within the tropics and lying between the northern coast of South America and the southeast coast of the United States are the West Indies, with Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica and Porto Rico, known collectively as the Greater Antilles, and many smaller islands grouped about and stretching away from them. On the north side are the Bahamas, and on the southeast are the Lesser Antilles, the best known among them being Guadaloupe, Martinique and Trinidad.

**Mountain Systems.**—The surface of North America presents three great physical features—the great Pacific Highlands, the Central Plains and the Eastern Highlands. The great Pacific Highlands extend through the western part of North America, almost from the Arctic shores to the Isthmus of Panama, and are traversed by the Rocky Mountains and other high mountain chains. The Central Plains, which descend gradually from the crests of the Rocky Mountains, include the Mississippi, Missouri and the Great Lakes regions. The Atlantic Highlands, in the eastern part, extending from the northern coast of Labrador nearly to the Gulf of Mexico, include the low plateau of Labrador to the north and the Appalachian, or Alleghany, Mountains to the south, the principal sections of the latter bearing the names of the White Mountains in New Hampshire, the Green Mountains in Vermont, the Adirondacks in the State of New York, the Alleghanies in Pennsylvania and the Black Mountains in North Carolina.

**Highest Mountains.**—Mount McKinley, 20,500; Mount St. Elias, 18,015; Mount Foraker, 17,000.

**Ethnography.**—The vast majority of the inhabitants are whites, descendants of Europeans. The rest are negroes, native Indians and mixed races.

**Political Divisions.**—First, Independent Republics—United States (with Alaska Porto Rico, Hawaii), Mexico, the Central American states of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, Cuba, Hayti, San Domingo; second, European Dependencies and Possessions—British (see under Great Britain), 3,809,401 square miles; French (see under France), 31,507 square miles; Danish, Greenland (as colony), Danish West Indies, 46,878 square miles; Dutch, Curaçao, 403 square miles.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

**Boundaries.**—South America, the southern half of the New World, and is joined to North America by the Isthmus of Panama. It is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic and on the west by the Pacific.

**Extent.**—Greatest length, Pt. Gallinas (12 degrees 28 minutes north) to Cape Horn (56 degrees south latitude), about 4,700 miles; greatest breadth, from east to west, Cape Branco to Cape Burica, about 3,200 miles. The total length of the coast line is estimated at 15,000 miles.

**Inlets.**—The most important inlets are the gulfs of Darien, Venezuela and Paria, and the estuaries of the Amazon and Para on the north, the Rio de la Plata on the east and the Gulfs of Guayaquil and Panama on the west.

**Capes.**—The principal capes are Calenas and Orange on the north; St. Roque, Branco, Frio, San Antonio and Corrientes on the east; Horn and Froward on the south, and Parina, San Lorenzo and San Francisco on the west.

**Islands.**—Among the chief of the islands are the Falkland Islands and St. George, off the southeast coast; the group called Tierra del Fuego, at the south; the islands of the Patagonian Archipelago, Chiloë Island, Juan Fernandez and the Galapagos Islands on the west side of the continent, with Margarita and a few others in the Caribbean Sea on the northern coast.

**Mountain Systems.**—South America has three mountain systems—the Andean, the Parime and the Brazilian. The Andes extends from the Isthmus of Panama to Cape Horn. To the east of the Andes the three immense plains: The Llanos, or grassy plains of the Orinoco Valley; the Selvas, or forest plains of the Amazon

north and the Amazon on the south. The Brazilian consists of numerous chains, such as the Serra Espinhaço, Serrado Mar and Serra dos Orgaos.

**Highest Mountains.**—Aconcagua (Chili), 23,097 feet; Sorata (Bolivia), 21,500 feet; Illimani (Bolivia), 21,014 feet; Parmacot (Bolivia), 20,918 feet; the active volcanoes Chimborazo (Ecuador), 20,498 feet, and Cotopaxi (Ecuador), 19,613 feet.

**Rivers.**—The principal rivers are: Amazon, 4,000 miles; La Plata, 2,300; Orinoco, 1,200; San Francisco, 1,800.

**Lakes.**—Titacaca, Patos, Maracaibo.

**Ethnography.**—Indians; whites, mostly of Spanish and Portuguese origin; negroes and various crosses between whites and natives.

**Political Divisions.**—With the exception of three European colonies in Guiana (British, French and Dutch) South America is divided into eleven republics, viz.: Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine in the east; Chili, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Panama in the west, and the two inland republics of Bolivia and Paraguay.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australia, the "Southern Land," is the smallest and least inhabited continent of the globe, and the only continent entirely in the Southern Hemisphere. The general term "Australia" includes the smaller island Tasmania, 150 miles south of the continent, but does not include British New Guinea, which is practically under the direction of the Commonwealth of Australia.

**Boundaries.**—The continent is bounded on the north by Torres Strait, the Arafura and Timos seas, on the west by the Indian Ocean, on the south by the Southern Ocean and Bass Strait, and on the east by the Pacific Ocean.

**Extent.**—Greatest length, from Steep Point on the west to Cape Byron on the east, about 2,400 miles; greatest breadth, from Cape Wilson on the south to Cape York on the north, about 2,000 miles. The total area of the continent is nearly 3,000,000 square miles.

**Coast Line.**—Total length estimated at 10,000 miles, an average of 1 mile of coast to every 300 square miles of area.

**Inlets.**—Cambridge Gulf, Van Diemen Gulf and Gulf of Carpenteria on the north coast; Port Philip, Encounter Bay, the Gulf of St. Vincent, Spencer Gulf and King George Sound on the south coast; Princess Charlotte Bay, Broad Sound, Hervey Bay, Broken Bay, Port Jackson and Botany Bay on the east coast, and Géographe Bay, Shark Bay, Exmouth Bay and King Sound on the west coast.

**Islands.**—With the single exception of Tasmania there are no large islands off the coast of Australia. The principal smaller islands are Kangaroo Island, off the coast of South Australia; Stradbroke and Great Sandy Island, off the east coast of Queensland; Wellesley Islands and Groote Eylandt, in the Gulf of Carpentaria; Melville and Bathurst Islands, off the coast of the Northern Territory, and Dirk Hartog Island, at the entrance of Shark's Bay, off the coast of Western Australia.

**Rivers.**—The only navigable river, the Murray, in the southeast, is 1,500 miles long. The other rivers worth mentioning are the Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Hunter, Hawkesbury and Shoalhaven, all in New South Wales. The Darling, which is reckoned amongst the longest rivers of the world (2,845 miles), is navigable only part of the year.

**Lakes.**—Amadeus, Torrens, Gardner and Lake Eyre, the latter remarkable for the fact that it lies twenty-six feet below sea level.

**Mountain Systems.**—Great Dividing Range, Australian Alps, Blue Mountains, Liverpool Range, etc. Highest Mountains: Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet; Mount Townsend, 7,260 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; Mount Bogong, 6,508 feet, and Mount Feathertop, 6,303 feet.

**Ethnography.**—Inhabitants are mainly settlers from British Isles or their descendants; also Chinese, Polynesians, Malays and Aborigenes.

# GEOLOGICAL STRATA AND ERAS.

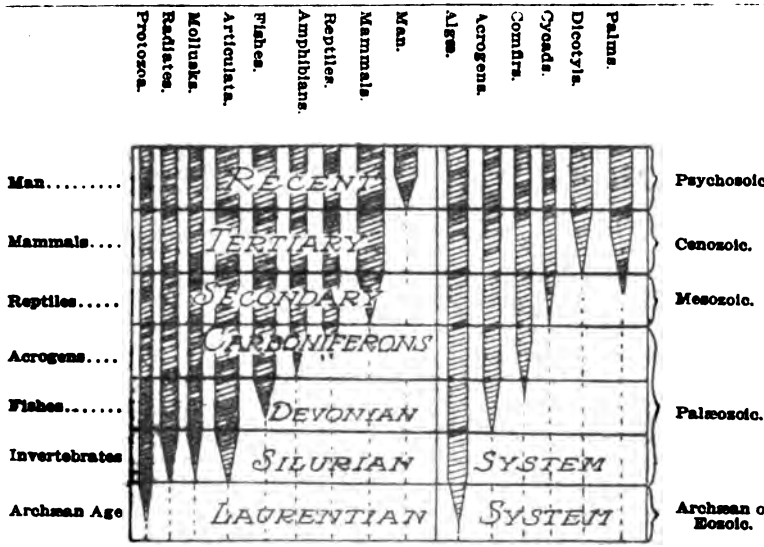
The history of the earth is divided into five eras with corresponding rock systems: 1. Archæan or Eozoic (dawn of life), embodied in the Laurentian system; 2. Palæozoic (old life), embodied in the Palæozoic or primary system; 3. Mesozoic (middle life), recorded in the secondary system; 4. Cenozoic (present life), recorded in the Tertiary and Quaternary systems, and 5. the Psychozoic (Era of the Mind), recorded in the recent system. These grand divisions, with the exception of the last, are founded on an almost universal unconformity of the soil.

The history of the earth is otherwise divided into Seven Ages, founded on the culmination of certain great classes of organisms. These are:

1. The Archæan or Eozoic Age, represented by the Laurentian system of rocks. 2. The Age of Mollusks, represented by the Silurian series of rocks. 3. The Age of Fishes, represented by the Devonian rocks. 4. The Age of Acrogens, or sometimes called the Amphibian, represented by the Carboniferous rocks. 5. The Age of Reptiles, represented by the secondary rocks. 6. The Age of Mammals, by the Tertiary and Quatenary, and 7. The Age of Man, by the recent rocks.

Manhattan Island has an area of approximately twenty-two square miles.

The diagram shows how the ages correspond with the era:




[The vertical height represents time, the strong horizontal lines separate the ages, the shaded spaces represent the origin of the dominant classes of animals and plants. Thus, for instance, the class of reptiles commenced in the time of Carboniferous rocks.]

The subdivision of eras and ages into periods and epochs are founded on less non-conformity in the rock system, and less conspicuous changes in the life system. The names and periods are often, and of epochs are nearly always, local, and therefore different in different countries. The table represents, as far as periods, the classification used in America.

| Eras. | Ages. | Periods. | | Epochs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. Psychozoic..... | 7. The Age of Man..... | Human ..... | 22 | Recent |
| 4. Cenozoic..... | 6. The Age of Mammals | Quaternary ..... | 21 | Terrace<br>Champlain<br>Glacial |
| | | Tertiary ..... | 20 | Pliocene<br>Miocene<br>Eocene |
| 3. Mesozoic..... | 5. The Age of Reptiles. | Cretaceous ..... | 19 | |
| | | Jurassic ..... | 18 | |
| | | Triassic ..... | 17 | |
| 2. Palæozoic..... | 4. Carboniferous Age. The Age of Acrogens and Amphibians ..... | Permian ..... | 16 | |
| | | Carboniferous ... | 15 | |
| | | Sub-carboniferous | 14 | |
| | 3. Devonian. The Age of Fishes..... | Catskill ..... | 13 | |
| | | Chemung ..... | 12 | |
| | | Hamilton ..... | 11 | |
| | | Corniferous ..... | 10 | |
| | 2. Silurian. The Age of Invertebrates.. | Oriskany ..... | 9 | |
| | | Helderberg ..... | 8 | |
| | | Salina ..... | 7 | |
| | | Niagara ..... | 6 | |
| | | Trenton ..... | 5 | |
| | | Canadian ..... | 4 | |
| | | Primordial ..... | 3 | |
| 1. Archaic or Eozoic. | 1. Archæan..... | Huronian ..... | 2 | |
| | | Laurentian ..... | 1 | |

**Manhattan Island has a wharfage frontage of twenty-two miles.**

## HIGHEST TOWERS, BUILDINGS, SPIRES AND MONUMENTS IN THE WORLD (Continued).

| Name. | Place. | Height, feet. |
|---|---|---|
| Freiburg Cathedral | Freiburg, Germany | 426 |
| Cremona Cathedral | Cremona, Italy | 397 |
| St. Peter's | Rome | 391 |
| Park Row Building | New York | 386 |
| St. Paul's | London | 366 |
| Times Building | New York | 363 |
| Milan Cathedral | Milan, Italy | 360 |
| Florence Cathedral | Florence, Italy | 352 |
| Manhattan Life Building | New York | 348 |
| Hotel des Invalides | Paris, France | 346 |
| Tribune Building | New York | 342 |
| Wall Street Exchange Building | New York | 341 |
| American Surety Building | New York | 313 |
| St. Paul Building | New York | 312 |
| Pulitzer Building | New York | 309 |
| Broad Exchange Building | New York | 290 |
| Whitehall Building | New York | 257 |
| Bunker Hill Monument | Charlestown, Mass | 221 |
| Bartholdi's Statute of Liberty (with pedestal of 83 feet) | New York | 220 |
| Leaning Tower of Pisa | Pisa, Italy | 179 |

## THE LONGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT BRIDGES OF THE WORLD.

| Name of Bridge. | Location. | Length in Feet. |
|---|---|---|
| Firth of Tay | Scotland | 10,779 |
| Ohio River Bridge | Illinois, U. S | 10,560 |
| Firth of Forth | Scotland | 8,296 |
| Missouri River | Kansas City, Mo | 7,633 |
| Queensboro | East River, New York | 7,449 |
| Williamsburg | East River, New York | 7,308 |
| Manhattan | East River, New York | 6,858 |
| Victoria | Montreal, Canada | 6,520 |
| New Susquehanna | Havre de Grace, Md | 6,315 |
| New York and Brooklyn | East River, New York | 6,016 |
| Buda-Pesth | Hungary | 1,408 |
| Niagara Suspension | United States-Canada | 1,240 |

The highest masonry bridge is at Constantine, in Algeria, 300 feet above the bed of the Rhumel River (total length of the viaduct, 1,475 feet). The second highest bridge is in the Swiss Canton of Grisons, nearly 500 feet long, crossing the gorge of the Albula, 292 feet above the stream. The third is over the Lajus at Ronda, in the Spanish province of Andalusia, 230 feet long and about 274 feet high.

## HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

The height of few mountains has been ascertained with surveying instruments. Those which any one actually ascends are usually measured by the barometer, which is not infallible, and which at different times may give dissimilar results. The elevation of other mountains, which no explorer has yet climbed, is estimated by persons who scrutinized them from adjacent peaks. Here, again, equally good authorities disagree. Besides, in some instances—Ararat and Sinai, for instance—modern geographers cannot with certainty identify mountains of great historic interest. In a table like the following, therefore, it is impossible to do more than closely approximate the real facts.

| Name. | Location. | Feet. | Name. | Location. | Feet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Everest | India, Nep'l | 29,141 | McKinley | Alaska | 20,500 |
| Dapsang | India, Kash'r | 28,700 | Chimborazo | Ecuador | 20,498 |
| Kinchingunga | India, Nep'l | 28,225 | El Misti | Peru | 20,280 |
| Godwin-Austen | India, Kash'r | 28,191 | Kilima-Njaro | East Africa | 20,085 |
| Makulu | India, Nep'l | 27,800 | Tien-shan range | China | 20,000 |
| Dhwalagiri | India | 26,800 | Ruwen-zori | Africa | 20,000 |
| Mustagh-ata (Kashgar) | Pamir | 25,800 | Cotopaxi | Ecuador | 19,613 |
| Lunkho (Hindoo Koosh) | Pamir | 25,600 | Logan | Canada | 19,514 |
| Aconcagua | Chili | 23,097 | Antisana | Ecuador | 19,335 |
| Pioneer Peak | India | 22,600 | Cayambe | Ecuador | 19,186 |
| Huascan | Peru | 22,000 | Demavend | Persia | 19,000 |
| Illampu | Bolivia | 21,700 | Huila | Colombia | 18,700 |
| Huallatiri | Bolivia | 21,654 | Elbruz (Caucasus) | Russia | 18,526 |
| Sorata | Bolivia | 21,500 | Orizaba | Mexico | 18,314 |
| Illimani | Bolivia | 21,014 | St. Elias | Alaska | 18,015 |
| Sajama | Bolivia | 21,000 | Kenya | Africa | 18,000 |
| Parmacota | Bolivia | 20,918 | Ararat | Armenia | 17,325 |
| | | | Popocatapetl | Mexico | 17,000 |
| | | | Mt. Foraker | Alaska | 17,000 |

attan Island is thirteen and one-half miles long, with a maximum width at 14th street of two and one-quarter miles.

| Name. | Location. | Feet. | Name. | Location. | Feet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ruvenzori | Africa | 16,815 | Anethou, Pyrenees | Spain | 11,168 |
| Kazbek (Caucasus) | Russia | 16,500 | Petermann's Peak | Greenland | 11,000 |
| Pichincha | Ecuador | 15,918 | Etna | Sicily | 10,868 |
| Mont Blanc | Fr'ch Savoy | 15,775 | Dhor-el-Khodib | Syria (Mount Lebanon) | 10,628 |
| Mt. Wilhelmina | New Guinea | 15,580 | Shar Dagh | Albania | 9,866 |
| Fairweather | Alaska | 15,500 | St. Helen's | Alaska | 9,750 |
| Monte Rosa | Switzerland | 15,215 | Zugspitze | Bavaria | 9,716 |
| Tacharat | Africa | 15,000 | Corno, Apennines | Italy | 9,586 |
| Meru | Africa | 14,955 | Pic du Midi | France | 9,440 |
| Matterhorn | Switzerland | 14,708 | Perim Dagh | Macedonia | 8,800 |
| Whitney | California | 14,900 | Gerlachfalva | Hungary | 8,700 |
| Karissimbi | Africa | 14,683 | Sinai | Arabia | 8,585 |
| Tizi Tamjurt, Atlas | Morocco | 14,600 | Pindus range | Eur'n Turkey | 8,450 |
| Sierra Blanca | Colorado | 14,464 | Galdhoppingen | Norway | 8,399 |
| Shasta | California | 14,442 | Nkiona | Greece | 8,240 |
| Ranier | Washington | 14,363 | Monte Azul | Cuba | 8,070 |
| Mt. Massive | Colorado | 14,402 | Parnassus | Greece | 8,065 |
| Mt. Elbert | Colorado | 14,402 | Spelai, Pindus | Greece | 7,685 |
| Long's Peak | Colorado | 14,271 | Adam's | Ceylon | 7,420 |
| Elgon | Africa | 14,152 | Kosciusko | Australia | 7,328 |
| Pike's Peak | Colorado | 14,147 | Townsend | Australia | 7,260 |
| Mauna Kea | Hawaii | 13,953 | Mitchell | N. Carolina | 6,711 |
| Mauna Loa | Hawaii | 13,760 | Bogong | Australia | 6,508 |
| Jungfrau | Switzerland | 13,670 | Feathertop | Australia | 6,303 |
| Fremont's Peak | Wyoming | 13,570 | Washington | N. Hampshire | 6,288 |
| Cameroon | Africa | 13,370 | Adams | N. Hampshire | 5,776 |
| Apo, Mindanao | Philippines | 13,300 | Teplos-iz, Urals | Russia | 5,540 |
| Gross Glockner | Aust'n Tyrol | 12,455 | Mansfield | Vermont | 4,430 |
| Fujimo-yama | Japan | 12,425 | Ben Nevis | Scotland | 4,406 |
| Cook | New Zealand | 12,350 | Marcy | New York | 5,403 |
| Teneriffe | Canary Isl'ds | 12,190 | Vesuvius | Naples | 4,260 |
| Korinchi | Sumatra | 12,100 | Slide, Catskills | New York | 4,205 |
| Muley Hacen, Sl. N. | Spain | 11,781 | Yunque | Porto Rico | 3,670 |
| Krakenberg | Africa | 11,700 | Snowdon | Wales | 3,571 |
| Hood | Oregon | 11,225 | | | |

## SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

| Canal. | Date of opening. | Length (miles). | Depth (feet). | Width (feet). Top. | Width (feet). Bottom. | Height above sea level (feet). | Locks, No. | Cost (million dollars). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam, connecting Zuider Zee with North Sea | 1877 | 16½ | 23 | 197 | 89 | Sea level | — | 11.0 |
| Corinth, connecting Gulf of Corinth with the Gulf Ægina | 1893 | 4 | 26¼ | — | 72 | Sea level | — | 5.0 |
| Cronstadt, St. Petersburg | 1885 | 17½ | 22 | — | 200 | Sea level | — | 6.4 |
| ‡Erie, from Buffalo to Albany | 1825 | 352 | 9 | 70 | 56 | — | 72 | 16.0 |
| Kaiser Wilhelm, connecting North Sea and Baltic | 1895 | 61½ | 29½ | 220 | 72 | Sea level | — | 55.0 |
| Languedoc (France), connecting the Bay of Biscay with Mediterranean | † | 148 | 6½ | — | — | 600 | 119 | 15.0 |
| Manchester Ship Canal, connecting Manchester, England, with the Mersey River, Liverpool, and the Atlantic Ocean | 1894 | 35½ | 26 | 175 | 120 | 60 | 4 | 75.0 |
| Panama, extending from Colon to the city of Panama and connecting the Atlantic and Pacific | — | 50½ | §41 | 1,000 to 300 | 649 to 300 | — | 3 | 300.0 |
| *Sault Ste. Marie, connecting the waters of Lake Superior with those of the St. Mary's River and Lake Huron | 1896 | 2 | 21 | — | 160 | — | 1 | — |
| Suez, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea | 1869 | 100 | 31 | 420 | 262 | Sea level | — | 100.0 |
| Welland, in Canada, between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario | 1833 | 27 | 14 | — | — | — | 25 | — |

The oldest church in the United States is the Church San Miguel, at Santa Fe, N. M erected fifty-three years after the landing of Columbus.

## SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD (Continued).

*Chiefly remarkable for its enormous traffic and for having the largest lock in the world. This lock is of masonry, is 800 feet long, 100 feet wide, with a depth of water on the sill of 21 feet and a lift of 18 feet. †Built by Riquet from 1666–'81. ‡The canal is in the course of being enlarged to accommodate boats of 1,000 tons burden, and to this end it is to be made 12 feet deep, 75 feet wide at the bottom and 122 feet at the surface. §Minimum.

Other large canals in the United States are the Illinois and Michigan, opened in 1848, of which about forty miles have been finished at a total cost of $33,000,000; the Chesapeake and Ohio, 185 miles, cost $11,000,000; the Schuylkill Coal and Navigation Company's canal, 108 miles, cost $13,000,000, and the Wabash and Erie, in Indiana, 247 miles, cost $6,000,000. There are thirteen canals in New York, fourteen in Pennsylvania, five in Ohio, four in Virginia, 2 in New Jersey and one each in Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

## LONG RAILWAY TUNNELS.

| | Length in feet. | | Length in feet |
|---|---|---|---|
| Simplon, Switzerland | 64,972 | Totley, England | 18,460 |
| St. Gothard, Switzerland | 49,161 | Standedge, England | 16,026 |
| Loetschberg, Switzerland | 48,000 | Woodhead, England | 15,900 |
| Mont Cenis, Italy–France | 42,156 | Chipping Sodbury, England | 13,200 |
| Arlberg, Austria–Italy | 33,596 | Transandian, from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso (distinguished by the fact that work was carried on at an elevation of 10,000 feet). | 10,286 |
| Gunnison, Southwestern Colorado | 31,680 | | |
| Hoosac, Massachusetts | 25,080 | | |
| Severn, England | 22,880 | | |

## DEPTHS OF PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE WORLD.

| Name of port. | Channel—mean high water, feet. | Quay—mean high water, feet. | Name of port. | Channel—mean high water, feet. | Quay—mean high water, feet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam (canal), Holland | 30 | 30 | Liverpool, England | 55 | 88 |
| Antwerp, Belgium | 37 | 37 | London, England | 42 | 48 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 31 | 31 | Marseilles, France | 55 | 39 |
| Boston, Mass. | 36 | 36 | Montreal, Canada | 30 | 35 |
| Boulogne, France | 29 | 34 | Naples, Italy | 33 | 30 |
| Bremen, Germany | 18 | 18 | New Orleans, La. | 30 | 40 |
| Bremerhaven, Germany | 34 | 34 | New York, N. Y. | 42 | 50 |
| Brindisi, Italy | 32 | 32 | Norfolk, Va. | 30 | 30 |
| Cherbourg, France | 42 | 50 | Ostend, Belgium | 31 | 36 |
| Copenhagen, Denmark | 26 | 26 | Philadelphia, Penn. | 30 | 32 |
| Dieppe, France | 34 | 34 | Portland, Me. | 38 | 38 |
| Galveston, Tex. | 30 | 28 | Rotterdam, Holland | 29 | 29 |
| Genoa, Italy | 60 | 33 | St. John's, N. F. | 48 | 54 |
| Glasgow, Scotland | 30 | 38 | San Francisco, Cal. | 30 | 39 |
| Halifax, Nova Scotia | 33 | 45 | Seattle, Wash. | * | 30 to 50 |
| Hamburg, Germany | 32 | 35 | Southampton, England | 41 | 48 |
| Havre, France | 32 | 30 | Stettin, Germany | 22 | 23 |
| Key West, Fla. | 30 | 30 | Stockholm, Sweden | 25 | 22 |
| Leghorn, Italy | 22 | 26 | Suez Canal, Egypt | 28 | — |
| Libau, Russia | 22 | 26 | Trieste, Austria | 30 | 26 |

*Deep water.

## COMMERCE OF PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE WORLD.

(Compiled by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

| Country and port. | Year.[1] | Imports. | Exports. | Ttl. commerce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe.** | | | | |
| United Kingdom: | | | | |
| London[2] | 1911 | $1,119,238,957 | $672,618,684 | $1,791,857,641 |
| Liverpool | 1911 | 778,229,287 | 859,051,189 | 1,637,280,476 |
| Hull | 1911 | 199,926,677 | 147,799,722 | 347,726,399 |
| Manchester[3] | 1911 | 158,175,626 | 105,313,585 | 263,489,211 |
| Southampton | 1911 | 101,052,736 | 128,728,445 | 229,781,181 |
| Glasgow | 1911 | 76,068,987 | 153,318,323 | 229,387,310 |
| Harwich | 1911 | 109,192,590 | 38,221,199 | 147,413,789 |
| Grimsby | 1911 | 65,912,484 | 98,540,279 | 164,452,763 |
| Leith | 1911 | 73,261,366 | 35,393,539 | 108,654,905 |
| Tyne ports[4] | 1911 | 47,616,717 | 50,083,799 | 97,700,516 |

The largest republic in the world in area is France, whose territory, dependencies included, covers 4,448,322 square miles.

| Country and port. | Year.[1] | Imports. | Exports. | Ttl. commerce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom: | | | | |
| Cardiff | 1911 | 29,280,621 | 61,648,009 | 99,928,630 |
| Bristol | 1911 | 75,710,603 | 19,548,419 | 95,259,022 |
| Belfast | 1911 | 39,620,551 | 6,250,986 | 45,871,537 |
| Germany: | | | | |
| Hamburg | 1911 | 962,925,352 | 711,261,824 | 1,674,187,176 |
| Bremen | 1911 | 323,090,469 | 178,056,071 | 501,146,540 |
| Belgium: Antwerp | 1911 | 594,472,069 | 527,182,730 | 1,121,654,799 |
| France: | | | | |
| Marseille | 1911 | 363,669,100 | 314,762,200 | 678,431,300 |
| Havre | 1911 | 316,944,400 | 214,152,200 | 531,096,600 |
| Dunkirk | 1911 | 182,808,600 | 30,280,200 | 213,088,800 |
| Bordeaux | 1911 | 95,918,900 | 92,404,200 | 188,323,100 |
| Italy: Genoa | 1910 | 174,837,600 | 86,249,414 | 261,087,014 |
| Austria-Hungary: | | | | |
| Trieste | 1911 | 141,795,166 | 124,710,102 | 266,505,268 |
| Fiume | 1910 | 25,387,000 | 28,439,500 | 53,826,500 |
| Russia: | | | | |
| St. Petersburg | 1910 | 77,154,500 | 58,783,218 | 135,937,718 |
| Riga | 1910 | 46,575,482 | 91,715,878 | 138,291,360 |
| Odessa | 1910 | 28,562,305 | 41,390,953 | 69,593,258 |
| Reval | 1910 | 34,086,511 | 12,899,359 | 46,985,870 |
| Novorossisk | 1910 | 5,684,472 | 35,522,800 | 41,207,272 |
| Vladivostok | 1910 | 24,664,556 | 896,292 | 25,560,848 |
| Spain: | | | | |
| Barcelona | 1910 | 57,688,833 | 26,774,964 | 84,463,797 |
| Bilbao | 1910 | 15,561,498 | 10,901,903 | 26,463,401 |
| **America.** | | | | |
| United States:[2] | | | | |
| New York | 1912 | 975,744,320 | 817,945,803 | 1,793,690,123 |
| New Orleans | 1912 | 75,089,887 | 149,160,910 | 224,250,797 |
| Galveston | 1912 | 4,309,758 | 218,146,097 | 222,455,855 |
| Boston[6] | 1912 | 129,293,016 | 69,692,171 | 198,985,187 |
| Philadelphia | 1912 | 85,038,185 | 69,069,730 | 154,107,915 |
| Baltimore | 1912 | 26,438,400 | 92,210,877 | 118,649,277 |
| San Francisco | 1912 | 59,235,471 | 49,249,734 | 108,485,205 |
| Savannah | 1912 | 5,129,979 | 104,286,925 | 109,416,904 |
| Puget Sound | 1912 | 39,011,250 | 63,745,572 | 102,756,822 |
| Canada: Montreal[7] | 1912 | 138,291,851 | 74,944,869 | 213,236,720 |
| Mexico:[3] | | | | |
| Tampico | 1912 | 19,037,493 | 46,192,692 | 65,230,185 |
| Vera Cruz | 1912 | 36,309,552 | 43,614,581 | 79,924,133 |
| Cuba: Habana[8] | 1911 | 71,219,293 | 43,996,135 | 115,215,428 |
| Argentina: Buenos Ayres | 1912 | 304,131,043 | 175,405,198 | 479,536,241 |
| Brazil: | | | | |
| Santos | 1911 | 64,353,972 | 160,589,521 | 224,943,493 |
| Rio Janeiro | 1910 | $87,257,063 | $38,068,876 | $125,325,939 |
| Chili: | | | | |
| Valparaiso | 1911 | 59,377,274 | 5,547,320 | 64,924,594 |
| Iquique | 1911 | 10,209,782 | 23,669,957 | 33,879,739 |
| Uruguay: Montevideo | 1911 | 43,587,073 | 31,430,794 | 75,017,867 |
| **Asia.** | | | | |
| China: Shanghai[9] | 1911 | 137,571,828 | 104,414,266 | 241,986,094 |
| Japan: | | | | |
| Yokohama | 1911 | 87,439,734 | 112,673,238 | 200,112,972 |
| Kobe | 1911 | 127,605,203 | 59,288,935 | 186,894,138 |
| British Colonies: | | | | |
| Singapore[9] | 1911 | 148,556,452 | 120,944,052 | 269,500,504 |
| Bombay[7] [10] | 1911 | 157,482,211 | 252,646,619 | 410,128,830 |
| Calcutta[7] [10] | 1911 | 153,590,789 | 204,509,066 | 358,099,855 |
| **Africa.** | | | | |
| Egypt: Alexandria | 1911 | 107,698,158 | 138,477,779 | 146,175,937 |
| **Oceania.** | | | | |
| Australia:[11] | | | | |
| Sydney | 1911 | 128,352,288 | 149,380,512 | 277,732,800 |
| Melbourne | 1911 | 104,682,907 | 87,158,450 | 191,841,357 |

[1]Calendar years unless otherwise specified by note. [2]Including Queensborough. [3]Including Runcorn. [4]Tyne Ports comprise Newcastle, North Shields and South Shields. [5]Years ended June 30. [6]Including Charlestown. [7]Years ended March 31. [8]Direct foreign trade, exclusive of re-exports. [9]Exclusive of interset tlement trade. [10]Merchandise only, exclusive of government stores. [11]Exclusive of interstate commerce.

***Between 1900 and 1910 the population of Florida increased at a greater rate t' the population of any other Southern state.***

## DIFFERENCES IN SOLAR TIME BETWEEN NEW YORK AND THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

**Add to or deduct from the time at New York.**

| | H.M. | | H.M. | | H.M. | | H.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe.** | | London | *5 00 | Batavia | *12 03 | Barbadoes | * 58 |
| Amsterdam | *5 15 | Londonderry | *4 31 | Bombay | *9 47 | Belize | † 57 |
| Antwerp | *5 00 | Madrid | *4 42 | Calcutta | *10 50 | Bermuda | * 37 |
| Athens | *6 31 | Manchester | *4 51 | Hong Kong | *12 33 | Cayenne | *1 27 |
| Belfast | *4 36 | Marseilles | *5 22 | Manila | *13 04 | Georget'n, Demerara | *1 08 |
| Berne | *5 35 | Milan | *5 37 | Shanghai | *13 02 | Guayaquil | † 28 |
| Berlin | *5 40 | Moscow | *7 26 | Singapore | *11 52 | Guatemala | †1 06 |
| Bremen | *5 31 | Munich | *5 47 | Teheran | *8 22 | Havana | † 33 |
| Brussels | *5 00 | Newcastle – on Tyne | *4 54 | Yokohama | *14 15 | Kingston, Jam. | † 11 |
| Christiania | *5 39 | Odessa | *7 03 | **Africa.** | | Lima | † 12 |
| Constantinople | *6 52 | Paris | *5 05 | Alexandria | *6 55 | Mexico | †1 40 |
| Copenhagen | *5 46 | Queenstown | *4 27 | Cairo | *7 01 | Montevideo | *1 11 |
| Dublin | *4 25 | Rome | *5 46 | Zanzibar | *7 32 | Panama | † 12 |
| Dundee | *4 48 | Southampton | *4 54 | **Australia.** | | Para | *1 42 |
| Edinburgh | *4 47 | St. Petersburg | *6 57 | Auckland | *16 33 | Pernambuco | *2 36 |
| Genoa | *5 30 | Stockholm | *6 08 | Melbourne | *14 36 | Porto Rico | * 30 |
| Gibraltar | *4 59 | Vienna | *6 01 | Sydney | *15 00 | St. Thomas | * 37 |
| Glasgow | *4 43 | Venice | *5 49 | **West Indies, Central and South America.** | | Santos | *1 59 |
| Hamburg | *5 35 | Warsaw | *6 24 | | | Trinidad | * 50 |
| Havre | *5 00 | **Asia.** | | | | Valparaiso | * 10 |
| Leith | *4 47 | Aden | *7 56 | | | Vera Cruz | †1 29 |
| Lisbon | *4 20 | Bangkok | *11 39 | | | | |
| Liverpool | *4 48 | | | | | | |

*Add. †Deduct.

## DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS TO PRINCIPAL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

**(Distances by water routes in nautical miles supplied by Hydrographic Office, Navy Department; by land routes in statute miles supplied by War Department.)**

| Port and Route. | New York. | New Orleans. |
|---|---|---|
| Aden: | | |
| Via Suez Canal | 6,332 | 7,870 |
| Via Cape of Good Hope | 10,985 | 11,408 |
| Via Singapore and Port Townsend | [2]14,499 | [2]14,279 |
| Via Singapore and San Francisco | [2]14,691 | [2]13,982 |
| Antwerp | 3,325 | 4,853 |
| Batavia (Java): | | |
| Via Tehuantepec | 12,323 | 11,075 |
| Via Panama | 13,167 | 12,566 |
| Via Suez Canal | 10,182 | 11,598 |
| Via Cape of Good Hope | 11,855 | 12,278 |
| Bermuda | 676 | 1,648 |
| Bombay: | | |
| Via Suez Canal | 8,120 | 9,536 |
| Via Cape of Good Hope | 11,250 | 11,848 |
| Via Singapore and Port Townsend | [2]12,771 | [2]12,559 |
| Via Singapore and San Francisco | [2]12,971 | [2]12,262 |
| Via Singapore and Tehuantepec | 13,993 | 12,745 |
| Via Singapore and Panama | 14,837 | 14,236 |
| Brest, France | 2,954 | 4,458 |
| Buenos Ayres | 5,868 | 6,318 |
| Calcutta: | | |
| Via Suez Canal | 9,830 | 11,239 |
| Via Cape of Good Hope | 12,180 | 12,838 |
| Via Singapore and San Francisco | [2]12,181 | [2]11,462 |
| Via Singapore and Tehuantepec | 13,405 | 12,181 |
| Via Singapore and Panama | 14,230 | 13,694 |
| Callao: | | |
| Via Tehuantepec | 4,246 | 2,991 |
| Via Panama | 3,392 | 2,764 |
| Via Magellan Strait | 9,603 | 10,142 |
| Cape Town: | | |
| Direct | 6,815 | •7,374 |
| Colombo: | | |
| Via Suez Canal | 8,610 | 10,146 |
| Via Cape of Good Hope | 11,130 | 11,684 |
| Colon (eastern end of Panama Canal)[3] | 1,981 | 1,380 |
| Congo River, mouth of | 5,662 | 6,580 |
| Copenhagen: | | |
| Direct | 3,852 | 5,443 |
| Gibraltar | 3,207 | 4,576 |
| Guam: | | |
| Via San Francisco | [2]8,245 | [2]7,536 |
| Via Port Townsend | [2]8,107 | [2]7,887 |
| Hamburg | 3,652 | 5,243 |
| Havana | 1,227 | 597 |
| Havre | 3,169 | 4,760 |
| Hong Kong: | | |
| Via Port Townsend | [2]9,085 | [2]8,865 |
| Via San Francisco | [2]9,277 | [2]8,568 |
| Via Tehuantepec | 10,572 | 9,317 |
| Via Panama | 11,431 | 10,830 |
| Via Suez Canal | 11,610 | 10,830 |
| Via Cape of Good Hope | 13,590 | 13,863 |
| Via Magellan Strait | 16,868 | 17,318 |
| Honolulu: | | |
| Via San Francisco | [2]5,288 | [2]4,579 |
| Via Port Townsend | [2]5,569 | [2]5,349 |
| Via Panama | 6,686 | 6,085 |
| Via Tehuantepec | 5,806 | 4,582 |
| Via Magellan Strait | 13,269 | 13,719 |
| Kingston, Jamaica | 1,473 | 1,165 |

**The most populous state in the Union is New York, which had 9,113,614 inhabitants in 1910.**

| Port and Route. | New York. | New Orleans. |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 3,053 | 4,553 |
| London | 3,233 | 4,507 |
| Manila: | | |
| Via Yokohama and San Francisco | [2]9,480 | [2]8,771 |
| Via Yokohama and Port Townsend | [2]9,192 | [2]8,972 |
| Via Tehuantepec | 10,735 | 9,480 |
| Via Panama | 11,546 | 10,993 |
| Via Suez Canal | 11,556 | 12,946 |
| Via Cape of Good Hope | 13,536 | 13,986 |
| Via Magellan Strait | 16,736 | 17,145 |
| Marseilles | 3,876 | 5,266 |
| Melbourne: | | |
| Via San Francisco | [2]10,231 | [2]9,522 |
| Via Panama | 10,028 | 9,427 |
| Via Tehuantepec | 9,852 | 8,604 |
| Via Magellan Strait | 12,880 | 13,143 |
| Via Suez Canal | 12,981 | 14,303 |
| Via Cape of Good Hope | 12,670 | 12,933 |
| Mexico City | [2]2,899<br>[4]2,898 | [2]1,172<br>[4]1,526 |
| Naples | 4,172 | 5,562 |
| New Orleans | 1,741<br>[4]1,872 | —<br>— |
| New York | — | 1,741<br>[4]1,372 |
| Nome, Alaska: | | |
| Via San Francisco | 5,896 | [2]5,187 |
| Via Port Townsend | [2]5,555 | [2]5,335 |
| Via Tehuantepec | 7,130 | 5,902 |
| Via Panama | 8,010 | 7,410 |
| Via Magellan Strait | 15,840 | 16,249 |
| Odessa, via Gibraltar | 5,370 | 6,760 |
| Panama (western end of Panama Canal)[3]: | | |
| Via canal and Colon | 2,028 | 1,427 |
| Pernambuco, Brazil | 3,696 | 3,960 |
| Port Said, Egypt | 5,122 | 6,509 |
| Port Townsend | [4]3,199 | [4]2,979 |
| Via Tehuantepec | 5,190 | 3,966 |
| Via Panama | 6,080 | 5,479 |
| Punta Arenas (Magellan Strait) | 6,890 | 7,840 |
| Rio de Janeiro | 4,778 | 5,218 |
| San Francisco | [4]3,191 | [4]2,482 |
| Via Tehuantepec | 4,415 | 3,191 |
| Via Panama | 5,305 | 4,704 |
| St. Petersburg: | | |
| Direct | 4,632 | 6,223 |
| San Juan, P. R. | 1,428 | 1,539 |
| Shanghai: | | |
| Via San Francisco | [2]8,741 | [2]8,032 |
| Via Port Townsend | [2]8,489 | [2]8,269 |
| Via Tehuantepec | 9,965 | 8,741 |
| Via Panama | 10,855 | 10,254 |
| Via Suez Canal | 12,360 | 13,750 |
| Via Cape of Good Hope | 14,593 | 14,806 |
| Singapore: | | |
| Via San Francisco | 10,693 | 9,984 |
| Via Port Townsend | 10,405 | 10,185 |
| Via Suez Canal | 10,170 | 11,560 |
| Via Cape of Good Hope | 12,355 | 12,914 |
| Via Yokohama and Panama | 13,104 | 12,503 |
| Via Yokohama and Tehuantepec | 12,209 | 10,961 |
| Sitka, Alaska: | | |
| Via San Francisco | [2]4,493 | [2]3,784 |
| Via Port Townsend | [2]3,931 | [2]3,711 |
| Via Tehuantepec | 5,748 | 4,498 |
| Via Panama | 6,607 | 6,006 |
| Via Magellan Strait | 14,391 | 14,841 |
| Via Honolulu and Panama | 10,098 | 9,492 |
| Via San Francisco and Panama | 9,869 | 9,268 |
| Via Magellan Strait | 16,205 | 16,614 |
| Via Singapore and Suez Canal | 13,040 | 14,471 |
| Via Cape of Good Hope | 15,020 | 15,443 |
| Tehuantepec: | | |
| Eastern end of railroad[5] | 2,036 | 812 |
| Tutuila: | | |
| Via San Francisco | [2]7,341 | [2]6,682 |
| Valparaiso: | | |
| Via San Francisco | 8,331 | 7,622 |
| Via Tehuantepec | 5,480 | 4,256 |
| Via Panama | 4,637 | 4,035 |
| Via Magellan Strait | 8,460 | 8,733 |
| Vladivostok: | | |
| Via San Francisco | [2]7,897 | [2]7,188 |
| Via Port Townsend | [2]7,556 | [2]7,336 |
| Via San Francisco and Tehuantepec | 9,122 | 8,874 |
| Via San Francisco and Panama | 10,001 | 9,410 |
| Via Magellan Strait | 17,036 | 17,445 |
| Wellington, New Zealand: | | |
| Via San Francisco | [2]9,100 | [2]8,391 |
| Via Tehuantepec | 8,344 | 7,096 |
| Via Panama | 8,540 | 7,989 |
| Via Magellan Strait | 11,500 | 11,773 |
| Via Suez Canal | 14,230 | 15,620 |
| Via Cape of Good Hope | 13,710 | 14,058 |
| Yokohama: | | |
| Via San Francisco | [2]7,727 | [2]7,018 |
| Via Port Townsend | [2]7,439 | [2]7,219 |
| Via Honolulu and Tehuantepec | 9,243 | 7,995 |
| Via San Francisco and Tehuantepec | 8,986 | 7,762 |

[1]Distances given are by water except as otherwise stated. [2]By land and water. [3]Distance by canal from Colon to Panama, 47 miles. [4]By land. [5]Distance from Coatzacoalcos (eastern end of railroad) to Salina Cruz (western end of railroad), 190 miles.

## DISTANCES BY LAND IN MILES BETWEEN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

| City. | New York. | New Orleans. | San Francisco. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta, Ga. | 876 | 496 | 2,810 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 188 | 1,184 | 3,081 |
| Bismarck, N. D. | 1,767 | 1,720 | 1,866 |
| Boston, Mass. | 235 | 1,607 | 3,313 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 442 | 1,275 | 2,804 |
| Charleston, S. C. | 789 | 776 | 3,119 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn. | 847 | 491 | 2,672 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 1,332 | 1,285 | 2,101 |
| Mobile, Ala. | 1,231 | 141 | 2,623 |
| New Orleans, La. | 1,872 | — | 2,482 |
| New York, N. Y. | — | 1,372 | 3,191 |
| Norfolk, Va. | 347 | 1,093 | 3,247 |
| Ogden, Utah | 2,405 | 1,891 | 786 |
| Oklahoma, Okla. | 1,608 | 752 | 1,99[illegible] |

The leading republic of the world in population is the United States, whose inl[illegible] [illegible]tants, those of the dependencies included, numbered 101,100,000 in 1910.

## DISTANCES BY LAND IN MILES BETWEEN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES (Continued).

| City. | New York. | New Orleans. | San Francisco. | City. | New York. | New Orleans. | San Francisco. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago, Ill. | 912 | 912 | 2,279 | Omaha, Neb. | 1,405 | 1,080 | 1,786 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 757 | 829 | 2,577 | Philadelphia, Penn. | 91 | 1,281 | 3,100 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 584 | 1,092 | 2,636 | Pittsburgh, Penn. | 444 | 1,142 | 2,747 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 637 | 945 | 2,593 | Port Townsend, Wash. | 3,199 | 2,979 | 1,005 |
| Dallas, Tex. | 1,769 | 515 | 1,932 | Portland, Me. | 350 | 1,722 | 3,428 |
| Denver, Col. | 1,930 | 1,357 | 1,376 | Portland, Ore. | 3,204 | 2,746 | 722 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 693 | 1,100 | 2,551 | Salt Lake City, Utah. | 2,442 | 1,928 | 823 |
| Duluth, Minn. | 1,391 | 1,391 | 2,243 | San Antonio, Tex. | 1,943 | 571 | 1,911 |
| El Paso, Tex. | 2,310 | 1,195 | 1,287 | San Diego, Cal. | 3,231 | 2,088 | 602 |
| Galveston, Tex. | 1,782 | 410 | 2,157 | San Francisco, Cal. | 3,191 | 2,482 | —— |
| Helena, Mont. | 2,452 | 2,152 | 1,255 | Santa Fe, N. M. | 2,211 | 1,351 | 1,286 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 825 | 888 | 2,462 | Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. | 1,036 | 1,399 | 2,581 |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 983 | 616 | 3,098 | Savannah, Ga. | 845 | 661 | 3,104 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 1,342 | 880 | 1,986 | Seattle, Wash. | 3,151 | 2,931 | 957 |
| Key West, Fla. | 1,454 | 1,087 | 3,569 | Sioux City, Iowa | 1,422 | 1,173 | 1,821 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 1,290 | 487 | 2,291 | St. Paul, Minn. | 1,322 | 1,275 | 2,091 |
| Los Angeles, Cal. | 3,149 | 2,007 | 475 | St. Louis, Mo. | 1,065 | 699 | 2,199 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 871 | 778 | 2,473 | Tacoma, Wash. | 3,199 | 2,890 | 916 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 1,157 | 396 | 2,439 | Toledo, Ohio | 705 | 1,040 | 2,523 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 997 | 997 | 2,364 | Washington, D. C. | 228 | 1,144 | 3,069 |

## RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

**Prepared by United States Weather Bureau. The letters at the head of each column indicate as follows: "M. A. R.," mean annual rainfall (including snow melted), in inches; "M. A. T.," mean annual temperature; "H. R. T.," highest recorded temperature at the station; "L. R. T.," lowest recorded temperature at the station.**

| Stations. | M. A. R. | M. A. T. | H. R. T. | L. R. T. | Stations. | M. A. R. | M. A. T. | H. R. T. | L. R. T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama, Montgomery | 51.2 | 65.1 | 107 | — 5 | Florida, Jacksonville | 53.2 | 68.2 | 104 | 10 |
| Arizona, Phœnix | 7.9 | 69.4 | 119 | 12 | Georgia, Atlanta | 49.4 | 60.9 | 100 | — 8 |
| Arkansas, Little Rock | 49.9 | 61.5 | 106 | —12 | Idaho, Boise City | 12.7 | 50.6 | 111 | —28 |
| California, S'n Francisco | 22.3 | 54.9 | 101 | 29 | Illinois, Springfield | 37.0 | 52.2 | 107 | —24 |
| Colorado, Denver | 14.0 | 49.8 | 105 | —29 | Indiana, Indianapolis | 41.5 | 52.7 | 106 | —25 |
| Connecticut, New Haven | 47.2 | 49.5 | 100 | —14 | Iowa, Des Moines | 32.4 | 49.3 | 100 | —30 |
| D. C., Washington | 43.5 | 54.7 | 104 | —15 | Kansas, Dodge | 20.8 | 53.4 | 108 | —26 |
| Kentucky, Louisville | 44.3 | 56.8 | 107 | —20 | North Dakota, Bismarck | 17.6 | 40.0 | 107 | —44 |
| Louisiana, New Orleans | 57.4 | 68.2 | 102 | 7 | Ohio, Columbus | 36.9 | 52.1 | 104 | —20 |
| Maine, Portland | 42.5 | 45.4 | 103 | —17 | Oklahoma, Oklahoma | 31.7 | 58.7 | 108 | —17 |
| Maryland, Baltimore | 43.2 | 55.1 | 104 | — 7 | Oregon, Portland | 45.1 | 52.4 | 102 | — 2 |
| Massachusetts, Boston | 43.4 | 48.8 | 104 | —13 | Pennsylvania, P'delphia | 41.2 | 53.6 | 103 | — 6 |
| Michigan, Detroit | 32.2 | 48.2 | 101 | —24 | Rhode Island, Block Is'd | 44.4 | 49.6 | 92 | — 4 |
| Minnesota, St. Paul | 28.7 | 43.9 | 104 | —41 | South Carolina, Charl'on | 52.1 | 65.6 | 104 | 7 |
| Mississippi, Vicksburg | 53.7 | 64.8 | 101 | — 1 | South Dakota, Huron | 21.1 | 42.1 | 108 | —43 |
| Missouri, St. Louis | 37.2 | 55.8 | 107 | —22 | Tennessee, Nashville | 48.5 | 59.3 | 104 | —13 |
| Montana, Helena | 12.8 | 43.2 | 103 | —42 | Texas, San Antonio | 26.8 | 67.9 | 108 | 4 |
| Nebraska, Omaha | 30.7 | 50.0 | 107 | —32 | Utah, Salt Lake City | 16.0 | 51.8 | 102 | —20 |
| Nevada, Winnemucca | 8.4 | 48.8 | 104 | —28 | Vermont, Burlington | 31.6 | 43.0 | 100 | —27 |
| N'w Hampshire, Concord | 40.1 | 45.6 | 102 | —35 | Virginia, Lynchburg | 43.4 | 56.4 | 102 | — 7 |
| N'w Jersey, AtlanticCity | 40.8 | 52.4 | 99 | — 7 | Washington, Seattle | 36.6 | 50.8 | 96 | 3 |
| New Mexico, Santa Fe | 14.5 | 48.8 | 97 | —13 | W. Virginia, Parkersb'g. | 40.2 | 53.6 | 102 | —27 |
| North Carolina, Raleigh | 49.6 | 59.6 | 103 | — 2 | Wisconsin, Milwaukee | 31.4 | 45.3 | 100 | —25 |
| New York, Albany | 36.4 | 47.6 | 104 | —24 | Wyoming, Cheyenne | 13.6 | 44.9 | 100 | —38 |

Figures corrected to December 31, 1912.

## NORMAL PRECIPITATION IN VARIOUS AMERICAN CITIES.

**Data furnished by the United States Weather Bureau. The figures represent inches and cover the thirty-six-year period, 1871 to 1906, inclusive. Stations not having that length of record have been corrected accordingly.**

| Stations. | Annual Precipitation | Stations. | Annual Precipitation | Stations. | Annual Precipitation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abilene, Tex. | 24.7 | Helena, Mont. | 12.8 | Port Huron, Mich. | 30.6 |
| Albany, N. Y. | 36.4 | Huron, S. D. | 21.1 | Portland, Ore. | 45.1 |
| Amarillo, Tex. | 22.6 | Indianapolis, Ind. | 41.5 | Rapid City, S. D. | 18.7 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 49.4 | Jacksonville, Fla. | 53.2 | Red Bluff, Cal. | 25.0 |
| Bismarck, N. D. | 17.6 | Jupiter, Fla. | 60.2 | St. Louis, Mo. | 37.2 |

**The thirty-two distilleries and fifty-five breweries in Chili pay the government about $1,000,000 (United States gold) each year as revenue tax.**

| Stations. | Annual Precipitation. | Stations. | Annual Precipitation. | Stations. | Annual Precipitation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boise, Idaho | 12.7 | Kansas City, Mo. | 37.3 | St. Paul, Minn. | 28.7 |
| Boston, Mass. | 43.4 | Knoxville, Tenn. | 49.4 | Salt Lake City, Utah | 16.0 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 37.3 | Lander, Wyo. | 13.9 | San Antonio, Tex. | 26.8 |
| Charlotte, N. C. | 49.2 | Little Rock, Ark. | 49.9 | San Francisco, Cal. | 22.3 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 33.3 | Los Angeles, Cal. | 15.6 | Santa Fe, N. Mex. | 14.5 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 35.0 | Louisville, Ky. | 44.3 | Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. | 31.4 |
| Denver, Col. | 14.0 | Lynchburg, Va. | 43.4 | Seattle, Wash. | 36.6 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | 32.4 | Montgomery, Ala. | 51.2 | Shreveport, La. | 45.7 |
| Dodge City, Kan. | 20.8 | New Orleans, La. | 57.4 | Spokane, Wash. | 18.8 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 34.0 | New York, N. Y. | 44.6 | Springfield, Ill. | 37.0 |
| Duluth, Minn. | 29.9 | Northfield, Vt. | 33.8 | Springfield, Mo. | 44.6 |
| Eastport, Me. | 43.3 | North Platte, Neb. | 18.9 | Tampa, Fla. | 53.1 |
| El Paso, Tex. | 9.8 | Oklahoma, Okla. | 31.7 | Vicksburg, Miss. | 53.7 |
| Fresno, Cal. | 9.7 | Omaha, Neb. | 30.7 | Walla Walla, Wash. | 17.7 |
| Galveston, Tex. | 47.1 | Oswego, N. Y. | 36.2 | Washington, D. C. | 43.5 |
| Green Bay, Wis. | 31.1 | Palestine, Tex. | 43.0 | Williston, N. D. | 15.1 |
| Harrisburg, Penn. | 37.3 | Parkersburg, W. Va. | 40.2 | Wilmington, N. C. | 51.0 |
| Havre, Mont. | 13.7 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 7.9 | Winnemucca, Nev. | 8.4 |

## RAINFALL AT VARIOUS PLACES AND CITIES OF THE WORLD.

The following table gives recent figures for the mean annual rainfall of a number of stations in various parts of the world, arranged in order of precipitation:

| Place or city. | Annual rainfall, inches. | Place or city. | Annual rainfall, inches. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Greytown, Nicaragua | 260 | Montreal | 39.28 |
| Freetown, Sierra Leone | 125.8 | Pietermaritzburg | 38 |
| Bahia | 95.1 | Chicago | 37.57 |
| Rockingham Bay, Queensland | 90 | Toronto | 34.4 |
| Astoria, Ore. | 86.3 | Buenos Ayres | 34.1 |
| Nagasaki | 77.7 | Belfast | 34 |
| Batavia | 71.4 | Perth, Australia | 32 |
| Bombay | 70.3 | Rome | 30.6 |
| Vera Cruz | 67.9 | Berlin | 29.98 |
| Tokio | 60.4 | Liverpool | 29.1 |
| Manila | 55.2 | Algiers | 26.72 |
| New Orleans | 55.17 | Smyrna | 25.63 |
| Havana | 46.5 | Cape Town | 25.01 |
| Glasgow | 45.4 | London | 25 |
| New York | 44.76 | San Francisco | 24.08 |
| St. Louis | 40.69 | Vienna | 23.42 |
| Mexico | 22.9 | Denver | 14.9 |
| Moscow | 21.1 | Santiago, Chili | 14.1 |
| Upsala | 21.1 | Odessa | 14 |
| Lahore | 21 | Valparaiso | 13.5 |
| Adelaide | 20.25 | North Cape | 10 |
| Marseilles | 20.08 | Okholsk | 7.5 |
| Paris | 19.68 | Yuma, Ariz. | 2.9 |
| St. Petersburg | 18.8 | Cairo | 1.34 |
| Kimberly | 18.26 | Walfish Bay | .3 |

The heaviest recorded rainfall was that in Western Luzon, the Philippines, where in three days, between July 11 and July 17, 1911, 88 inches fell. Thirty-two inches fell in one day. Other heavy rainfalls recorded were at Rigosto, Sicily, where 18.29 inches fell on November 17, 1908; 40.8 inches at Cherrapunje, Khasia Hills, India, on June 14, 1876, and in the same month five consecutive days produced 115 inches of rain, or 23 inches a day. At Tanabe, in Japan, 35.4 inches fell in one day and 50 inches in forty hours. At Purneah, in North Bengal, 35 inches fell in one day.

The wettest continent is South America, with a mean annual rainfall of 1,670 millimetres. Next come in order: Africa, with 825 millimetres; North America and Europe, each with 730 millimetres; Asia, with 553, and Australia, with 520 millimetres. These figures refer, of course, to the entire continent and are the average of several years. They need only to be multiplied by the area of the respective continent to yield the real amount of rain that falls there in the course of a year. Such a calculation has been made for the oceans, and it was found that the Atlantic, together with the Mediterranean, received no less than 57,000,000 cubic metres of rain annually, while the much larger Pacific Ocean received only 12,000,000, the Indian Ocean 18,000,000 and the Polar seas 9,000,000 cubic metres, including the area which the melted snow would occupy. The total quantity of rain and snow precipitated annually on the whole globe is estimated at 122,000,000,000 cubic metres, of which 25,000,000,000 are carried by the rivers into the seas If all the seas were to dry up all of a sudden, and no water should be furnished them from the clouds, it would take forty-five thousand years before the waters of the rivers could fill them to their present level.

**The oldest existing republic in the world is Switzerland, where republican institutions *have been* established since August 1, 1291.**

## NORMAL TEMPERATURE AT VARIOUS POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Data furnished by the United States Weather Bureau. The figures cover the thirty-three-year period 1873 to 1905, inclusive. Those for stations not having that length of record have been corrected accordingly.

| | Annual *Average. | | Annual *Average. | | Annual *Average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abilene, Tex. | 63 | Helena, Mont. | 43 | Port Huron, Mich. | 45 |
| Albany, N. Y. | 48 | Huron, S. D. | 43 | Portland, Ore. | 52 |
| Amarillo, Tex. | 55 | Indianapolis, Ind. | 53 | Rapid City, S. D. | 45 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 61 | Jacksonville, Fla. | 68 | Red Bluff, Cal. | 62 |
| Bismarck, N. D. | 40 | Jupiter, Fla. | 74 | St. Louis, Mo. | 56 |
| Boise, Idaho | 51 | Kansas City, Mo. | 53 | St. Paul, Minn. | 44 |
| Boston, Mass. | 49 | Knoxville, Tenn. | 57 | Salt Lake City, Utah | 52 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 47 | Lander, Wyo. | 42 | San Antonio, Tex. | 68 |
| Charlotte, N. C. | 60 | Little Rock, Ark. | 62 | San Francisco, Cal. | 55 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 48 | Los Angeles, Cal. | 60 | Santa Fe, N. M. | 49 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 49 | Louisville, Ky. | 57 | Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. | 38 |
| Denver, Col. | 50 | Lynchburg, Va. | 56 | Seattle, Wash. | 51 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | 49 | Montgomery, Ala. | 65 | Shreveport, La. | 65 |
| Dodge City, Kan. | 53 | New Orleans, La. | 68 | Spokane, Wash. | 48 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 48 | New York, N. Y. | 52 | Springfield, Ill. | 52 |
| Duluth, Minn. | 39 | Northfield, Vt. | 41 | Springfield, Mo. | 55 |
| Eastport, Me. | 41 | North Platte, Neb. | 48 | Tampa, Fla. | 70 |
| El Paso, Tex. | 63 | Oklahoma, Okla. | 59 | Vicksburg, Miss. | 65 |
| Fresno, Cal. | 63 | Omaha, Neb. | 50 | Walla Walla, Wash. | 53 |
| Galveston, Tex. | 69 | Oswego, N. Y. | 47 | Washington, D. C. | 55 |
| Green Bay, Wis. | 43 | Palestine, Tex. | 65 | Williston, N. D. | 39 |
| Harrisburg, Penn. | 52 | Parkersburg, W. Va. | 54 | Wilmington, N. C. | 62 |
| Havre, Mont. | 42 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 69 | Winnemucca, Nev. | 49 |

*Fahrenheit.

## MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE OF VARIOUS CITIES OF THE WORLD.

(The degrees are in Fahrenheit.)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | 69 | Brussels | 50 | Florence | 59 | London | 50 |
| Algiers | 65 | Budapest | 51 | Frankfort | 45 | Madrid | 56 |
| Archangel | 33 | Buenos Ayres | 63 | Geneva | 65 | Manila | 79 |
| Asuncion | 76 | Cairo | 71 | Hague | 47 | Marseilles | 57 |
| Bagdad | 74 | Capetown | 72 | Havana | 54 | Melbourne | 58 |
| Benares | 79 | Constantinople | 56 | Hong Kong | 73 | Mexico | 60 |
| Berlin | 48 | Copenhagen | 46 | Jerusalem | 63 | Milan | 59 |
| Bombay | 80 | Dublin | 50 | Lisbon | 60 | Moscow | 41 |
| Munich | 48 | Prague | 50 | Smyrna | 60 | Valparaiso | 58 |
| Nagasaki | 61 | Rio de Janeiro | 74 | Stockholm | 40 | Vienna | 51 |
| Naples | 61 | Rome | 60 | Sydney | 63 | Warsaw | 44 |
| Nice | 58 | St. Petersburg | 39 | Trieste | 55 | Yokohama | 58 |
| Odessa | 48 | Santiago (Chili) | 56 | Upsala | 37 | Zurich | 48 |
| Pekin | 53 | Seville | 67 | Venice | 55 | | |

## DEGREES OF TEMPERATURE AT WHICH CERTAIN SUBSTANCES FREEZE, FUSE AND BOIL.

| Substances. | Centigrade. | Fahrenheit. | Substances. | Centigrade. | Fahrenheit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bromine freezes at | — 20° | — 7.6° | Silver fuses at | 1,000° | 1,832° |
| Olive oil freezes at | 10 | 50 | Sodium fuses at | 95.6 | 204 |
| Quicksilver freezes at | —39.4 | —39 | Sulphur fuses at | 115 | 239 |
| Water freezes at | 0 | 32 | Tin fuses at | 228 | 442 |
| Bismuth fuses at | 264 | 507 | Zinc fuses at | 412 | 773 |
| Copper fuses at | 1,204 | 2,200 | Alcohol boils at | 74.4 | 167 |
| Gold fuses at | 1,280 | 2,518 | Bromine boils at | 63 | 145 |
| Iron fuses at | 1,538 | 2,800 | Ether boils at | 35.5 | 96 |
| Lead fuses at | 335 | 617 | Iodine boils at | 175 | 347 |
| Potassium fuses at | 62.5 | 144.5 | Water boils at | 100 | 212 |

## HEIGHT AND LENGTH OF WAVES OF THE SEA.

The height of the waves in a storm rarely exceeds 12 feet, and in very bad disturbances on the high sea they may reach a height of 50 feet. Their length is never over 600 feet. In the southern parts of the Pacific waves 43 feet in height have been measured, in the southern parts of the Atlantic 39 feet and in the Bay of Biscay and in the Mediterranean 12 feet. At places where the waves strike at an object, such as a lighthouse, they rise, of course, much higher—at Bell Rock, for instance, over 100 feet and at Unst over 200. On the open sea, however they never rise over 50 feet.

Embezzlements in the United States in 1910 amounted to $10,731,965, against $10,652,060 in 1909.

### THE HORIZON AT SEA LEVEL.

Distances of objects at varying elevations from one foot to one thousand feet. The elevations given are in feet.

| Elevation. | Miles. | Elevation. | Miles. | Elevation. | Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1.21 | 25 | 6.61 | 80 | 11.82 |
| 5 | 2.96 | 30 | 7.25 | 90 | 12.25 |
| 6 | 3.24 | 35 | 7.83 | 100 | 13.22 |
| 7 | 3.49 | 40 | 8.37 | 150 | 16.22 |
| 8 | 3.73 | 45 | 8.87 | 200 | 18.72 |
| 9 | 3.96 | 50 | 9.35 | 300 | 22.91 |
| 10 | 4.18 | 60 | 10.25 | 500 | 29.58 |
| 20 | 5.92 | 70 | 11.07 | 1,000 | 38.41 |

# WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

## THE METRIC SYSTEM.

(From publications of the federal Bureau of Standards.)

The essential features of the metric system were embodied in a report made to the French National Assembly by the Academy of Sciences in 1791.

**Origin of the System.** A number of other nations were invited to co-operate with France in establishing the new system, and Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Spain and several minor States were represented on an international commission which met in Paris in 1799 to accept the metric standards constructed under the direction of the French Institute.

Although the metric system very soon attracted the favorable attention of other nations, it was not until forty years later that its use became general in France. Since 1840, however, its use has rapidly spread, until at the present time it is either obligatory or permissive in every civilized country in the world. Its use was made "lawful throughout the United States" by act of Congress in 1866, and at the same time provision was made to supply every state in the Union with a set of metric weights and measures.

No organized effort had been made up to this time to supply the different countries with authentic copies of the metric prototypes which were preserved in the archives of France. In order to meet the demand for accurate standards whose relation to one another would be known with the highest precision, metric conventions were held in Paris in 1870 and 1872, which were attended by official delegates from about thirty countries. At these conferences committees were appointed to investigate the best form and material for the proposed new standards. In 1875 a treaty was signed at Paris by seventeen of the principal nations of the world, the United States being among the number, which provided for the permanent organization of an International Bureau of Weights and Measures under the direction of an International Committee. The most important work of the International Committee was to provide for the construction of a sufficient number of platinum-iridium metres and kilograms to meet the demand of the interested nations. The comparison of all these standards with one another and with the original metre and kilogram was made at the International Bureau, which had been established near Paris on neutral territory ceded to the International Committee by the French government.

This work was completed in 1889, and, after selecting a certain metre and a certain kilogram as the international prototypes, the others were distributed by lot to the different countries. The international metre and kilogram have values identical with the original metre and kilogram, are preserved in a special underground vault at the International Bureau and are accessible only to the International Committee. The United States secured two metres and two kilograms, which are now preserved at the Bureau of Standards at Washington and serve as the fundamental standards of length and mass of the United States.

At the present time the International Bureau of Weights and Measures is supported jointly by the following countries: The United States, Great Britain, Germany, Russia, France, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Argentine Confederation, Spain, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Servia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Venezuela, Japan and Denmark.

**Countries in International Union.**

The advantages claimed for the metric system are:

(1) The decimal relation between the units.

(2) The extremely simple relation of the units of length, area, volume and weight to one another.

(3) The uniform and self-defining names of units.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, duties aggregating $203,264,838 and miscellaneous receipts amounting to $5,370,676 were collected at the port of New

**Synopsis of the System.**

The fundamental unit of the metric system is the metre—the unit of length. From this the units of capacity (litre) and of weight (gram) were derived. All other units are the decimal subdivisions or multiples of these. These three units are simply related; e. g., for all practical purposes one cubic decimetre equals one litre, and one litre of water weighs one kilogram.

The metric tables are formed by combining the words "metre," "gram" and "litre" with the six numerical prefixes, as in the following tables:

| Prefixes. | | Meaning. | | | Units. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| milli- | = | one thousandth | $\frac{1}{1000}$ | .001 | |
| | | | | | "metre" for length. |
| centi- | = | one hundredth | $\frac{1}{100}$ | .01 | |
| deci- | = | one tenth | $\frac{1}{10}$ | .1 | |
| Unit | = | one | | 1 | "gram" for weight or mass. |
| deka- | = | ten | $\frac{10}{1}$ | 10 | |
| hecto- | = | one hundred | $\frac{100}{1}$ | 100 | |
| | | | | | "litre" for capacity. |
| kilo- | = | one thousand | $\frac{1000}{1}$ | 1000 | |

**UNITS OF LENGTH.**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| milli-metre | = | .001 | metre | deka-metre | = | 10 | metres |
| centi-metre | = | .01 | metre | hecto-metre | = | 100 | metres |
| deci-metre | = | .1 | metre | kilo-metre | = | 1,000 | metres |
| *METRE | = | 1 | metre | | | | |

*One metre equals 39.37 inches exactly.

Where miles are used in England and the United States for measuring distances the kilometre (1,000 metres) is used in metric countries. The kilometre is about 5 furlongs. There are about 1,600 metres in a statute mile, 20 metres in a chain and 5 metres in a rod.

The metre is used for drygoods, merchandise, engineering construction, building and other purposes where the yard and foot are used. The metre is about a tenth longer than the yard.

The centimetre and millimetre are used instead of the inch and its fractions in machine construction and similar work. The centimetre, as its name shows, is the hundredth of a metre. It is used in cabinet work, in expressing sizes of papers, books and many cases where the inch is used. The centimetre is about two-fifths of an inch and the millimetre about one-twenty-fifth of an inch. The millimetre is divided for finer work into tenths, hundredths and thousandths.

If a number of distances in millimetres, metres and kilometres are to be added reduction is unnecessary. They are added as dollars, dimes and cents are now added. For example, "1,050.25 metres" is not read "1 kilometre, 5 dekametres, 2 decimetres and 5 centimetres," but "one thousand and fifty metres, twenty-five centimetres," just as "$1,050 25" is read "one thousand and fifty dollars, twenty-five cents."

The table of areas is formed by squaring the length measures, as in our common system. For land measure 10 metres square is called an "are" (meaning "area").

**Area.** The side of one are is about 33 feet. The hectare is 100 metres square and, as its name indicates, is 100 ares, or about 2½ acres. An acre is about 0.4 hectare. A standard United States quarter section contains almost exactly 64 hectares. A square kilometre contains 100 hectares.

For smaller measures of surface the square metre is used. The square metre is about 20 per cent larger than the square yard. For still smaller surfaces the square centimetre is used. A square inch contains about 6½ square centimetres.

The cubic measures are the cubes of the linear units. The cubic metre (sometimes called the stère, meaning "solid") is the unit of volume. A cubic metre of water weighs a metric ton and is equal to 1 kilolitre. The cubic metre

**Volume.** is used in place of the cubic yard and is about 30 per cent larger. This is used for "cuts and fills" in grading land, measuring timber, expressing contents of tanks and reservoirs, flow of rivers, dimensions of stone, tonnage of ships and other places where the cubic yard and foot are used. The thousandth part of the cubic metre (1 cubic decimetre) is called the litre. (See table of capacity units.)

For very small volumes the cubic centimetre (cc or $cm^3$) is used. This volume of water weighs a gram, which is the unit of weight or mass. There are about 16 cubic centimetres in a cubic inch. The cubic centimetre is the unit of volume used by chemists, as well as in pharmacy, medicine, surgery and other technical work. One thousand cubic centimetres make 1 litre.

The average number of wage earners employed in the liquor industry of the United States in 1909 was 6,430.

### UNITS OF CAPACITY.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| milli-litre | = | .001 | litre | deka-litre | = | 10 | litres |
| centi-litre | = | .01 | litre | hecto-litre | = | 100 | litres |
| deci-litre | = | .1 | litre | kilo-litre | = | 1,000 | litres |
| *LITRE | = | 1 | litre | | | | |

*One litre equals 1.05668 liquid quarts or 0.9081 dry quart.

The hectolitre (100 litres) serves the same purposes as the United States bushel (2,150.42 cubic inches), and is equal to about 3 bushels, or a barrel. A peck is about 9 litres. The litre is used for measurements commonly given in the gallon, the liquid and dry quarts, a litre being 5 per cent larger than our liquid quart and 10 per cent smaller than the dry quart. A litre of water weighs exactly a kilogram, i. e., 1,000 grams. A thousand litres of water weigh 1 metric ton.

### UNITS OF WEIGHTS (OR MASS).

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| milli-gram | = | 0.001 | gram | deka-gram | = | 10 | grams |
| centi-gram | = | .01 | gram | hecto-gram | = | 100 | grams |
| deci-gram | = | .1 | gram | †kilo-gram | = | 1,000 | grams |
| GRAM | = | 1 | gram | | | | |

†One kilogram equals 2.204622 avoirdupois pounds.

Measurements commonly expressed in gross tons or short tons are stated in metric tons (1,000 kilograms). The metric ton comes between our long and short tons and serves the purpose of both. The kilogram and "half kilo" serve for everyday trade, the latter being 10 per cent larger than the pound. The kilogram is approximately 2.2 pounds. The gram and its multiples and divisions are used for the same purposes as ounces, pennyweights, drams, scruples and grains. For foreign postage 30 grams is the legal equivalent of the avoirdupois ounce.

The metric system was legalized in the United States by an act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, which read as follows:

**Legalized in the United States.**

"From and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful throughout the United States of America to employ the weights and measures of the metric system, and no contract or dealing or pleading in any court shall be deemed invalid or liable to objection because the weights or measures expressed or referred to therein are weights or measures of the metric system.

"The tables in the schedule hereto annexed shall be recognized in the construction of contracts and in all legal proceedings as establishing in terms of the weights and measures now in use in the United States the equivalents of the weights and measures expressed therein in terms of the metric system; and said tables may be lawfully used for computing, determining and expressing in customary weights and measures the weights and measures of the metric system."

The tables annexed were:

### MEASURES OF LENGTH.

| Metric denominations and values. | | Equivalents in denominations in use. |
|---|---|---|
| Myriametre | 10,000 metres | 6.2137 miles |
| Kilometre | 1,000 metres | 0.62137 mile or 3.280 feet and 10 inches |
| Hectometre | 100 metres | 328 feet and 1 inch |
| Dekametre | 10 metres | 393.7 inches |
| Metre | 1 metre | 39.37 inches |
| Decimetre | $\frac{1}{10}$ of a metre | 3.937 inches |
| Centimetre | $\frac{1}{100}$ of a metre | 0.3937 inch |
| Millimetre | $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a metre | 0.0394 inch |

### MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

| Metric denominations and values. | | | Equivalents in denominations in use. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Names. | Number of litres. | Cubic measure. | Dry measure. | Liquid or wine measure. |
| Kilolitre or stere | 1,000 | 1 cubic metre | 1.308 cubic yards | 264.17 gallons |
| Hectolitre | 100 | $\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic metre | 2 bushels and 3.35 pecks | 26.417 gallons |
| Dekalitre | 10 | 10 cubic decimetres | 9.08 quarts | 2.6417 gallons |
| Litre | 1 | 1 cubic decimetre | 0.908 quart | 1.0567 quarts |
| Decilitre | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic decimetre | 6.1022 cubic inches | 0.845 gill |
| Centilitre | $\frac{1}{100}$ | 10 cubic centimetres | 0.6102 cubic inch | 0.338 fluid ounce |
| Millilitre | $\frac{1}{1000}$ | 1 cubic centimetre | 0.061 cubic inch | 0.27 fluid dram |

The German per capita wealth is placed at from $1,000 to $1,200, that of Fran $1,425, England from $1,250 to $1,385, and the United States $1,360.

## MEASURES OF SURFACE.

| Metric denominations and values. | | Equivalents in denominations in use. |
|---|---|---|
| Hectare | 10,000 square metres | 2.471 acres |
| Are | 100 square metres | 119.6 square yards |
| Centare | 1 square metre | 1,550 square inches |

## WEIGHTS.

| Metric denominations and values. | | | Equivalents in denominations in use. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Names. | Number of grams. | Weight of what quantity of water at maximum density. | Avoirdupois weight. |
| Millier or tonneau. | 1,000,000 | 1 cubic metre | 2204.6 pounds |
| Quintal | 100,000 | 1 hectolitre | 220.46 pounds |
| Myriagram | 10,000 | 10 litres | 22.046 pounds |
| Kilogram or kilo | 1,000 | 1 litre | 2.2046 pounds |
| Hectogram | 100 | 1 decilitre | 3.5274 ounces |
| Dekagram | 10 | 10 cubic centimetres | 0.3527 ounce |
| Gram | 1 | 1 cubic centimetre | 15.432 grains |
| Decigram | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic centimetre | 1.5432 grains |
| Centigram | $\frac{1}{100}$ | 10 cubic millimetres | 0.1543 grain |
| Milligram | $\frac{1}{1000}$ | 1 cubic millimetre | 0.0154 grain |

## COMPARISON OF METRIC AND CUSTOMARY UNITS FROM 1 TO 10.

### LENGTH.

| Inches. | | Millimetres. | Inches. | | Centimetres. | Feet. | | Metres. | U. S. yards. | | Metres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0.03937 | = | 1 | 0.3937 | = | 1 | 1 | = | 0.304801 | 1 | = | 0.914402 |
| 0.07874 | = | 2 | 0.7874 | = | 2 | 2 | = | 0.609601 | 1.093611 | = | 1 |
| 0.11811 | = | 3 | 1 | = | 2.54001 | 3 | = | 0.914402 | 2 | = | 1.828804 |
| 0.15748 | = | 4 | 1.1811 | = | 3 | 3.28083 | = | 1 | 2.187222 | = | 2 |
| 0.19685 | = | 5 | 1.5748 | = | 4 | 4 | = | 1.219202 | 3 | = | 2.743205 |
| 0.23622 | = | 6 | 1.9685 | = | 5 | 5 | = | 1.524003 | 3.280833 | = | 3 |
| 0.27559 | = | 7 | 2 | = | 5.08001 | 6 | = | 1.828804 | 4 | = | 3.657607 |
| 0.31496 | = | 8 | 2.3622 | = | 6 | 6.56167 | = | 2 | 4.374444 | = | 4 |
| 0.35433 | = | 9 | 2.7559 | = | 7 | 7 | = | 2.133604 | 5 | = | 4.572009 |
| 1 | = | 25.4001 | 3 | = | 7.62002 | 8 | = | 2.438405 | 5.468056 | = | 5 |
| 2 | = | 50.8001 | 3.1496 | = | 8 | 9 | = | 2.743205 | 6 | = | 5.486411 |
| 3 | = | 76.2002 | 3.5433 | = | 9 | 9.84250 | = | 3 | 6.561667 | = | 6 |
| 4 | = | 101.6002 | 4 | = | 10.16002 | 13.12333 | = | 4 | 7 | = | 6.400813 |
| 5 | = | 127.0003 | 5 | = | 12.70003 | 16.40417 | = | 5 | 7.655278 | = | 7 |
| 6 | = | 152.4003 | 6 | = | 15.24003 | 19.68500 | = | 6 | 8 | = | 7.315215 |
| 7 | = | 177.8004 | 7 | = | 17.78004 | 22.96583 | = | 7 | 8.748889 | = | 8 |
| 8 | = | 203.2004 | 8 | = | 20.32004 | 26.24667 | = | 8 | 9 | = | 8.229616 |
| 9 | = | 228.6005 | 9 | = | 22.86005 | 29.52750 | = | 9 | 9.842500 | = | 9 |

### AREA.

| Length—(Cont'd). U. S. miles. | | metres. | Square inches. | | Square millimetres. | Square inches. | | Square centimetres. | Square feet. | | Square metres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0.62137 | = | 1 | 0.00155 | = | 1 | 0.1550 | = | 1 | 1 | = | 0.09290 |
| 1 | = | 1.60935 | 0.00310 | = | 2 | 0.3100 | = | 2 | 2 | = | 0.18581 |
| 1.24274 | = | 2 | 0.00465 | = | 3 | 0.4650 | = | 3 | 3 | = | 0.27871 |
| 1.86411 | = | 3 | 0.00620 | = | 4 | 0.6200 | = | 4 | 4 | = | 0.37161 |
| 2 | = | 3.21869 | 0.00775 | = | 5 | 0.7750 | = | 5 | 5 | = | 0.46452 |
| 2.48548 | = | 4 | 0.00930 | = | 6 | 0.9300 | = | 6 | 6 | = | 0.55742 |
| 3 | = | 4.82804 | 0.01085 | = | 7 | 1 | = | 6.452 | 7 | = | 0.65032 |
| 3.10685 | = | 5 | 0.01240 | = | 8 | 1.0850 | = | 7 | 8 | = | 0.74323 |
| 3.72822 | = | 6 | 0.01395 | = | 9 | 1.2400 | = | 8 | 9 | = | 0.83613 |
| 4 | = | 6.43739 | 1 | = | 645.16 | 1.3950 | = | 9 | 10.764 | = | 1 |
| 4.34959 | = | 7 | 2 | = | 1,290.33 | 2 | = | 12.903 | 21.528 | = | 2 |
| 4.97096 | = | 8 | 3 | = | 1,935.49 | 3 | = | 19.355 | 32.292 | = | 3 |
| 5 | = | 8.04674 | 4 | = | 2,580.65 | 4 | = | 25.807 | 43.055 | = | 4 |
| 5.59233 | = | 9 | 5 | = | 3,225.81 | 5 | = | 32.258 | 53.819 | = | 5 |
| 6 | = | 9.65608 | 6 | = | 3,870.98 | 6 | = | 38.710 | 64.583 | = | 6 |
| 7 | = | 11.26543 | 7 | = | 4,516.14 | 7 | = | 45.161 | 75.347 | = | 7 |
| 8 | = | 12.87478 | 8 | = | 5,161.30 | 8 | = | 51.613 | 86.111 | = | 8 |
| 9 | = | 14.48412 | 9 | = | 5,806.46 | 9 | = | 58.065 | 96.875 | = | 9 |

**Higher wages were paid to American farm laborers during 1910 than at any time in the preceding 45 years.**

## AREA (Continued).

| Square yards. | | Square metres. | Square miles. | | Square kilo-metres. | Acres. | | Hectares. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | = | 0.8361 | 0.3861 | = | 1 | 1 | = | 0.4047 |
| 1.1960 | = | 1 | 0.7722 | = | 2 | 2 | = | 0.8094 |
| 2 | = | 1.6723 | 1 | = | 2.5900 | 2.471 | = | 1 |
| 2.3920 | = | 2 | 1.1583 | = | 3 | 3 | = | 1.2141 |
| 3 | = | 2.5084 | 1.5444 | = | 4 | 4 | = | 1.6187 |
| 3.5880 | = | 3 | 1.9305 | = | 5 | 4.942 | = | 2 |
| 4 | = | 3.3445 | 2 | = | 5.1800 | 5 | = | 2.0234 |
| 4.7839 | = | 4 | 2.3166 | = | 6 | 6 | = | 2.4281 |
| 5 | = | 4.1807 | 2.7027 | = | 7 | 7 | = | 2.8328 |
| 5.9799 | = | 5 | 3 | = | 7.7700 | 7.413 | = | 3 |
| 6 | = | 5.0168 | 3.0888 | = | 8 | 8 | = | 3.2375 |
| 7 | = | 5.8529 | 3.4749 | = | 9 | 9 | = | 3.6422 |
| 7.1759 | = | 6 | 4 | = | 10.3600 | 9.884 | = | 4 |
| 8 | = | 6.6890 | 5 | = | 12.9500 | 12.355 | = | 5 |
| 8.3719 | = | 7 | 6 | = | 15.5400 | 14.826 | = | 6 |
| 9 | = | 7.5252 | 7 | = | 18.1300 | 17.297 | = | 7 |
| 9.5679 | = | 8 | 8 | = | 20.7200 | 19.768 | = | 8 |
| 10.7639 | = | 9 | 9 | = | 23.3100 | 22.239 | = | 9 |

## VOLUME.

| Cubic inches. | | Cubic. millimetres. | Cubic inches. | | Cubic centimetres. | Cubic feet. | | Cubic metres. | Cubic yards. | | Cubic metres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0.000061 | = | 1 | 0.0610 | = | 1 | 1 | = | 0.02832 | 1 | = | 0.7646 |
| 0.000122 | = | 2 | 0.1220 | = | 2 | 2 | = | 0.05663 | 1.3079 | = | 1 |
| 0.000183 | = | 3 | 0.1831 | = | 3 | 3 | = | 0.08495 | 2 | = | 1.5291 |
| 0.000244 | = | 4 | 0.2441 | = | 4 | 4 | = | 0.11327 | 2.6159 | = | 2 |
| 0.000305 | = | 5 | 0.3051 | = | 5 | 5 | = | 0.14159 | 3 | = | 2.2937 |
| 0.000366 | = | 6 | 0.3661 | = | 6 | 6 | = | 0.16990 | 3.9238 | = | 3 |
| 0.000427 | = | 7 | 0.4272 | = | 7 | 7 | = | 0.19822 | 4 | = | 3.0582 |
| 0.000488 | = | 8 | 0.4882 | = | 8 | 8 | = | 0.22654 | 5 | = | 3.8228 |
| 0.000549 | = | 9 | 0.5492 | = | 9 | 9 | = | 0.25485 | 5.2318 | = | 4 |
| 1 | = | 16,387.2 | 1 | = | 16.3872 | 35.314 | = | 1 | 6 | = | 4.5874 |
| 2 | = | 32,774.3 | 2 | = | 32.7743 | 70.629 | = | 2 | 6.5397 | = | 5 |
| 3 | = | 49,161.5 | 3 | = | 49.1615 | 105.943 | = | 3 | 7 | = | 5.3519 |
| 4 | = | 65,548.6 | 4 | = | 65.5486 | 141.258 | = | 4 | 7.8477 | = | 6 |
| 5 | = | 81,935.8 | 5 | = | 81.9358 | 176.572 | = | 5 | 8 | = | 6.1165 |
| 6 | = | 98,322.0 | 6 | = | 98.3230 | 211.887 | = | 6 | 9 | = | 6.8810 |
| 7 | = | 114,710.1 | 7 | = | 114.7101 | 247.201 | = | 7 | 9.1556 | = | 7 |
| 8 | = | 131,097.3 | 8 | = | 131.0973 | 282.516 | = | 8 | 10.4635 | = | 8 |
| 9 | = | 147,484.5 | 9 | = | 147.4845 | 317.830 | = | 9 | 11.7715 | = | 9 |

## CAPACITY.

| Milli-litres. (cc.) | | U. S. liquid ounces. | Milli-litres. (cc.) | | U. S. apothe-caries' drams. | U. S. apothe-caries' scruples. | | Milli-litres. (cc.) | U. S. liquid quarts. | | Litres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | = | 0.03381 | 1 | = | 0.2705 | 0.8115 | = | 1 | 1 | = | 0.94636 |
| 2 | = | 0.06762 | 2 | = | 0.5410 | 1 | = | 1.2323 | 1.05668 | = | 1 |
| 3 | = | 0.10144 | 3 | = | 0.8115 | 1.6231 | = | 2 | 2 | = | 1.89272 |
| 4 | = | 0.13526 | 3.6967 | = | 1 | 2 | = | 2.4646 | 2.11336 | = | 2 |
| 5 | = | 0.16907 | 4 | = | 1.0820 | 2.4346 | = | 3 | 3 | = | 2.83908 |
| 6 | = | 0.20288 | 5 | = | 1.3525 | 3 | = | 3.6967 | 3.17005 | = | 3 |
| 7 | = | 0.23670 | 6 | = | 1.6231 | 3.2461 | = | 4 | 4 | = | 3.78543 |
| 8 | = | 0.27051 | 7 | = | 1.8936 | 4 | = | 4.9290 | 4.22673 | = | 4 |
| 9 | = | 0.30432 | 7.3934 | = | 2 | 4.0577 | = | 5 | 5 | = | 4.73179 |
| 29.574 | = | 1 | 8 | = | 2.1641 | 4.8692 | = | 6 | 5.28341 | = | 5 |
| 59.147 | = | 2 | 9 | = | 2.4346 | 5 | = | 6.1612 | 6 | = | 5.67815 |
| 88.721 | = | 3 | 11.0901 | = | 3 | 5.6807 | = | 7 | 6.34009 | = | 6 |
| 118.295 | = | 4 | 14.7869 | = | 4 | 6 | = | 7.3934 | 7 | = | 6.62451 |
| 147.869 | = | 5 | 18.4836 | = | 5 | 6.4923 | = | 8 | 7.39677 | = | 7 |
| 177.442 | = | 6 | 22.1803 | = | 6 | 7 | = | 8.6257 | 8 | = | 7.57088 |
| 207.016 | = | 7 | 25.8770 | = | 7 | 7.3038 | = | 9 | 8.45345 | = | 8 |
| 236.590 | = | 8 | 29.5737 | = | 8 | 8 | = | 9.8579 | 9 | = | 8.51723 |
| 266.163 | = | 9 | 33.2704 | = | 9 | 9 | = | 11.0901 | 9.51014 | = | 9 |

**Brazil is the greatest exporter of coffee in the world, its crop for export constitutes about two-thirds of the world's consumption.**

## COMPARISON OF METRIC AND CUSTOMARY UNITS FROM 1 TO 10 (Cont'd).

### VOLUME (Continued).

#### CAPACITY (Continued).

| U. S. liquid gallons. | | Litres. | U. S. dry quarts. | | Litres. | U. S. pecks. | | Litres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0.26417 | = | 1 | 0.9081 | = | 1 | 0.11351 | = | 1 |
| 0.52834 | = | 2 | 1 | = | 1.1012 | 0.22702 | = | 2 |
| 0.79251 | = | 3 | 1.8162 | = | 2 | 0.34053 | = | 3 |
| 1 | = | 3.78543 | 2 | = | 2.2025 | 0.45404 | = | 4 |
| 1.05668 | = | 4 | 2.7242 | = | 3 | 0.56755 | = | 5 |
| 1.32085 | = | 5 | 3 | = | 3.3037 | 0.68106 | = | 6 |
| 1.58502 | = | 6 | 3.6324 | = | 4 | 0.79457 | = | 7 |
| 1.84919 | = | 7 | 4 | = | 4.4049 | 0.90808 | = | 8 |
| 2 | = | 7.57087 | 4.5404 | = | 5 | 1 | = | 8.80982 |
| 2.11336 | = | 8 | 5 | = | 5.5061 | 1.02157 | = | 9 |
| 2.37753 | = | 9 | 5.4485 | = | 6 | 2 | = | 17.61964 |
| 3 | = | 11.35630 | 6 | = | 6.6074 | 3 | = | 26.42946 |
| 4 | = | 15.14174 | 6.3565 | = | 7 | 4 | = | 35.23928 |
| 5 | = | 18.92717 | 7 | = | 7.7086 | 5 | = | 44.04910 |
| 6 | = | 22.71261 | 7.2646 | = | 8 | 6 | = | 52.85892 |
| 7 | = | 26.49804 | 8 | = | 8.8098 | 7 | = | 61.66874 |
| 8 | = | 30.28348 | 8.1727 | = | 9 | 8 | = | 70.47856 |
| 9 | = | 34.06891 | 9 | = | 9.9110 | 9 | = | 79.28838 |

#### CAPACITY (Continued).

| Dekalitres. | | U. S. pecks. | U. S. bushels. | | Hectolitres. | U. S. bushels. per acre. | | Hectolitres per hectare. | Weight (or Mass). Grains. | | Grams. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0.8810 | = | 1 | 1 | = | 0.35239 | 1 | = | 0.87078 | 1 | = | 0.06480 |
| 1 | = | 1.1351 | 2 | = | 0.70479 | 1.14840 | = | 1 | 2 | = | 0.12960 |
| 1.7620 | = | 2 | 2.83774 | = | 1 | 2 | = | 1.74156 | 3 | = | 0.19440 |
| 2 | = | 2.2702 | 3 | = | 1.05718 | 2.29680 | = | 2 | 4 | = | 0.25920 |
| 2.6429 | = | 3 | 4 | = | 1.40957 | 3 | = | 2.61233 | 5 | = | 0.32399 |
| 3 | = | 3.4053 | 5 | = | 1.76196 | 3.44519 | = | 3 | 6 | = | 0.38879 |
| 3.5239 | = | 4 | 5.67548 | = | 2 | 4 | = | 3.48311 | 7 | = | 0.45359 |
| 4 | = | 4.5404 | 6 | = | 2.11436 | 4.59359 | = | 4 | 8 | = | 0.51839 |
| 4.4049 | = | 5 | 7 | = | 2.46675 | 5 | = | 4.35389 | 9 | = | 0.58319 |
| 5 | = | 5.6755 | 8 | = | 2.81914 | 5.74199 | = | 5 | 15.4324 | = | 1 |
| 5.2859 | = | 6 | 8.51323 | = | 3 | 6 | = | 5.22467 | 30.8647 | = | 2 |
| 6 | = | 6.8106 | 9 | = | 3.17154 | 6.89039 | = | 6 | 46.2971 | = | 3 |
| 6.1669 | = | 7 | 11.35097 | = | 4 | 7 | = | 6.09545 | 61.7294 | = | 4 |
| 7 | = | 7.9457 | 14.18871 | = | 5 | 8 | = | 6.96622 | 77.1618 | = | 5 |
| 7.0479 | = | 8 | 17.02645 | = | 6 | 8.03879 | = | 7 | 92.5941 | = | 6 |
| 7.9288 | = | 9 | 19.86420 | = | 7 | 9 | = | 7.83700 | 108.0265 | = | 7 |
| 8 | = | 9.0808 | 22.70194 | = | 8 | 9.18719 | = | 8 | 123.4589 | = | 8 |
| 9 | = | 10.2159 | 25.53968 | = | 9 | 10.33558 | = | 9 | 138.8912 | = | 9 |

### WEIGHT (OR MASS).

| Avoirdupois ounces. | | Grams. | Troy ounces. | | Grams. | Avoirdupois pounds. | | Kilograms. | Troy pounds. | | Kilograms. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0.03527 | = | 1 | 0.03215 | = | 1 | 1 | = | 0.45359 | 1 | = | 0.37324 |
| 0.07055 | = | 2 | 0.06430 | = | 2 | 2 | = | 0.90718 | 2 | = | 0.74648 |
| 0.10582 | = | 3 | 0.09645 | = | 3 | 2.20462 | = | 1 | 2.67923 | = | 1 |
| 0.14110 | = | 4 | 0.12860 | = | 4 | 3 | = | 1.36078 | 3 | = | 1.11973 |
| 0.17637 | = | 5 | 0.16075 | = | 5 | 4 | = | 1.81437 | 4 | = | 1.49297 |
| 0.21164 | = | 6 | 0.19290 | = | 6 | 4.40924 | = | 2 | 5 | = | 1.86621 |
| 0.24692 | = | 7 | 0.22506 | = | 7 | 5 | = | 2.26796 | 5.35846 | = | 2 |
| 0.28219 | = | 8 | 0.25721 | = | 8 | 6 | = | 2.72155 | 6 | = | 2.23945 |
| 0.31747 | = | 9 | 0.28936 | = | 9 | 6.61387 | = | 3 | 7 | = | 2.61269 |
| 1 | = | 28.3495 | 1 | = | 31.10348 | 7 | = | 3.17515 | 8 | = | 2.98593 |
| 2 | = | 56.6991 | 2 | = | 62.20696 | 8 | = | 3.62874 | 8.03769 | = | 3 |
| 3 | = | 85.0486 | 3 | = | 93.31044 | 8.81849 | = | 4 | 9 | = | 3.35918 |
| 4 | = | 113.3981 | 4 | = | 124.41392 | 9 | = | 4.08233 | 10.71691 | = | 4 |
| 5 | = | 141.7476 | 5 | = | 155.51740 | 11.02311 | = | 5 | 13.39614 | = | 5 |
| 6 | = | 170.0972 | 6 | = | 186.62088 | 13.22773 | = | 6 | 16.07537 | = | 6 |
| 7 | = | 198.4467 | 7 | = | 217.72437 | 15.43236 | = | 7 | 18.75460 | = | 7 |
| 8 | = | 226.7962 | 8 | = | 248.82785 | 17.63698 | = | 8 | 21.43383 | = | 8 |
| 9 | = | 255.1457 | 9 | = | 279.93133 | 19.84160 | = | 9 | 24.11306 | = | 9 |

**Cuba leads the world in cane sugar production, producing between 20 and 25 per cent of all the sugar made from cane.**

## COMPARISON OF PRICES.

**French and German prices for metric units, British prices for imperial units, and United States prices for United States standard weights and measures.**

[Based upon the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury dated October 1, 1906, fixing the legal equivalent of the (German) mark at 23.8 cents, of the (French) franc at 19.3 cents, and the British pound sterling at $4.8665.]

| Francs per kilogram. | Dollars per avoir. pound. | Francs per metre. | Dollars per yard. | Francs per litre. | Dollars per U. S. liquid gallon. | Francs per hectolitre. | Dollars per bushel. | Shillings per British imperial gallon. | Dollars per U. S. liquid gallon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | = .088 | 1 | = .176 | 1 | = .731 | 1 | = .068 | 1 | = .202 |
| 2 | = .175 | 2 | = .353 | 2 | = 1.461 | 2 | = .136 | 2 | = .405 |
| 3 | = .263 | 3 | = .529 | 3 | = 2.192 | 3 | = .204 | 3 | = .608 |
| 4 | = .350 | 4 | = .705 | 4 | = 2.922 | 4 | = .272 | 4 | = .810 |
| 5 | = .438 | 5 | = .882 | 5 | = 3.653 | 5 | = .340 | 5 | = 1.013 |
| 6 | = .525 | 6 | = 1.058 | 6 | = 4.384 | 6 | = .408 | 6 | = 1.216 |
| 7 | = .613 | 7 | = 1.234 | 7 | = 5.114 | 7 | = .476 | 7 | = 1.418 |
| 8 | = .700 | 8 | = 1.411 | 8 | = 5.844 | 8 | = .544 | 8 | = 1.621 |
| 9 | = .788 | 9 | = 1.587 | 9 | = 6.575 | 9 | = .612 | 9 | = 1.824 |
| 11.423 | = 1 | 5.667 | = 1 | 1.369 | = 1 | 14.702 | = 1 | 4.985 | = 1 |
| 22.846 | = 2 | 11.334 | = 2 | 2.738 | = 2 | 29.407 | = 2 | 9.871 | = 2 |
| 34.269 | = 3 | 17.000 | = 3 | 4.106 | = 3 | 44.110 | = 3 | 14.806 | = 3 |
| 45.691 | = 4 | 22.667 | = 4 | 5.475 | = 4 | 58.813 | = 4 | 19.742 | = 4 |
| 57.115 | = 5 | 28.334 | = 5 | 6.844 | = 5 | 73.517 | = 5 | 24.677 | = 5 |
| 68.537 | = 6 | 34.001 | = 6 | 8.213 | = 6 | 88.220 | = 6 | 29.612 | = 6 |
| 79.960 | = 7 | 39.668 | = 7 | 9.581 | = 7 | 102.923 | = 7 | 34.548 | = 7 |
| 91.383 | = 8 | 45.334 | = 8 | 10.950 | = 8 | 117.627 | = 8 | 39.483 | = 8 |
| 102.806 | = 9 | 51.001 | = 9 | 12.319 | = 9 | 132.330 | = 9 | 44.419 | = 9 |

## COMPARISON OF PRICES (Continued).

| Marks per kilogram. | Dollars per avoir. pound. | Marks per metre. | Dollars per yard. | Marks per litre. | Dollars per U. S. liquid gallon. | Marks per hectolitre. | Dollars per bushel. | Shillings per British bushel. | Dollars per U. S. bushel. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | = .108 | 1 | = .218 | 1 | = .901 | 1 | = .084 | 1 | = .236 |
| 2 | = .216 | 2 | = .435 | 2 | = 1.802 | 2 | = .168 | 2 | = .472 |
| 3 | = .324 | 3 | = .653 | 3 | = 2.703 | 3 | = .252 | 3 | = .707 |
| 4 | = .432 | 4 | = .871 | 4 | = 3.604 | 4 | = .335 | 4 | = .943 |
| 5 | = .540 | 5 | = 1.088 | 5 | = 4.505 | 5 | = .419 | 5 | = 1.179 |
| 6 | = .648 | 6 | = 1.306 | 6 | = 5.406 | 6 | = .503 | 6 | = 1.414 |
| 7 | = .756 | 7 | = 1.523 | 7 | = 6.307 | 7 | = .587 | 7 | = 1.650 |
| 8 | = .864 | 8 | = 1.741 | 8 | = 7.207 | 8 | = .671 | 8 | = 1.886 |
| 9 | = .972 | 9 | = 1.959 | 9 | = 8.108 | 9 | = .755 | 9 | = 2.122 |
| 9.258 | = 1 | 4.595 | = 1 | 1.110 | = 1 | 11.923 | = 1 | 4.241 | = 1 |
| 18.526 | = 2 | 9.190 | = 2 | 2.220 | = 2 | 23.847 | = 2 | 8.483 | = 2 |
| 27.789 | = 3 | 13.785 | = 3 | 3.330 | = 3 | 35.770 | = 3 | 12.724 | = 3 |
| 37.052 | = 4 | 18.380 | = 4 | 4.440 | = 4 | 47.693 | = 4 | 16.965 | = 4 |
| 46.316 | = 5 | 22.975 | = 5 | 5.550 | = 5 | 59.616 | = 5 | 21.207 | = 5 |
| 55.579 | = 6 | 27.570 | = 6 | 6.660 | = 6 | 71.540 | = 6 | 25.448 | = 6 |
| 64.842 | = 7 | 32.165 | = 7 | 7.770 | = 7 | 83.463 | = 7 | 29.689 | = 7 |
| 74.105 | = 8 | 36.760 | = 8 | 8.880 | = 8 | 95.386 | = 8 | 33.931 | = 8 |
| 83.368 | = 9 | 41.355 | = 9 | 9.990 | = 9 | 107.310 | = 9 | 38.172 | = 9 |

## COMPARISON OF THE VARIOUS TONS AND POUNDS IN USE IN THE UNITED STATES.

**From 1 to 10 Units.**

| Long tons. | Short tons. | Metric tons. | Kilograms. | Avoirdupois Pounds. | Troy pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .00036735 | .00041143 | .00037324 | .37324 | .822857 | 1 |
| .00044642 | .00050000 | .00045359 | .45359 | 1 | 1.21528 |
| .00073469 | .00082286 | .00074648 | .74648 | 1.64571 | 2 |
| .00089286 | .00100000 | .00090718 | .90718 | 2 | 2.43056 |
| .00098421 | .00110281 | .00100000 | 1 | 2.20462 | 2.67923 |

**The United States leads the world in the production of cotton, its crop averaging about 65 per cent of the world's crop.**

## COMPARISON OF THE VARIOUS TONS AND POUNDS IN USE IN THE UNITED STATES (Continued).

**From 1 to 10 Units.**

| Long tons. | Short tons. | Metric tons. | Kilograms. | Avoirdupois Pounds. | Troy pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .00110204 | .00123429 | .00111973 | 1.11973 | 2.46857 | 2 |
| .00183929 | .00150000 | .00136078 | 1.36078 | 3 | 3.64583 |
| .00146939 | .00164571 | .00149297 | 1.49297 | 3.29143 | 4 |
| .00178571 | .00200000 | .00181437 | 1.81437 | 4 | 4.86111 |
| .00183673 | .00205714 | .00186621 | 1.86621 | 4.11429 | 5 |
| .00196841 | .00220462 | .00200000 | 2 | 4.40924 | 5.35846 |
| .00220408 | .00246857 | .00223945 | 2.23945 | 4.93714 | 6 |
| .00223214 | .00250000 | .00226796 | 2.26796 | 5 | 6.07639 |
| .00257143 | .00288000 | .00261269 | 2.61269 | 5.76000 | 7 |
| .00267857 | .00300000 | .00272155 | 2.72155 | 6 | 7.29167 |
| .00293878 | .00329143 | .00298598 | 2.98598 | 6.58286 | 8 |
| .00295262 | .00330693 | .00300000 | 3 | 6.61387 | 8.03769 |
| .00312500 | .00350000 | .00317515 | 3.17515 | 7 | 8.50694 |
| .003[illegible]2 | .00370286 | .00335918 | 3.35918 | 7.40571 | 9 |
| .00357143 | .00400000 | .00362874 | 3.62874 | 8 | 9.72222 |
| .00393683 | .00440924 | .00400000 | 4 | 8.81849 | 10.71691 |
| .00401786 | .00450000 | .00408233 | 4.08233 | 9 | 10.93750 |
| .00492103 | .00551156 | .00500000 | 5 | 11.0231 | 13.39614 |
| .00590524 | .00661387 | .00600000 | 6 | 13.2277 | 16.07537 |
| .00683944 | .00771618 | .00780000 | 7 | 15.4324 | 18.75460 |
| .00787365 | .00881849 | .00800000 | 8 | 17.6370 | 21.43383 |
| .00885786 | .00992080 | .0090000 | 9 | 19.8416 | 24.11306 |
| .89287 | 1 | .90718 | 907.18 | 2,000.00 | 2,430.56 |
| .98421 | 1.10231 | 1 | 1,000.00 | 2,204.62 | 2,679.23 |
| 1 | 1.12000 | 1.01605 | 1,016.05 | 2,240.00 | 2,722.22 |
| 1.78571 | 2 | 1.81437 | 1,814.37 | 4,000.00 | 4,861.11 |
| 1.96841 | 2.20462 | 2 | 2,000.00 | 4,409.24 | 5,358.46 |
| 2 | 2.24000 | 2.03209 | 2,032.09 | 4,480.00 | 5,444.44 |
| 2.67857 | 3 | 2.72155 | 2,721.55 | 6,000.00 | 7,291.67 |
| 2.95262 | 3.30693 | 3 | 3,000.00 | 6,613.87 | 8,037.69 |
| 3 | 3.36000 | 3.04814 | 3,048.14 | 6,720.00 | 8,166.67 |
| 3.57143 | 4 | 3.62874 | 3,628.74 | 8,000.00 | 9,722.22 |
| 3.93683 | 4.40924 | 4 | 4,000.00 | 8,818.49 | 10,716.91 |
| 4 | 4.48000 | 4.06419 | 4,064.19 | 8,960.00 | 10,888.89 |
| 4.46429 | 5 | 4.53592 | 4,535.92 | 10,000.00 | 12,152.78 |
| 4.92108 | 5.51156 | 5 | 5,000.00 | 11,023.11 | 13,396.14 |
| 5 | 5.60000 | 5.08024 | 5,080.24 | 11,200.00 | 13,611.11 |
| 5.35714 | 6 | 5.44311 | 5,443.11 | 12,000.00 | 14,583.33 |
| 5.90524 | 6.61387 | 6 | 6,000.00 | 13,227.73 | 16,075.37 |
| 6 | 6.72000 | 6.09628 | 6,096.28 | 13,440.00 | 16,333.33 |
| 6.25000 | 7 | 6.35029 | 6,350.29 | 14,000.00 | 17,013.89 |
| 6.83944 | 7.71618 | 7 | 7,000.00 | 15,432.36 | 18,754.60 |
| 7 | 7.84000 | 7.11232 | 7,112.32 | 15,680.00 | 19,055.56 |
| 7.14286 | 8 | 7.25843 | 7,257.43 | 16,000.00 | 19,444.44 |
| 7.87365 | 8.81849 | 8 | 8,000.00 | 17,636.98 | 21,433.33 |
| 8 | 8.96000 | 8.12838 | 8,128.38 | 17,920.00 | 21,777.78 |
| 8.03571 | 9 | 8.16466 | 8,164.66 | 18,000.00 | 21,875.00 |
| 8.85786 | 9.92080 | 9 | 9,000.00 | 19,841.60 | 24,113.06 |
| 9 | 10.08000 | 9.14442 | 9,144.42 | 20,160.00 | 24,500.00 |

# ELECTRICAL MEASURES.

In a bulletin issued on December 27, 1893, by the Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States government accepted these units of electrical measure as agreed on by the Chamber of Delegates of the International Congress of Electricians, which met at Chicago in 1893:

**International Ohm**—The unit of resistance, based upon the ohm equal to 10.9 units of resistance of the Centimetre-Gramme-Second system of electromagnetic units and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14.4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area and of the length of 106.3 centimetres.

The Austrian governmental tobacco monopoly employs 40,000 workers, about 86 per cent being women. The annual output includes about 1,250,000,000 cigars of 31 various kinds and 6,000,000,000 cigarettes.

**International Ampere**—The unit of current, one-tenth of the unit of current of the C.-M.-G. system of electromagnetic units, represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current, which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water (specification for the operation given in the circular), deposits silver at the rate of 0.001118 of a gramme per second.

**International Volt**—The unit of electro-motive force, which is the electro-motive force that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampere, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by $^{1000}/_{1434}$ of the electro-motive force between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell at a temperature of 15° C. and prepared in the manner described in the specification accompanying.

**International Coulomb**—The quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampere in one second.

**International Farad**—The capacity of a condenser charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity.

**International Joule**—The unit of work, which is equal to 10.7 units of work in the C.-G.-S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampere in an international ohm.

**International Watt**—The unit of power, which is equal to 10.7 units of power in the C.-G.-S. syystem, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical work at the rate of one joule per second.

**International Henry**—The unit of induction, which is the induction in a circuit when the electro-motive force induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one ampere per second.

## AMERICAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

### Apothecaries' Weight.

20 grains=1 scruple.
3 scruples=1 dram.
8 drams=1 ounce.
12 ounces=1 pound.

### Avoirdupois Weight.
(Short ton.)

27 11-32 grains=1 dram.
16 drams=1 ounce.
16 ounces=1 pound.
25 pounds=1 quarter.
4 quarters=1 cwt.
20 cwt.=1 ton.

### Avoirdupois Weight.
(Long ton.)

27 11-32 grains=1 dram.
16 drams=1 ounce.
16 ounces=1 pound.
112 pounds=1 cwt.
20 cwt.=1 ton.

### Troy Weight.

24 grains=1 pennyweight.
20 pennyweights=1 ounce.
12 ounces=1 pound.

### Circular Measure.

60 seconds=1 minute.
60 minutes=1 degree.
30 degrees=1 sign.
12 signs=1 circle or circumference.

### Cubic Measure.

1,728 cubic inches=1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet=1 cubic yard.

### Dry Measure.

2 pints=1 quart.
8 quarts=1 peck.
4 pecks=1 bushel.

### Liquid Measure.

4 gills=1 pint.
2 pints=1 quart.
4 quarts=1 gallon.
31½ gallons=1 barrel.
2 barrels=1 hogshead.

### Long Measure.

12 inches=1 foot.
3 feet=1 yard.
5½ yards=1 rod or pole.
40 rods=1 furlong.
8 furlongs=1 statute mile (1,760 yards, or 5,280 feet).
3 miles=1 league.

### Mariners' Measure.

6 feet=1 fathom.
120 fathoms = 1 cable length.
7½ cable lengths=1 mile.
5,280 feet=1 statute mile.
6,085 feet=1 nautical mile.

### Paper Measure.

24 sheets=1 quire.
20 quires = 1 ream (480 sheets).
2 reams=1 bundle.
5 bundles=1 bale.

### Square Measure.

144 square inches=1 square foot.
9 square feet = 1 square yard.
30¼ square yards=1 square rod or perch.
40 square rods—1 rood.
4 roods=1 acre.
640 acres=1 square mile.
36 square miles (6 miles square)=1 township

### Time Measure.

60 seconds=1 minute.
60 minutes=1 hour.
24 hours=1 day.
7 days=1 week.
365 days=1 year.
366 days=1 leap year.

### Nautical Measure.

6 feet=1 fathom.
600 feet=1 cable.
10 cables=1 knot.
1 knot=1.151 miles.

The statute knot is 6.08266 feet.

The statute mile is 5,280 feet.

## BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(From Whitaker's Almanac.)

### Avoirdupois Weight.

Dram.....dr.=27.34375 grains
Ounce.....oz.=16 drams, 437.5 grains
Pound...lb.=16 oz., 256 dr., 7,000 grains
Customary stone, st., butchers' meat=8 lb.
Legal stone, st.=horseman's weight=14 lb.
Quarter.....qr.=28 lb.
Central or quintal.....cent.=100 lb.
Hundredweight.....cwt.=4 qr., 112 lb.
Ton.....T.=20 cwt., 2,240 lb.
A quarter loaf.....=4 lb.
A peck of flour, 2 gallons (assumed), =14 lb.
A firkin of butter.....=56 lb.
A barrel of butter, 4 firkins.....=224 lb.

The Chicago fire, October 8-11, 1871, destroyed 17,450 buildings and caused a to[illegible] loss estimated at $200,000,000. 250 persons perished, while 98,500 were rendered homeless and destitute.

.....=280 lb.
10 sacks.

### Indian Weights (Bengal).

Tola, unit of postage—180 grains.
Chittak—5 tolas; seer (16 chittaks)—
2 3-35 lb.
Imperial or Indian maund—82 2-7 lb.—
40 seer.

### Madras.

Viss—3.09 lb.; maund—25 lb.; candy—
500 lb.

### Troy and Apothecaries' Weight.

Carat.....=3.17 grains
Pennyweight.....dwt.=24 grains
Ounce.....oz.=20 dwt., 480 gr.
Pound.....lb., 12 oz., 240 dwt., 5,760 gr.
Hundredweight.....cwt.=100 lb.

### Apothecaries' Weight.

Scruple—20 grains.....=20 gr.
Dram=3 scruples .....=60 gr.
Ounce=12 ounces .....=5760 gr.

### Hay and Straw.

Truss of straw, 36 lb.; truss of old hay,
56 lb.
Truss of new hay (to September 1),
60 lb.
Load, 36 trusses; straw, 11 cwt., 2 qr.,
8 lb.
Old hay, 18 cwt.; new hay, 19 cwt., 1
qr., 4 lb.

### Wool.

Close, cl.=7 lb.
Stone, st.=2 closes=14 lb.
Tod, td.=2 stones=1 qr.
Wey, wy.=6½ tod=1 cwt., 2 qr., 14 lb.
Pack, pk.=240 lb.
Sack, sk.=2 weys=13 qr.
Last, la.=12 sacks=1 cwt., 19 lb.

### Cotton, Yarn and Silk.

Thread=1½ yards.
Hea, or skein, skn.=120 yards.
Hank, hk.=7 skeins, or lea=840 yards.

### Liquid Measure.

Gill.....=4½ gallons or ¼ barrel
Firkin or quarter barrel.....9 gallons
Piken (10 gallon).....10 gallons
Kilderkin, rundlet, or ½ barrel,

Shipping ton=
dise.
Shipping ton=4
Ton of displace
feet.

### Measu

Mile (geograph
nautical mil
fathoms=1.15
33 knots=38 sta
League=3 miles.
Degree=60 geog
miles.
Inch=72 points.
Nail=2¼ inches.
Palm=3 inches.
Hand=4 inches.
Link=792 inches.
Quarter (or a sp
Foot=12 inches.
Cubit=18 inches.
Yard=36 inches.
Pace, military=2
Pace, geometrical.
Fathom=6 feet.
Rod, pole or perc
Chain (100 links).
Cable length=100
Furlong=40 rods.
Mile=8 furlongs,
880 fathoms, 1,7
63,360 inches.

### Square, Surface,

Square foot=144 s
Yard=9 feet=1,296
Rod, pole, or per
feet.
Rood=40 rods=1,21
Acre=4 roods=160
Yard of land=30 a
Hide=100 acres=40
Mile=640 acres, 2,5
102,400 rods, po
3,097,600 square y

### Measures

Same as in the

### Old Scottisl

4 gills=1 mutchkin

## SPANISH-AMERICAN MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States:

| Denomination. | Where used. | U. S. equivalents. |
|---|---|---|
| Are | Metric | 0.02471 acre |
| Arobe | Paraguay | 25 pounds |
| Arroba (dry) | Argentine Republic | 25.3171 pounds |
| Arroba (dry) | Brazil | 32.38 pounds |
| Arroba (dry) | Cuba | 25.3604 pounds |
| Arroba (dry) | Venezuela | 25.4024 pounds |
| Arroba (liquid) | Cuba and Venezuela | 4.268 gallons |
| Barril | Argentine Republic and Mexico | 20.0787 gallons |
| Carga | Mexico and Salvador | 300 pounds |
| Centaro | Central America | 4.2631 gallons |
| Cuadra | Argentine Republic | 4.2 acres |
| Cuadra | Paraguay | 78.9 yards |
| Cuadra | Paraguay (square) | 8.077 square feet |
| Cuadra | Jruguay | 2 acres (nearly) |
| Cubic metre | Metric | 35.3 cubic feet |
| Fanega (dry) | Central America | 1.5745 bushels |
| Fanega (dry) | Chili | 2.575 bushels |
| Fanega (dry) | Cuba | 1.599 bushels |
| Fanega (dry) | Mexico | 1.54728 bushels |
| Fanega (dry) | Uruguay (double) | 7.776 bushels |
| Fanega (dry) | Uruguay (single) | 3.888 bushels |
| Fanega (dry) | Venezuela | 1.599 bushels |
| Frasco | Argentine Republic | 2.5096 quarts |
| Frasco | Mexico | 2.5 quarts |
| Gram | Metric | 15.432 grains |
| Hectare | Metric | 2.471 acres |
| Hectoliter (dry) | Metric | 2.838 bushels |
| Hectoliter (liquid) | Metric | 26.417 gallons |
| Kilogram (kilo) | Metric | 2.2046 pounds |
| Kilometre | Metric | 0.621376 mile |
| League (land) | Paraguay | 4.633 acres |
| Libra | Argentine Republic | 1.0127 pounds |
| Libra | Central America | 1.043 pounds |
| Libra | Chili | 1.014 pounds |
| Libra | Cuba | 1.0161 pounds |
| Libra | Mexico | 1.01465 pounds |
| Libra | Peru | 1.0143 pounds |
| Libra | Uruguay | 1.0143 pounds |
| Libra | Venezuela | 1.0161 pounds |
| Litre | Metric | 1.0567 quarts |
| Livre | Guiana | 1.0791 pounds |
| Manzana | Costa Rica | 1.5-6 acres |
| Marc | Bolivia | 0.507 pounds |
| Metre | Metric | 39.37 inches |
| Pie | Argentine Republic | 0.9478 foot |
| Quintal | Argentine Republic | 101.42 pounds |
| Quintal | Brazil | 130.06 pounds |
| Quintal | Chili, Mexico and Peru | 101.61 pounds |
| Quintal | Paraguay | 100 pounds |
| Quintal (metric) | Metric | 220.46 pounds |
| Suerte | Uruguay | 2.700 cuadras (See Cuadra) |
| Vara | Argentine Republic | 34.1208 inches |
| Vara | Central America | 33.874 inches |
| Vara | Chili and Peru | 33.367 inches |
| Vara | Cuba | 33.384 inches |
| Vara | Mexico | 33 inches |
| Vara | Paraguay | 34 inches |
| Vara | Venezuela | 33 384 inches |

## JAPANESE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Long Measure.—Kai-Ri equals 1.507 miles, 1 mile (1,460 yards) equals 14 cho and 49 ken, 1 yard equals 3 shaku, 1 foot equals 1 shaku and 1 inch equals 8 bu and 4 rin.

Capacity.—Gallon (liquid) equals 2 sho, 5 go and 2 shaku; bushel equals 1 to 9 sho and 5 go.

Weight.—One mo equals 0.000008 pound (avoirdupois), 1 rin (10 mo) equals 0.000083 pound (avoirdupois), 1 fun (10 rin) equals 5.7972 grains (avoirdupois), 1 momme (10 fun) equals 2.12 drams (avoirdupois), 1 kin (160 momme) equals 1.3251 pounds (avoirdupois), 1 kwan equals 8.2817 pounds (avoirdupois), 1 ton (or 2,240 pounds), about 270 kwan, 946 momme; short ton (2,000 pounds), about 240 kwan, 916 momme; 1 hundredweight (112 pounds), about 18 kwan, 547 momme; pound (16 ounces), about 121 momme.

The second smallest republic in the world is Andorra, in the Pyrenees Mountains. an area of 175 square miles and a population of 5,231. It is under the oint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.

## RUSSIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

### Length.

1 vershok=1.75 inches.
16 vershok=1 arshine=2 feet 4 inches.
3 arshine=1 sazhen=7 feet.
500 sazhen=1 verst=3,500 feet.

### Square.

1 square sazhen=5.44 square yards (49 square feet).
2,400 square sazhens=1 dessiatine=117,600 square feet (2.7 acres).
250,000 square sazhens=1 square verst.
1 square verst=281.221 acres.

### Cubic.

1 cubic vershok=5.359375 cubic inches.
1 cubic sazhen=12.7037 cubic yards.
1 cubic arshine=0.4705 cubic yards.

### Weights.

1 dolya=0.6856 grains.
96 dolyas=1 zolotnik=0.15047 ounces av.
3 zolotniks=1 lot=0.45141 ounces av.
96 zolotniks=1 funt=0.90281179 pounds.
1 pood (40 pounds)=0.322434963 cwt.
1 berkovits (10 poods)=3.224349627 cwt.

### Liquid.

1 charka=0.2165584 pints.
1 bottle (5 charka)=1.082792 pints.
1 shtoff (10 charkas)=1.082792 quarts.
1 vedro (100 charkas)=2.70698 gallons.
1 bochka (40 vedros)=108.279186 gallons.

## CHINESE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

**Long Measure**—10 Fen=1 Ts'un (inch); 10 Ts'un=1 Ch'ih (foot); 10 Ch'ih=1 Chang (Pu or Kung); 180 Chang=1 Li. For purposes of the foreign customs the length of the Ch'ih is fixed as 14.1 inches or 0.358 metres. A Li, theoretically 2,115 feet or two-fifths of a mile, is usually taken as a third of a mile.

**Area**—The Mow is regarded at Shanghai by custom as equivalent to one-sixth of an English acre (7,260 square feet), but it varies throughout the republic from 3,840 square feet to 9,964 square feet, with one standard of 18,148 square feet.

**Capacity**—Measures of capacity are seldom used except for rice and grain, and these are ordinarily sold wholesale by weight; fluids, such as oil, spirits and molasses, are almost invariably sold by weight. The Tow for tribute contains 629 cubic inches, but in different parts of the country different standards of Tow exist, ranging from 176 all the way to 1,800 cubic inches.

**Weight**—For purposes of foreign trade the weights are fixed as follows: 1 Liang=583.3 grains=1 1-3 ounces average; 1 Catty=1 1-3 pounds; 1 Picul=133 1-3 pounds. In native trade the Catty ranges from 12 to 42½ ounces, and the number of Catties to the Picul will vary from 90 to 280.

## NAUTICAL MILES CONVERTED INTO STATUTE MILES.

| Nautic'l | Statute. | Nautic'l | Statute. | Nautic'l | Statute. | Nautic'l | Statute. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1.152 | 6 | 6.909 | 15 | 17.274 | 40 | 46.063 |
| 2 | 2.303 | 7 | 8.061 | 20 | 23.031 | 45 | 51.821 |
| 3 | 3.455 | 8 | 9.213 | 25 | 28.789 | 50 | 57.578 |
| 4 | 4.606 | 9 | 10.364 | 30 | 34.547 | | |
| 5 | 5.758 | 10 | 11.516 | 35 | 40.305 | | |

## SYSTEMS OF RECORDING TEMPERATURES.

There are three kinds of thermometers in both scientific and popular use. Great Britain and the United States have the Fahrenheit scale, Germany the Réaumur and France the Centigrade. The Centigrade is allied with the measures of the Metric System. The variations between the three standards are shown in the following table:

| Fahrenheit... | Réaumur | Centigrade... | Fahrenheit... | Réaumur | Centigrade | Fahrenheit... | Réaumur | Centigrade... | Fahrenheit... | Réaumur | Centigrade... |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 212 Boiling. | 80 | 100 | 77 Blood. | 20 | 25 | 131 | 44 | 55 | 37 | 2 | 3 |
| 203 | 76 | 95 | 76 Summer. | 19 | 24 | 122 | 40 | 50 | 35 | 1 | 2 |
| 194 | 72 | 90 | 68 | 16 | 20 | 113 | 36 | 45 | 33 | 0.8 | 1 |
| 185 | 68 | 85 | 59 | 12 | 15 | 112 Fever. | 36 | 45 | 32 Freezing. | | |
| 176 | 64 | 80 | 55 Temperate. | | | 104 | 32 | 40 | | 0.0 | 0 |
| 167 | 60 | 75 | | 10 | 13 | 98 Blood. | 29 | 37 | 23 | .4 | .5 |
| 158 | 56 | 70 | 50 | 8 | 10 | 95 | 28 | 35 | 14 | .8 | .10 |
| 149 | 52 | 65 | 41 | 4 | 5 | 86 | 24 | 30 | 5 | .12 | .15 |
| 140 | 48 | 60 | 39 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | |

To convert Centigrade into Fahrenheit multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32.
To convert Réaumur into Fahrenheit multiply by 9, divide by 4 and add 32.
To convert Fahrenheit into Centigrade deduct 32, multiply by 5 and divide by 9.
To convert Fahrenheit into Réaumur deduct 32, multiply by 4 and divide by 9.
To convert Centigrade into Réaumur multiply by 4 and divide by 5.
To convert Réaumur into Centigrade multiply by 5 and divide by 4.

**The coast line of Chili is 2,700 miles in length and the country has an average width of only 140 miles.**

## SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Specific gravity is the ratio of the weight of a given bulk of any substance to that of a given substance, which, as a rule, is distilled water for solids and liquids, air and hydrogen for gases. As the density of water varies with the temperature, the comparison with water is made with water at its temperature of maximum density, or at about 39 degrees Fahrenheit. Following are the specific gravities of various substances, as compared with water:

| Liquids. | | Wood, metals and stones. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water | 1.00 | Cork | 0.24 | Graphite | 2.30 |
| Sea water | 1.03 | Poplar | 0.38 | Quartz | 2.65 |
| Alcohol | 0.80 | Cedar | 0.61 | Aluminum | 2.68 |
| Turpentine | 0.87 | Walnut | 0.67 | Diamond | 3.53 |
| Olive oil | 0.91 | Cherry | 0.72 | Zinc, cast | 6.86 |
| Wine | 1.00 | Indigo | 0.77 | Iron, cast | 7.21 |
| Urine | 1.01 | Beech | 0.85 | Iron, wrought | 7.79 |
| Beer | 1.02 | Melting ice | 0.92 | Tin, cast | 7.29 |
| Cider | 1.02 | Butter | 0.94 | Steel, not hammered | 7.82 |
| Milk, cow's | 1.03 | Sodium | 0.97 | Brass | 8.38 |
| Milk, goat's | 1.04 | Mahogany | 1.06 | Copper, cast | 8.79 |
| Blood | 1.06 | Oak | 1.17 | Silver | 10.47 |
| Glycerine | 1.26 | Coal, compact | 1.32 | Lead | 11.35 |
| Nitric acid | 1.42 | Ebony | 1.33 | Mercury | 13.60 |
| Chloroform | 1.52 | Honey | 1.45 | Gold, cast | 19.26 |
| Sulphuric acid | 1.85 | Sulphur (native) | 2.03 | Platina | 21.50 |

For gases the expression density is generally used.

## DENSITY OF GASES, RELATIVELY TO HYDROGEN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hydrogen | 1.000 | Air, dry | 14.44 |
| Methane (mark gas) | 8.118 | Oxygen | 15.96 |
| Ammonia gas ($NH^3$) | 8.592 | Carbon dioxid | 22.08 |
| Carbon monoxid | 13.78 | Cyanogen | 26.01 |
| Nitrogen | 14.02 | Sulphur dioxid | 30.54 |
| Ethylene (olefiant gas) | 14.18 | Chlorine | 34.98 |

## SIZES OF PRINTING PAPERS.

The principal sizes of printing papers measure in inches:
Foolscap, 17x13½.
Crown, 20x15.
Post, 20x16.
Demy, 22½x17.
Medium, 24x19.
Royal, 25x20.
Super post, 25x15½.
Double foolscap, 27x17.
Super royal, 27½x20½.
Double crown, 30x20.
Imperial, 30x22.
Columbia, 34½x23½.
Atlas, 36x26.
Double post, 40x32.

# FOREIGN MONEYS AND COINS.

**Great Britain.**

4 farthings=1 penny.
12 pence=1 shilling.
20 shillings=1 pound.
21 shillings=1 guinea.
5 shillings=1 crown.

The pound sterling is the monetary unit and is equal to $4 866½.

**France.**

10 centimes=1 decime.
10 decimes=1 franc.

The monetary unit is the franc, which is equal to 19 3-10 cents.

**Germany.**

100 pfennige=1 mark.

The mark is the monetary unit and is worth 23 8-10 cents.

**Russia.**

100 kopecks=1 ruble.

The ruble is the monetary unit and is equal to 51½ cents.

**Italy.**

100 centesimi=1 lira.

The lira is the monetary unit and is equal to 19 3-10 cents.

**Austria-Hungary.**

100 heller=1 krone.

The krone is the monetary unit and is equal to 20 3-10 cents. In Hungary 100 heller are equal to 1 krone. A few silver florin pieces are still in circulation and are equal to 2 kronen.

**Holland.**

100 cents=1 gulden.

The gulden or florin is the monetary unit and is equal to 40 2-10 cents.

**Spain.**

100 centesimas=1 peseta.
5 pesetas=1 peso.

The peseta is the monetary unit and is valued at 19 3-10 cents.

**Portugal.**

1000 reis=1 milreis.

The milreis is the monetary unit and is equal to $1 08.

**Norway, Sweden and Denmark.**

100 ore=1 krone.

The krone is the monetary unit and is equal to 26 8-10 cents.

**Turkey.**

40 paras=1 piastre.
20 piastres=1 silver medijidie.
100 piastres=1 gold pound.

The piastre is the monetary unit and is equal to 4 4-10 cents.

**Greece.**

100 lepta=1 drachma.

The drachma is the monetary unit and is equal to 19 3-10 cents.

The Beaufort Canal, opened on January 6, 1911, is nine miles long, connecting Bear Inlet with Pamlico Sound.

## FOREIGN MONEYS AND COINS (Continued).

**Egypt.**

10 milliemes=1 piastre.
100 piastres=1 pound.

The pound is the monetary unit and is equal to $4 94 8-10.

**Japan.**

100 sen=1 yen.

The yen is the monetary unit and is equal to 49 8-10 cents.

**Belgium and Switzerland**

use the same unit as France.

For a complete list of foreign coins and their value on July 1, 1913, see below.

## VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS, JULY 1, 1913.

| Countries. | Standard. | Monetary unit. | Value in terms of U.S. gold dollar. | Coins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentine Republic.. | Gold.. | Peso..... | $0.965 | Gold: argentine ($4.824) and ½ argentine. Silver: peso and parts. |
| Austria-Hungary ... | Gold.. | Crown..... | .203 | [1]Gold: 20 crowns ($4.052); 10 crowns ($2.026). Silver: 1 and 5 crowns. |
| Belgium ..... | Gold.. | Franc..... | .193 | Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs. |
| Bolivia ..... | Gold.. | Boliviano.... | .389 | Boliviano and divisions. |
| Brazil ..... | Gold.. | Milreis..... | .546 | Gold: 5, 10 and 20 milreis. Silver: ½, 1 and 2 milreis. |
| British N. A. (except Newfoundland) ... | Gold.. | Dollar..... | 1.000 | |
| British Honduras ... | Gold.. | Dollar..... | 1.000 | |
| Central America— Costa Rica..... | Gold.. | Colon..... | .465 | Gold: 2, 5, 10 and 20 colons ($9.307). Silver: 5, 10, 25 and 50 centimos. |
| British Honduras.. | Gold.. | Dollar..... | 1.000 | |
| Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador.... | Silver. | Peso..... | .436 | Silver: peso and divisions. |
| Chili ..... | Gold.. | Peso..... | .365 | Gold: escudo ($1.825), doubloon ($3.650), and condor ($7.300). Silver: peso and divisions. |
| [2]China ..... | Silver. | Tael..... | —— | |
| Colombia ..... | Gold.. | Dollar..... | 1.000 | Gold: Condor ($9.647) and double condor. Silver: peso. |
| Denmark ..... | Gold.. | Crown..... | .268 | Gold: 10 and 20 crowns. |
| Ecuador ..... | Gold.. | Sucre..... | .487 | Gold: 10 sucres ($4.8665). Silver: Sucre and divisions. |
| Egypt ..... | Gold.. | Pound..... | 4.943 | Gold: pound (100 piastres), 5, 10, 20 and 50 piastres. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 piastres. |
| Finland ..... | Gold.. | Mark..... | .193 | Gold: 20 marks ($3.858), 10 marks ($1.93). |
| France ..... | Gold.. | Franc..... | .193 | Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs. |
| German Empire..... | Gold.. | Mark..... | .238 | Gold: 5, 10 and 20 marks. |
| Great Britain..... | Gold.. | Pd. sterling.. | 4.866½ | Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sovereign. |
| Greece ..... | Gold.. | Drachma.... | .193 | Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas. |
| Hayti ..... | Gold.. | Gourde..... | .965 | Gold: 1, 2, 5 and 10 gourdes. Silver: gourde and divisions. |
| India ..... | Gold.. | [3]Pd. sterling. | 4.866½ | Gold: sovereign (pound sterling). Silver: rupee and divisions. |
| Italy ..... | Gold.. | Lira..... | .193 | Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 liras. Silver: 5 liras. |
| Japan ..... | Gold.. | Yen..... | .498 | Gold: 5, 10 and 20 yen. Silver: 10, 20 and 50 sen. |
| Liberia ..... | Gold.. | Dollar..... | 1.000 | |
| Mexico ..... | Gold.. | [4]Peso..... | .498 | Gold: 5 and 10 pesos. 20 dollars. Silver: [5]dollar (or peso) and divisions. |
| Netherlands ..... | Gold.. | Florin..... | .402 | Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1 and 2½ florins. |
| Newfoundland ..... | Gold.. | Dollar..... | 1.014 | Gold: 2 dollars ($2.027). |
| Norway ..... | Gold.. | Crown..... | .268 | Gold: 10 and 20 crowns. |
| Panama ..... | Gold.. | Balboa..... | 1.000 | Gold: 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 balboas. Silver: peso and divisions. |
| Persia ..... | Gold.. | [6]Kran..... | .1704 | |
| Peru ..... | Gold.. | Sol..... | .48665 | Gold: libra ($4.8665). Silver: sol and divisions. |

Forty years ago the average age of marriage in England was 25.8 for men and 24.4 for women. In the period 1901 to 1905 the average was 26.9 and 25.4, respectively.

| Countries. | Standard. | Monetary unit. | Value in terms of U.S. gold dollar. | Coins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philippine Islands | Gold | Peso | .500 | Silver peso: 50, 20 and 10 centavos |
| Portugal | Gold | Milreis | 1.080 | Gold: 1, 2, 5 and 10 milreis. |
| Rumania | Gold | Leu | .193 | |
| Russia | Gold | Ruble | .515 | Gold: 5, 7½, 10 and 15 rubles. Silver: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 and 100 copecks. |
| Santo Domingo | Gold | Dollar | 1.000 | |
| Spain | Gold | Peseta | .193 | Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas. |
| Sweden | Gold | Crown | .268 | Gold: 10 and 20 crowns. |
| Switzerland | Gold | Franc | .193 | Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs. |
| Turkey | Gold | Piastre | .044 | Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, 500 piastres. |
| Uruguay | Gold | Peso | 1.034 | Gold: peso. Silver: peso and parts. |
| Venezuela | Gold | Bolivar | .193 | Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars. |

The coins of silver standard countries are valued by their pure silver contents, at the average market price of silver for the three months preceding July 1, 1913. [1]Under former system—Gold, 4 florins ($0.929), 8 florins ($3.858), ducat ($2.287), 4 ducats ($9.139). Silver: 1 and 2 florins. [2]Amoy, .715; Canton, .713; Chefoo, .683; Chin Kiang, .698; Fuchau, .661; Haikwan (customs), .727; Hankow, .669; Kiaochou, .712; Nanking, .707; Niuchwang, .670; Ningpo, .687; Peking, .697; Shanghai, .653; Swatow, .660; Taksu, .719; Tien-Tsin, .712. Dollar: Hongkong, .470; British, .470; Mexican, .473. [3]The sovereign is the standard coin of India, but rupee ($0.3244 1-3) is the money of account, current at 15 to the sovereign. [4]Seventy-five centigrams fine gold. [5]Value in Mexico, $0.498. [6]The exchange value of the silver kran is approximately $0.0896.

## INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE VALUES OF COINS.

**Showing equivalents of one nation's coins with the coins of other nations.**

**Austria.**—Crown=100 Hellers=40 Egyptian piastres=1.06 French francs=85 German pfennigs=10 English pence=1.06 Italian liras=187 Portuguese reis=26 1-3 Russian kopeks=1.06 Spanish pesetas=4.28 Turkish piastres=20.3 United States cents.

**Egypt.**—Sequin=100 piastres=25 Austrian hellers=26 French centimes=21 German pfennigs=2¼ pence=26 Italian liras=46 Portuguese reis=6 Russian kopeks=26 Spanish centimos=1.06 Turkish piastres=5 United States cents.

**France.**—Franc=100 centimes=94 Austrian hellers=38 Egyptian piastres=80 German pfennigs=9½ English pence=1 Italian lira=176 Portuguese reis=46 Russian kopeks=1 Spanish peseta=4.18 Turkish piastres=19.3 United States cents.

**Germany.**—Mark=100 pfennigs=1.18 Austrian crowns=47 Egyptian piastres=1 25 French francs=1 English shilling=1.25 Italian liras=220 Portuguese reis=31 Russian kopeks=1.25 Spanish pesetas=5.22 Turkish piastres=23.8 United States cents.

**Great Britain.**—Pound sterling=20 shillings=12 pence=24 Austrian crowns=25½ French francs=20.4 German marks=25½ Italian liras=4.493 Portuguese milreis=6.30 Russian rubles=25½ Spanish pesetas=113½ Turkish piastres=4.86½ United States dollars.

**Italy.**—Lira=100 centesimi, is of the same value as the French franc.

**Portugal.**—Milreis=1.000 reis=5.34 Austrian crowns=2.16 Egyptian sequins=5.67½ French francs=4.54 German marks=4 shillings 5½ pence English=5.76½ Italian liras=1.40 Russian rubles=5.67½ Spanish pesetas=25.9 Turkish piastres=$1 08 United States.

**Russia.**—Ruble=100 kopeks=3.8[illegible] Austrian crowns=1 54 Egyptian sequins=4 French francs=2.16 German marks=3 shillings 2 pence English=4 Italian liras=713½ Portuguese reis=4 Spanish pesetas=18 Turkish piastres=51½ United States cents.

**Spain.**—Peseta=100 centimos=94 Austrian hellers=38 Egyptian piasters=1 French franc=80 German pfennigs=9½ English pence=1 Italian lira=176 Portuguese reis=25 Russian kopeks=4.18 Turkish piastres=19.3 United States cents.

**Turkey.**—Piastre=40 para=21 Austrian hellers=9 Egyptian piastres=22½ French centimes=18 German pfennigs=2½ English pence=22½ Italian centesimi=39 13-20 Portuguese reis=5½ Russian kopeks=12½ Spanish centimos=4.4 United States cents.

Note.—Foreign money is subject to fluctuations of the exchange.

## JAPANESE CURRENCY.

The coins now chiefly used in Japan are copper, nickel, silver and gold, but in the country districts it is still possible to find brass coins of less than mill value. The copper pieces are ½ sen, 1 sen and 2 sen. The 5-sen piece is the only nickel coin. The silver pieces are 5 sen, 10 sen, 20 sen, 50 sen and 1 yen, and the gold coins are 5 yen, 10 yen and 20 yen. There are also paper bills of 1 yen and upward. One yen is $0.4985 and 1 sen equals ½ cent. An American dollar equals 2.006 yen and an American cent equals 0.02 yen. In 1897 the Japanese adopted the gold standard, so that change fluctuations with the Occident are slight.

**Imports of bananas into the United States increased in value from $6,550,000 1901 to $12,433,000 in 1910.**

## SIMPLE INTEREST AT VARIOUS RATES.

| Capital in dollars, marks, francs, crowns, etc. | 3 Pr. Ct. | | 3½ Pr. Ct. | | 4 Pr. Ct. | | 4½ Pr. Ct. | | 5 Pr. Ct. | | 6 Pr. Ct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Per year. | Per month | Per year. | Per month | Per year. | Per month | Per year. | Per month | Per year. | Per month | Per year. | Per month |
| 1 | 0.03 | ..... | 0.035 | ..... | 0.04 | ..... | 0.045 | ..... | 0.05 | ..... | 0.06 | ..... |
| 2 | 0.06 | ..... | 0.070 | ..... | 0.08 | ..... | 0.09 | ..... | 0.10 | ..... | 0.12 | 0.010 |
| 3 | 0.09 | ..... | 0.105 | ..... | 0.12 | 0.01 | 0.135 | 0.011 | 0.15 | 0.012 | 0.18 | 0.015 |
| 4 | 0.12 | ..... | 0.140 | 0.011 | 0.16 | 0.013 | 0.18 | 0.015 | 0.20 | 0.017 | 0.24 | 0.020 |
| 5 | 0.15 | ..... | 0.175 | 0.014 | 0.20 | 0.016 | 0.225 | 0.018 | 0.25 | 0.020 | 0.30 | 0.025 |
| 6 | 0.18 | ..... | 0.210 | 0.017 | 0.24 | 0.02 | 0.27 | 0.022 | 0.30 | 0.025 | 0.36 | 0.030 |
| 7 | 0.21 | ..... | 0.245 | 0.020 | 0.28 | 0.023 | 0.315 | 0.026 | 0.35 | 0.029 | 0.42 | 0.035 |
| 8 | 0.24 | 0.02 | 0.280 | 0.023 | 0.32 | 0.026 | 0.36 | 0.030 | 0.40 | 0.033 | 0.48 | 0.040 |
| 9 | 0.27 | 0.02 | 0.315 | 0.026 | 0.36 | 0.03 | 0.405 | 0.033 | 0.45 | 0.037 | 0.54 | 0.045 |
| 10 | 0.30 | 0.02 | 0.350 | 0.03 | 0.40 | 0.033 | 0.45 | 0.037 | 0.50 | 0.041 | 0.60 | 0.050 |
| 20 | 0.60 | 0.05 | 0.70 | 0.058 | 0.80 | 0.066 | 0.90 | 0.075 | 1.00 | 0.08 | 1.20 | 0.10 |
| 30 | 0.90 | 0.07 | 1.05 | 0.087 | 1.20 | 0.10 | 1.35 | 0.11 | 1.50 | 0.12 | 1.80 | 0.15 |
| 40 | 1.20 | 0.10 | 1.40 | 0.12 | 1.60 | 0.13 | 1.80 | 0.15 | 2.00 | 0.16 | 2.40 | 0.20 |
| 50 | 1.50 | 0.12 | 1.75 | 0.14 | 2.00 | 0.16 | 2.25 | 0.18 | 2.50 | 0.20 | 3.00 | 0.25 |
| 60 | 1.80 | 0.15 | 2.10 | 0.17 | 2.40 | 0.20 | 2.70 | 0.22 | 3.00 | 0.25 | 3.60 | 0.30 |
| 70 | 2.10 | 0.17 | 2.45 | 0.20 | 2.80 | 0.23 | 3.15 | 0.26 | 3.50 | 0.29 | 4.20 | 0.35 |
| 80 | 2.40 | 0.20 | 2.80 | 0.23 | 3.20 | 0.26 | 3.60 | 0.30 | 4.00 | 0.33 | 4.80 | 0.40 |
| 90 | 2.70 | 0.22 | 3.15 | 0.26 | 3.60 | 0.30 | 4.05 | 0.33 | 4.50 | 0.37 | 5.40 | 0.45 |
| 100 | 3.00 | 0.25 | 3.50 | 0.29 | 4.00 | 0.33 | 4.50 | 0.37 | 5.00 | 0.41 | 6.00 | 0.50 |

## SAVINGS BANK COMPOUND INTEREST TABLE.

**One dollar, from one year to fifteen years, with compound interest added semi-annually, at different rates.**

| Time. | 3 Per Ct. | 4 Per Ct. | 5 Per Ct. | 6 Per Ct. | 7 Per Ct. | 8 Per Ct. | 9 Per Ct. | 10 Per Ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ½ year | $1 01 | $1 02 | $1 02 | $1 03 | $1 03 | $1 04 | $1 04 | $1 05 |
| 1 year | 1 03 | 1 04 | 1 05 | 1 06 | 1 07 | 1 08 | 1 09 | 1 10 |
| 1½ years | 1 04 | 1 06 | 1 07 | 1 09 | 1 10 | 1 12 | 1 14 | 1 15 |
| 2 years | 1 06 | 1 08 | 1 10 | 1 12 | 1 14 | 1 16 | 1 19 | 1 21 |
| 2½ years | 1 07 | 1 10 | 1 12 | 1 15 | 1 18 | 1 21 | 1 24 | 1 27 |
| 3 years | 1 09 | 1 12 | 1 15 | 1 19 | 1 22 | 1 26 | 1 30 | 1 34 |
| 3½ years | 1 10 | 1 14 | 1 18 | 1 22 | 1 27 | 1 31 | 1 36 | 1 40 |
| 4 years | 1 12 | 1 17 | 1 21 | 1 26 | 1 31 | 1 36 | 1 42 | 1 47 |
| 4½ years | 1 14 | 1 19 | 1 24 | 1 30 | 1 36 | 1 42 | 1 48 | 1 55 |
| 5 years | 1 16 | 1 21 | 1 28 | 1 34 | 1 41 | 1 48 | 1 55 | 1 62 |
| 5½ years | 1 17 | 1 24 | 1 31 | 1 38 | 1 45 | 1 53 | 1 62 | 1 71 |
| 6 years | 1 19 | 1 26 | 1 34 | 1 42 | 1 51 | 1 60 | 1 69 | 1 79 |
| 6½ years | 1 21 | 1 29 | 1 37 | 1 46 | 1 56 | 1 66 | 1 77 | 1 88 |
| 7 years | 1 23 | 1 31 | 1 41 | 1 51 | 1 61 | 1 72 | 1 85 | 1 97 |
| 7½ years | 1 24 | 1 34 | 1 44 | 1 55 | 1 67 | 1 80 | 1 93 | 2 07 |
| 8 years | 1 26 | 1 37 | 1 48 | 1 60 | 1 73 | 1 87 | 2 02 | 2 18 |
| 8½ years | 1 28 | 1 39 | 1 52 | 1 65 | 1 79 | 1 94 | 2 11 | 2 29 |
| 9 years | 1 30 | 1 42 | 1 55 | 1 70 | 1 85 | 2 02 | 2 20 | 2 40 |
| 9½ years | 1 32 | 1 45 | 1 59 | 1 75 | 1 92 | 2 10 | 2 30 | 2 52 |
| 10 years | 1 34 | 1 48 | 1 63 | 1 80 | 1 98 | 2 19 | 2 41 | 2 65 |
| 11 years | 1 38 | 1 54 | 1 72 | 1 91 | 2 13 | 2 36 | 2 63 | 2 92 |
| 12 years | 1 42 | 1 60 | 1 80 | 2 03 | 2 28 | 2 56 | 2 87 | 3 22 |
| 13 years | 1 47 | 1 67 | 1 90 | 2 15 | 2 44 | 2 77 | 3 14 | 3 55 |
| 14 years | 1 51 | 1 73 | 1 99 | 2 28 | 2 62 | 2 99 | 3 42 | 3 63 |
| 15 years | 1 56 | 1 80 | 2 09 | 2 42 | 2 80 | 3 24 | 3 74 | 4 32 |

## THE SUM OF MONEY THAT MUST BE INVESTED, ANNUALLY, AT COMPOUND INTEREST, TO AMOUNT TO $1,000 IN A DEFINITE NUMBER OF YEARS.

| Length of Time Invested. | At 4 Per Ct. | At 4½ Per Ct. | At 5 Per Ct. | At 6 Per Ct. | At 7 Per Ct. | At 8 Per Ct. | Amounts to |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 years | $80 09 | $77 88 | $75 72 | $71 57 | $67 64 | $63 92 | $1,000 00 |
| 15 years | 48 02 | 46 04 | 44 14 | 40 53 | 37 19 | 34 10 | 1,000 00 |
| 20 years | 32 29 | 30 50 | 28 80 | 25 65 | 22 80 | 20 22 | 1,000 00 |
| 25 years | 23 09 | 21 47 | 19 96 | 17 20 | 14 78 | 12 67 | 1,000 00 |
| 30 years | 17 14 | 15 69 | 14 34 | 11 93 | 9 89 | 8 17 | 1,000 00 |
| 35 years | 13 06 | 11 74 | 10 55 | 8 47 | 9 76 | 5 87 | 1,000 00 |

**Explanation.**—How much must be invested every year, at 4½ per cent compound interest, so that the proceeds will amount to $1,000 in twenty-five years? Look under the heading "4½ per cent," at the right of twenty-five years, and you find $21 47, the answer, etc., etc.

**Russia, Finland, Sweden and Norway together possess 583,000,000 acres of forests, 78 per cent of the total forest area of Europe.**

## TIME AT WHICH MONEY DOUBLES AT INTEREST.

| Rate. Per Ct. | Simple interest. | Compound interest. | Rate. Per Ct. | Simple interest. | Compound interest. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2..... | 50 yrs..... | 35 yrs. 1 day | 5..... | 20 yrs..... | 15 yrs. 75 days |
| 2½..... | 40 yrs..... | 28 yrs. 26 days | 6..... | 16 yrs. 8 mos.... | 11 yrs. 327 days |
| 3..... | 33 yrs. 4 mos.... | 23 yrs. 164 days | 7..... | 14 yrs. 104 days. | 10 yrs. 89 days |
| 3½..... | 28 yrs. 208 days. | 20 yrs. 54 days | 8..... | 12½ yrs..... | 9 yrs. 2 days |
| 4..... | 25 years..... | 17 yrs. 246 days | 9..... | 11 yrs. 40 days.. | 8 yrs. 16 days |
| 4½.... | 22 yrs. 81 days.. | 15 yrs. 278 days | 10..... | 10 yrs..... | 7 yrs. 100 days |

## MONTHLY WAGES COMPUTED ON A DAY BASIS FOR FRACTIONS OF THE MONTH.

### For months with 31 days.

| Days. | $10 | $11 | $12 | $13 | $14 | $1 | $16 | $17 | $18 | $19 | $20 | $25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1... | $0 32 | $0 35 | $0 39 | $0 42 | $0 45 | $0 48 | $0 52 | $0 55 | $0 58 | $0 61 | $0 65 | $0 81 |
| 2... | 65 | 71 | 77 | 84 | 90 | 97 | 1 03 | 1 10 | 1 16 | 1 23 | 1 29 | 1 61 |
| 3... | 97 | 1 06 | 1 16 | 1 26 | 1 35 | 1 45 | 1 55 | 1 65 | 1 74 | 1 84 | 1 94 | 2 42 |
| 4... | 1 29 | 1 42 | 1 55 | 1 68 | 1 81 | 1 94 | 2 06 | 2 19 | 2 32 | 2 45 | 2 58 | 3 23 |
| 5... | 1 61 | 1 77 | 1 94 | 2 10 | 2 26 | 2 42 | 2 58 | 2 74 | 2 90 | 3 06 | 3 23 | 4 03 |
| 6... | 1 94 | 2 13 | 2 32 | 2 52 | 2 71 | 2 90 | 3 10 | 3 29 | 3 48 | 3 68 | 3 87 | 4 84 |
| 7... | 2 26 | 2 48 | 2 71 | 2 94 | 3 16 | 3 39 | 3 61 | 3 84 | 4 06 | 4 29 | 4 52 | 5 65 |
| 8... | 2 58 | 2 84 | 3 10 | 3 35 | 3 61 | 3 87 | 4 13 | 4 39 | 4 65 | 4 90 | 5 16 | 6 45 |
| 9... | 2 90 | 3 19 | 3 48 | 3 77 | 4 06 | 4 35 | 4 65 | 4 94 | 5 23 | 5 52 | 5 81 | 7 26 |
| 10... | 3 23 | 3 55 | 3 87 | 4 19 | 4 52 | 4 84 | 5 16 | 5 48 | 5 81 | 6 13 | 6 45 | 8 06 |
| 11... | 3 55 | 3 90 | 4 26 | 4 61 | 4 97 | 5 32 | 5 68 | 6 03 | 6 39 | 6 74 | 7 10 | 8 87 |
| 12... | 3 87 | 4 26 | 4 64 | 5 03 | 5 42 | 5 81 | 6 19 | 6 58 | 6 97 | 7 35 | 7 74 | 9 68 |
| 13... | 4 19 | 4 61 | 5 03 | 5 45 | 5 87 | 6 29 | 6 71 | 7 13 | 7 55 | 7 97 | 8 39 | 10 48 |
| 14... | 4 52 | 4 97 | 5 42 | 5 87 | 6 32 | 6 77 | 7 23 | 7 68 | 8 13 | 8 58 | 9 03 | 11 29 |
| 15... | 4 84 | 5 32 | 5 81 | 6 29 | 6 77 | 7 26 | 7 74 | 8 23 | 8 71 | 9 19 | 9 68 | 12 10 |
| 20... | 6 45 | 7 10 | 7 74 | 8 39 | 9 03 | 9 68 | 10 32 | 10 97 | 11 61 | 12 26 | 12 90 | 16 13 |
| 25... | 8 06 | 8 87 | 9 68 | 10 48 | 11 29 | 12 10 | 12 90 | 13 71 | 14 52 | 15 32 | 16 13 | 20 16 |
| 30... | 9 68 | 10 64 | 11 61 | 12 58 | 13 53 | 14 52 | 15 48 | 16 45 | 17 42 | 18 39 | 19 35 | 24 19 |

### For months with 30 days.

| Days. | $10 | $11 | $12 | $13 | $14 | $15 | $16 | $17 | $18 | $19 | $20 | $25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1... | $0 33 | $0 37 | $0 40 | $0 43 | $0 47 | $0 50 | $0 53 | $0 57 | $0 60 | $0 63 | $0 67 | $0 83 |
| 2... | 67 | 73 | 80 | 87 | 93 | 1 00 | 1 07 | 1 13 | 1 20 | 1 27 | 1 33 | 1 67 |
| 3... | 1 00 | 1 10 | 1 20 | 1 30 | 1 40 | 1 50 | 1 60 | 1 70 | 1 80 | 1 90 | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| 4... | 1 33 | 1 47 | 1 60 | 1 73 | 1 87 | 2 00 | 2 13 | 2 27 | 2 40 | 2 53 | 2 67 | 3 33 |
| 5... | 1 67 | 1 83 | 2 00 | 2 17 | 2 33 | 2 50 | 2 67 | 2 83 | 3 00 | 3 17 | 3 33 | 4 17 |
| 6... | 2 00 | 2 20 | 2 40 | 2 60 | 2 80 | 3 00 | 3 20 | 3 40 | 3 60 | 3 80 | 4 00 | 5 00 |
| 7... | 2 33 | 2 57 | 2 80 | 3 03 | 3 27 | 3 50 | 3 73 | 3 97 | 4 20 | 4 43 | 4 67 | 5 83 |
| 8... | 2 67 | 2 93 | 3 20 | 3 47 | 3 73 | 4 00 | 4 27 | 4 53 | 4 80 | 5 07 | 5 33 | 6 67 |
| 9... | 3 00 | 3 30 | 3 60 | 3 90 | 4 20 | 4 50 | 4 80 | 5 10 | 5 40 | 5 70 | 6 00 | 7 50 |
| 10... | 3 33 | 3 67 | 4 00 | 4 33 | 4 67 | 5 00 | 5 33 | 5 67 | 6 00 | 6 33 | 6 67 | 8 33 |
| 11... | 3 67 | 4 03 | 4 40 | 4 77 | 5 13 | 5 50 | 5 87 | 6 23 | 6 60 | 6 97 | 7 33 | 7 17 |
| 12... | 4 00 | 4 40 | 4 80 | 5 20 | 5 60 | 6 00 | 6 40 | 6 80 | 7 20 | 7 60 | 8 00 | 10 00 |
| 13... | 4 33 | 4 77 | 5 20 | 5 63 | 6 07 | 6 50 | 6 93 | 7 37 | 7 80 | 8 23 | 8 67 | 10 83 |
| 14... | 4 67 | 5 13 | 5 60 | 6 07 | 6 53 | 7 00 | 7 47 | 7 93 | 8 40 | 8 87 | 9 33 | 11 67 |
| 15... | 5 00 | 5 50 | 6 00 | 6 50 | 7 00 | 7 50 | 8 00 | 8 50 | 9 00 | 9 50 | 10 00 | 12 50 |
| 20... | 6 67 | 7 33 | 8 00 | 8 67 | 9 33 | 10 00 | 10 67 | 11 33 | 12 00 | 12 67 | 13 33 | 16 67 |
| 25... | 8 33 | 9 17 | 10 00 | 10 83 | 11 67 | 12 50 | 13 33 | 14 17 | 15 00 | 15 83 | 16 67 | 21 83 |

### For February, with 28 Days.

| Days. | $10 | $11 | $12 | $13 | $14 | $15 | $16 | $17 | $18 | $19 | $20 | $25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1... | $0 36 | $0 39 | $0 43 | $0 46 | $0 50 | $0 54 | $0 57 | $0 61 | $0 64 | $0 68 | $0 71 | $0 89 |
| 2... | 71 | 79 | 86 | 93 | 1 00 | 1 07 | 1 14 | 1 21 | 1 29 | 1 36 | 1 42 | 1 79 |
| 3... | 1 07 | 1 18 | 1 29 | 1 39 | 1 50 | 1 61 | 1 71 | 1 82 | 1 93 | 2 04 | 2 14 | 2 67 |
| 4... | 1 43 | 1 57 | 1 71 | 1 86 | 2 00 | 2 14 | 2 29 | 2 43 | 2 57 | 2 71 | 2 86 | 3 57 |
| 5... | 1 79 | 1 96 | 2 14 | 2 32 | 2 50 | 2 68 | 2 86 | 3 04 | 3 21 | 3 39 | 3 57 | 4 46 |
| 6... | 2 14 | 2 36 | 2 57 | 2 79 | 3 00 | 3 21 | 3 43 | 3 66 | 3 86 | 4 07 | 4 29 | 5 36 |
| 7... | 2 50 | 2 75 | 3 00 | 3 25 | 3 50 | 3 75 | 4 00 | 4 25 | 4 50 | 4 75 | 5 00 | 6 25 |
| 8... | 2 86 | 3 14 | 3 43 | 3 71 | 4 00 | 4 29 | 4 57 | 4 86 | 5 14 | 5 43 | 5 71 | 7 14 |
| 9... | 3 21 | 3 54 | 3 86 | 4 18 | 4 50 | 4 82 | 5 14 | 5 46 | 5 79 | 6 11 | 6 43 | 8 04 |
| 10... | 3 57 | 3 93 | 4 29 | 4 64 | 5 00 | 5 36 | 5 71 | 6 07 | 6 43 | 6 79 | 7 14 | 8 93 |
| 11... | 3 93 | 4 32 | 4 72 | 5 11 | 5 50 | 5 89 | 6 29 | 6 68 | 7 07 | 7 46 | 7 86 | 9 82 |
| 12... | 4 29 | 4 71 | 5 14 | 5 57 | 6 00 | 6 43 | 6 86 | 7 29 | 7 71 | 8 14 | 8 57 | 10 71 |
| 13... | 4 64 | 5 11 | 5 57 | 6 04 | 6 50 | 6 96 | 7 43 | 7 89 | 8 36 | 8 82 | 9 29 | 11 61 |
| 14... | 5 00 | 5 50 | 6 00 | 6 50 | 7 00 | 7 50 | 8 00 | 8 50 | 9 00 | 9 50 | 10 00 | 12 50 |
| 15... | 5 36 | 5 89 | 6 43 | 6 96 | 7 50 | 8 04 | 8 57 | 9 11 | 9 64 | 10 18 | 10 71 | 13 39 |
| 20... | 7 14 | 7 86 | 8 57 | 9 29 | 10 00 | 10 71 | 11 43 | 12 14 | 12 86 | 13 57 | 14 29 | 17 86 |
| 25... | 8 93 | 9 82 | 10 71 | 11 61 | 12 50 | 13 39 | 14 29 | 15 18 | 15 97 | 16 96 | 17 86 | 22 32 |

The forests of the world cover 3,800,410,830 acres, of which 750,000,000 are in Eur and 652,000,000 are in the United States and Alaska.

# LONGEVITY CALCULATIONS.

According to Buffon, the life of man "can" last six times as long as it takes him to become fully developed; according to Bacon and Hufland, eight times as long. Now, since man is not considered in the anatomical sense completely mature before the twenty-fifth year of age his life, according to the last named two authorities, "could" last two hundred years. But, as a matter of fact, there is no record whatever of such long lives. Among the extraordinary cases of longevity on record and well attested is that of the Englishman Thomas Parr, who lived happily in Shropshire to the age of 152. The celebrated Harvey, who dissected him after death, found his body in excellent condition, and stated that had it not been for his intemperance he might have lived much longer. A census taken under Emperor Vespasian showed in the relatively small territory of Italy alone eighty persons over one hundred years old, and among these two who had reached the age of 140. The census of the United States for 1890 shows 3,981 centenarians and that for 1900 3,504 (males, 1,271; females, 2,233). These figures have only a dubious value, not merely because the vanity of old people in general causes them to claim their age much higher than it really is, but for the fact that the majority of these centenarians are ignorant persons (2,553 negroes, 111 Indians and 3 Mongolians), whose statements as to their age cannot be relied upon.

It has been calculated that of 1,000,000 men and women who have passed the age of 30 about one-half live to the age of 63, one-fourth to the age of 76, every tenth to the age of 83 and every hundredth to the age of 97 years. Of 1,000,000 only 100 attain the age of 100, 2 the age of 104, and to find a person only one year older 2,000,000 births have to occur; but only among 10,000,000 human beings one grows 106 years old.

The following tables show the expectation of life from various ages and the percentage living to the end of certain periods:

**American Experience Expectation of Life.**

According to the American Experience Table of Mortality.

| Age. | No. of years expectation of life. | No. dying of each 1,000 annually. | Age. | No. of years expectation of life. | No. dying of each 1,000 annually. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 42.20 | 7.81 | 58 | 15.39 | 22.94 |
| 21 | 41.53 | 7.85 | 59 | 14.74 | 24.79 |
| 22 | 40.85 | 7.90 | 60 | 14.09 | 26.69 |
| 23 | 40.17 | 7.95 | 61 | 13.47 | 28.88 |
| 24 | 39.49 | 8.01 | 62 | 12.86 | 31.29 |
| 25 | 38.81 | 8.07 | 63 | 12.26 | 33.94 |
| 26 | 38.11 | 8.13 | 64 | 11.67 | 36.87 |
| 27 | 37.43 | 8.19 | 65 | 11.10 | 40.13 |
| 28 | 36.73 | 8.27 | 66 | 10.54 | 43.71 |
| 29 | 36.03 | 8.34 | 67 | 10.00 | 47.65 |
| 30 | 35.33 | 8.42 | 68 | 9.47 | 52.00 |
| 31 | 34.62 | 8.51 | 69 | 8.97 | 56.76 |
| 32 | 33.92 | 8.61 | 70 | 8.48 | 61.99 |
| 33 | 33.21 | 8.71 | 71 | 8.00 | 67.66 |
| 34 | 32.50 | 8.83 | 72 | 7.55 | 73.73 |
| 35 | 31.78 | 8.95 | 73 | 7.11 | 80.18 |
| 36 | 31.07 | 9.09 | 74 | 6.68 | 87.03 |
| 37 | 30.35 | 9.24 | 75 | 6.27 | 94.37 |
| 38 | 29.62 | 9.41 | 76 | 5.88 | 102.31 |
| 39 | 28.90 | 9.59 | 77 | 5.49 | 111.06 |
| 40 | 28.18 | 9.79 | 78 | 5.11 | 120.83 |
| 41 | 27.45 | 10.01 | 79 | 4.74 | 131.73 |
| 42 | 26.72 | 10.25 | 80 | 4.39 | 144.47 |
| 43 | 25.99 | 10.52 | 81 | 4.05 | 158.60 |
| 44 | 25.27 | 10.82 | 82 | 3.71 | 174.30 |
| 45 | 24.54 | 11.17 | 83 | 3.39 | 191.56 |
| 46 | 23.80 | 11.56 | 84 | 3.08 | 211.36 |
| 47 | 23.08 | 12.00 | 85 | 2.77 | 235.55 |
| 48 | 22.36 | 12.52 | 86 | 2.47 | 265.68 |
| 49 | 21.63 | 13.10 | 87 | 2.18 | 303.02 |
| 50 | 20.91 | 13.78 | 88 | 1.91 | 346.69 |
| 51 | 20.20 | 14.54 | 89 | 1.66 | 395.86 |
| 52 | 19.49 | 15.39 | 90 | 1.42 | 454.54 |
| 53 | 18.79 | 16.34 | 91 | 1.19 | 532.46 |
| 54 | 18.09 | 17.40 | 92 | .98 | 634.25 |
| 55 | 17.40 | 18.58 | 93 | .80 | 734.17 |
| 56 | 16.72 | 19.88 | 94 | .64 | 857.14 |
| 57 | 16.05 | 21.33 | 95 | .50 | 1,000.00 |

The highest point in the United States east of the Mississippi River is Mount Mitchell, N. C., which has an elevation of 6,711 feet.

**Per Cent Living at End of Period.**

Per cent that live to the end of a term of years, according to the American Experience Table of Mortality.

| Age. | End of 10 years. | End of 15 years. | End of 20 years. | End of 25 years. | End of 30 years. | End of 35 years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | 91.90 | 87.78 | 83.83 | 78.40 | 72.52 | 65.05 |
| 26 | 91.82 | 87.57 | 83.05 | 77.95 | 71.75 | 63.80 |
| 27 | 91.78 | 87.41 | 82.76 | 77.45 | 70.90 | 62.49 |
| 28 | 91.63 | 87.23 | 82.45 | 76.89 | 69.96 | 61.04 |
| 29 | 91.53 | 87.03 | 82.09 | 76.26 | 68.92 | 59.46 |
| 30 | 91.41 | 86.81 | 81.70 | 75.57 | 67.79 | 57.75 |
| 31 | 91.29 | 86.57 | 81.26 | 74.79 | 66.54 | 55.90 |
| 32 | 91.15 | 86.31 | 80.76 | 73.96 | 65.17 | 53.92 |
| 33 | 91.00 | 86.01 | 80.21 | 72.98 | 63.68 | 51.79 |
| 34 | 90.83 | 85.68 | 79.59 | 71.94 | 62.06 | 49.53 |
| 35 | 90.65 | 85.31 | 78.91 | 70.78 | 60.30 | 47.14 |
| 36 | 90.45 | 84.90 | 78.14 | 69.52 | 58.41 | 44.61 |
| 37 | 90.22 | 84.43 | 77.29 | 68.18 | 56.37 | 41.98 |
| 38 | 89.97 | 83.90 | 76.34 | 66.61 | 54.18 | 39.24 |
| 39 | 89.69 | 83.32 | 75.30 | 64.96 | 51.85 | 36.44 |
| 40 | 89.37 | 82.66 | 74.15 | 63.17 | 49.38 | 33.59 |
| 41 | 89.01 | 81.93 | 72.89 | 61.24 | 46.78 | 30.72 |
| 42 | 88.60 | 81.11 | 71.50 | 59.15 | 44.05 | 27.86 |
| 43 | 88.14 | 80.20 | 69.98 | 56.92 | 41.23 | 25.01 |
| 44 | 87.63 | 79.20 | 68.32 | 54.53 | 38.32 | 22.23 |
| 45 | 87.04 | 78.08 | 66.52 | 52.00 | 35.37 | 19.51 |
| 46 | 86.39 | 77.86 | 64.57 | 49.33 | 32.40 | 16.88 |
| 47 | 85.66 | 75.51 | 62.47 | 46.53 | 29.42 | 14.37 |
| 48 | 84.85 | 74.04 | 60.22 | 43.62 | 26.47 | 12.01 |
| 49 | 83.96 | 72.42 | 57.81 | 40.63 | 23.57 | 9.83 |
| 50 | 82.97 | 70.68 | 55.25 | 37.59 | 20.74 | 7.86 |
| 51 | 81.88 | 68.80 | 52.55 | 34.52 | 17.99 | — |
| 52 | 80.69 | 66.76 | 49.72 | 31.44 | 15.36 | — |
| 53 | 79.39 | 64.57 | 46.77 | 28.39 | 12.96 | — |
| 54 | 77.97 | 62.23 | 43.74 | 25.37 | 10.59 | — |
| 55 | 76.42 | 59.74 | 40.64 | 22.42 | 8.50 | — |
| 56 | 74.74 | 57.09 | — | — | — | — |
| 57 | 72.93 | 54.31 | — | — | — | — |
| 58 | 70.97 | 51.40 | — | — | — | — |
| 59 | 68.86 | 48.39 | — | — | — | — |
| 60 | 66.59 | 45.30 | — | — | — | — |

## RELATION BETWEEN DEATH AND BIRTH.

An examination of the proportion between the death rate and birth rate in the various countries goes to show that there exists a relation between death and birth. Indeed, a comparison of the respective statistical tables reveals the fact that all fluctuations in the rates of births and deaths proceed in parallel lines, that is, that every increase in the death rate is infallibly accompanied by an increase of births, and, vice versa, every decrease in the death rate is followed by a decrease of births, so that, despite a few exceptional fluctuations, the excess of births remains approximately the same, at least with regard to European countries, where this parallel course of death and birth lines has been established in the various nations by statistical figures. They prove, for instance, that in the countries with a small death rate, e. g., where it does not exceed 18 in 1,000 inhabitants, the birth rate, too, is smaller than with other nations. In England the proportion of death to birth is 16 to 23; in Scotland, 17 to 29; in Denmark and Norway, 15 to 29; in Sweden, 15 to 26; in Holland, 16 to 32; in Belgium, 17 to 28, and in Switzerland, 18 to 28. This shows a mean excess of births of 12 in 1,000.

It is interesting to observe how this average is also maintained by those countries whose death rate is higher, and which consequently also exhibit higher birth rates in order to keep up the normal excess. Thus Germany shows 20 deaths to 35 births; Austria, 24 to 36; Hungary, 26 to 37; Russia (1901), 32 to 42; Rumania, 25 to 39; Italy, 22 to 33; Spain, 26 to 35, and Portugal, 20 to 32. The historical comparison, too, shows the same parallelism in the rise and fall of the death and birth rates. In the years 1841-'50, for instance, England records 32.6 births against 22.4 deaths in 1,000 inhabitants; proportionately the number falls to 28.1 and 15.9 in the years 1901-'05. Germany in 1841-'50 counted in the average 25.8 deaths in 1,000 inhabitants against 36.1 births; in 1901-'05 the figures are 19.9 against 34.7. And similar are the proportions in Italy, Austria and Spain. In Ireland there are only 23 births against a death rate of 18 in 1,000. France occupies an exceptional position among the nations, recording only 21 births against 20 deaths, an excess of births of only 1 in 1,000.

Railway mileage of the world in 1909: Europe, 204,904; Asia, 61,800; Africa, 20,809; North America, 277,015; South America, 42,329; Australia, 18,849.

## PROPORTIONATE HEIGHT, WEIGHT AND CHEST MEASUREMENTS.

There are tables published as to the weight of man compared with height, ut they are purely averages, and not definite at that, for some men at, say, ve feet six inches, weigh more than others of the same height. On the weighing achines seen at public places a table is affixed giving the proportionate weight or various heights. The same applies to age. It may, however, be laid down hat an adult male, in good health, sixty-six inches in stature, ought to weigh ather more than 140 pounds avoirdupois, and for every inch above or below this eight five pounds should be added or subtracted. "Individuals may present a ride range of variation from this," says Dr. J. Adams Allen ("Medical Examiations for Life Insurance"), "but as a rule, 20 per cent, or one-fifth, is almost he maximum variation within the limits of health."

### Weight and Height Averages.

| Height. | Weight. | Medium chest. | 20 per cent above average weight. | 20 per cent below average weight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Should weigh | | | |
| feet 1 inch..... | 120 pounds | 34.06 inches | 144 pounds | 96 pounds |
| feet 2 inches..... | 125 pounds | 35.12 inches | 150 pounds | 100 pounds |
| feet 3 inches..... | 130 pounds | 35.70 inches | 156 pounds | 104 pounds |
| feet 4 inches..... | 135 pounds | 36.26 inches | 162 pounds | 108 pounds |
| feet 5 inches..... | 140 pounds | 36.83 inches | 168 pounds | 112 pounds |
| feet 6 inches..... | 142 pounds | 37.50 inches | 172 pounds | 114 pounds |
| feet 7 inches..... | 145 pounds | 38.16 inches | 174 pounds | 116 pounds |
| feet 8 inches..... | 148 pounds | 38.52 inches | 178 pounds | 118 pounds |
| feet 9 inches..... | 155 pounds | 39.10 inches | 186 pounds | 124 pounds |
| feet 10 inches..... | 160 pounds | 39.66 inches | 192 pounds | 128 pounds |
| feet 11 inches..... | 165 pounds | 40.23 inches | 198 pounds | 132 pounds |
| feet ..... | 170 pounds | 40.80 inches | 204 pounds | 136 pounds |

### TABLE OF HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS AT VARYING AGES.

**Light face figures are 20 per cent under and over the average.**

| Ages..... | 15-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-60 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 feet ..... | 96<br>120<br>144 | 100<br>125<br>150 | 102<br>128<br>154 | 105<br>131<br>157 | 106<br>133<br>160 | 107<br>134<br>161 | 107<br>134<br>161 | 107<br>134<br>161 |
| 5 feet 1 inch..... | 98<br>122<br>146 | 101<br>126<br>151 | 103<br>129<br>155 | 105<br>131<br>157 | 107<br>134<br>161 | 109<br>136<br>163 | 109<br>136<br>163 | 109<br>136<br>163 |
| 5 feet 2 inches..... | 99<br>124<br>149 | 102<br>128<br>154 | 105<br>131<br>157 | 106<br>133<br>160 | 109<br>136<br>163 | 110<br>138<br>166 | 110<br>138<br>166 | 110<br>138<br>166 |
| 5 feet 3 inches..... | 102<br>127<br>152 | 105<br>131<br>157 | 107<br>134<br>161 | 109<br>136<br>163 | 111<br>139<br>167 | 113<br>141<br>169 | 113<br>141<br>169 | 113<br>141<br>169 |
| 5 feet 4 inches..... | 105<br>131<br>157 | 108<br>135<br>162 | 110<br>138<br>166 | 112<br>140<br>168 | 114<br>143<br>172 | 115<br>144<br>173 | 116<br>145<br>174 | 116<br>145<br>174 |
| 5 feet 5 inches..... | 107<br>134<br>161 | 110<br>138<br>166 | 113<br>141<br>169 | 114<br>143<br>172 | 117<br>146<br>175 | 118<br>147<br>176 | 119<br>149<br>179 | 119<br>149<br>179 |
| 5 feet 6 inches..... | 110<br>138<br>166 | 114<br>142<br>170 | 116<br>145<br>174 | 118<br>147<br>176 | 120<br>150<br>180 | 121<br>151<br>181 | 122<br>153<br>184 | 122<br>153<br>184 |
| 5 feet 7 inches..... | 114<br>142<br>170 | 118<br>147<br>176 | 120<br>150<br>180 | 122<br>152<br>182 | 124<br>155<br>186 | 125<br>156<br>187 | 128<br>158<br>190 | 128<br>158<br>190 |
| 5 feet 8 inches..... | 117<br>146<br>175 | 121<br>151<br>181 | 123<br>154<br>185 | 126<br>157<br>188 | 128<br>160<br>192 | 129<br>161<br>193 | 130<br>163<br>196 | 130<br>163<br>196 |
| 5 feet 9 inches..... | 120<br>150<br>180 | 124<br>155<br>186 | 127<br>159<br>191 | 130<br>162<br>194 | 132<br>165<br>198 | 133<br>166<br>199 | 134<br>167<br>200 | 134<br>168<br>202 |
| 5 feet 10 inches..... | 123<br>154<br>185 | 127<br>159<br>191 | 131<br>164<br>197 | 134<br>167<br>200 | 136<br>170<br>204 | 137<br>171<br>205 | 138<br>172<br>206 | 138<br>172<br>206 |
| 5 feet 11 inches..... | 127<br>159<br>191 | 131<br>164<br>197 | 135<br>169<br>203 | 138<br>173<br>208 | 140<br>175<br>210 | 142<br>177<br>212 | 142<br>177<br>212 | 142<br>178<br>214 |
| 6 feet ..... | 132<br>165<br>198 | 136<br>170<br>204 | 140<br>175<br>210 | 143<br>179<br>215 | 144<br>180<br>216 | 146<br>183<br>220 | 146<br>182<br>218 | 146<br>183<br>220 |

The largest state in the Union is Texas, with an area of 265,780 square miles.

| Ages | 15-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 feet 1 inch | 136<br>170<br>204 | 142<br>177<br>212 | 145<br>181<br>217 | 148<br>185<br>222 | 149<br>186<br>223 | 151<br>189<br>227 | 150<br>188<br>226 | 151<br>189<br>227 |
| 6 feet 2 inches | 141<br>176<br>211 | 147<br>184<br>221 | 150<br>188<br>226 | 154<br>192<br>230 | 155<br>194<br>233 | 157<br>196<br>235 | 155<br>194<br>233 | 155<br>194<br>233 |
| 6 feet 3 inches | 145<br>181<br>217 | 152<br>190<br>228 | 156<br>195<br>234 | 160<br>200<br>240 | 162<br>203<br>244 | 163<br>204<br>245 | 161<br>201<br>241 | 158<br>198<br>238 |

## THE TEMPERATURE OF THE HUMAN BODY.

The temperature of the human body is measured usually by thermometers placed in the mouth, in the axilla, or in the rectum. Measurements made in this way show that in healthy human beings the normal temperature in the rectum is 98.96° F., in the axilla, 98.45° F., and in the mouth 98.36° F. The body temperature may thus be said to vary between 98.36° F. and 98.96° F.

The temperature of man shows also a distinct variation during the day, a diurnal rhythm. In general the lowest temperature is shown early in the morning; it rises slowly during the day, to reach its maximum in the evening, and falls again during the night; e. g., maximum of the evening (4 o'clock), 99.48° F.; maximum of the morning (9 to 11 o'clock), 99.07° F.; minimum of the evening (8 to 10 o'clock), 98.69° F.; minimum of the morning (5 to 7 o'clock), 97.36° F.

Newly born infants and young children have a somewhat higher temperature than adults. Also the temperature of aged people is slightly higher than in middle life. Muscular activity and meals produce a small rise in body temperature.

All abnormal temperatures denote a disease, but all diseases do not show an abnormal temperature. In typhoid fever the maximum temperature is seldom less than 103.28° F., more commonly 104 to 105.8° F.; when hyperpyretic, rarely above 106° F.; the temperature is fatal when it exceeds 107° or 108° F. for any length of time.

## MEAN TIME OF DIGESTION OF VARIOUS ARTICLES OF DIET.

One hour—Rice.

One and a half hours—Beaten eggs, barley water, roast game, baked apples and pears, fruit sauce, boiled salmon and trout, spinach, celery, asparagus, mashed peas and beans, oatmeal.

One and three-quarter hours—Cooked brains and sago.

Two hours—Boiled milk, raw eggs, boiled barley, roast ox liver, boiled green apples, boiled codfish.

Two and a quarter hours—Fresh uncooked milk, boiled turkey.

Two and a half hours—Roast turkey, roast goose, roast lamb, suckling pig, beans and lentils boiled in their husks.

Two and three-quarter hours—Pudding boiled tender, chicken fricasse, oysters.

Three hours—Soft boiled eggs, stewed mutton, raw ham, beefsteak, broiled perch, sole and turbot, cake.

Three and a half hours—Roast pork, salted butter, hard boiled eggs, old cheese, fresh sausage, corned beef, boiled potatoes, fresh wheaten bread, boiled white cabbage, boiled onions.

Four hours—Boiled and roast poultry, roast veal, roast mutton, dry bread with coffee.

Four and a half hours—Boiled tender mutton, fresh pickled meat and sauerkraut.

Five hours—Very hard boiled eggs, stone fruit, cherries, plums, raisins, almonds, nuts, mushrooms.

Six hours—Old pickled meat, fried lampreys and fat eel.

It is to be noted that an addition of must oil, fat and acids renders digestion more difficult, while an addition of salt, pepper, mustard, old cheese, radish, sugar and wine favors it considerably.

## NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FOODS.

The human body, especially as regards nutrition, has justly been compared to an engine. If a steam engine is to perform a certain amount of work it must be supplied with fuel, and the quantity of fuel must be in proportion to the work to be performed. In like manner man, to be able to act, requires fuel, which we call food, and, like the engine, the person who has to perform a greater amount of work will also require a greater supply of food. Besides, the human engine does not stop for a second in its work, for even in the profoundest sleep heart and lungs are uninterruptedly active. From this follows that as long as we live we are compelled to supply the body with ever new fuel.

Recent scientific investigations go to show that a healthy, vigorous person requires daily a quantity of food corresponding to a heating capacity of about

Seventy per cent of the gold in the possession of civilized man is in the form of coin.

three thousand calories. A calory, by the way, means in physics the quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water by one degree Celsius. Three thousand calories, therefore, represent a quantity sufficient to raise three thousand grams of water by one degree C., or one gram of water by 3,000 degrees C.

Besides water and salts we have three groups of nutritious food to subsist on, i. e., albuminates, fats and carbohydrates, (i. e., starch, flour, sugar). The caloricity of these substances has been established as follows: One gram of albumen equals 4.0 calories, 1 gram of fat equals 9.0 calories and 1 gram of carbohydrate equals 4.0 calories. With these figures it is easy to calculate how much of albumen, fats or carbohydrates a person must absorb daily in order to supply his body with the necessary number of calories from either of these substances. He will require about 3,000÷4=725 grams of albumen, or about the same quantity of hydrates, or but 3,000÷9=333 grams of fat. Now, it would be the greatest folly to try to live on either of these foods exclusively, as the stomach would not fail to revolt against such an attempt. Man requires mixed foods, and these should be so selected as to yield the necessary number of calories, a number which must necessarily vary according to the state of health of each individual and the amount of work he has to perform.

### Nutritive Value of Some Ordinary Foods in Calories.

(As given by Dr. Irving Fischer, of Yale University, in "The American Journal of Physiology.")

| Name of food and "portion," roughly estimated. | Weight containing 100 calories. | | Proteid. | Fat. | Carbohydrate. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ounce. | Gram. | | | | |
| Almonds, a dozen... | 0.53 | 15 | 13 | 77 | 10 | 100 |
| Apple pie, a third of a piece..... | 1.3 | 36 | 5 | 32 | 63 | 100 |
| Bacon, ordinary serving ..... | 0.53 | 15 | 6 | 94 | — | 100 |
| Banana, one large.. | 3.5 | 98 | 5 | 5 | 90 | 100 |
| Bread, a large slice. | 1.3 | 37 | 13 | 6 | 81 | 100 |
| Butter an ordinary pat ..... | 0.44 | 13 | 0.5 | 99.5 | — | 100 |
| Cheese, an ordinary piece ..... | 0.77 | 22 | 25 | 73 | 2 | 100 |
| Chicken, an ordinary serving.... | 3.2 | 90 | 79 | 21 | — | 100 |
| Cream, an ordinary serving ..... | 1.7 | 49 | 5 | 87 | 8 | 100 |
| Beef sirloin, a small piece ..... | 1.4 | 40 | 31 | 69 | — | 100 |
| Egg, one large..... | 2.1 | 60 | 32 | 68 | — | 100 |
| Grapes, one bunch.. | 4.8 | 1.40 | 5 | 15 | 80 | 100 |
| Oysters, one dozen. | 6.8 | 1.90 | 49 | 22 | 29 | 100 |
| Potato, one..... | 3.6 | 100 | 10 | 1 | 89 | 100 |
| Whole milk, two-thirds glass..... | 4.9 | 140 | 19 | 52 | 29 | 100 |
| Sugar, five teaspoonfuls ..... | 0.86 | 24 | — | — | 100 | 100 |

That means that, for instance, 4.9 ounces of milk, about two-thirds of an ordinary glass, contain 100 calories, and that of these 100 calories 19 will be in the form of proteid, 52 in fat and 29 in carbohydrates. In other words, of the food value of milk 19 per cent is proteid, 52 per cent fat and 19 carbohydrates. To determine the number of calories contained in any quantity of these foods eaten singly or mixed with another divide their weight by the respective units of weight as given for each. As many times as the latter is contained in the former so many times a hundred calories that amount of food will yield.

## PECUNIARY ECONOMY OF FOOD.

### Amounts of actually nutritive ingredients obtained in different food materials for 10 cents.

(From bulletin of United States Department of Agriculture.)

| Kind of food material. | If price per lb. be | Ten cents will buy. | Pounds of nutrients and calories of fuel value in 10 cents worth. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Protein. | Fat. | Carbohydrates. | Energy. |
| | Cents | Pounds. | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds. | Calories |
| Beef, round ..... | 14 | 71 | .13 | .09 | —— | 630 |
| Beef, sirloin ..... | 20 | .50 | .08 | .08 | —— | 515 |
| Beef, shoulder ..... | 12 | .83 | .13 | .08 | —— | 595 |
| Mutton, leg ..... | 16 | .63 | .09 | .09 | —— | 560 |
| Pork, loin ..... | 12 | .83 | .11 | .19 | —— | 1,035 |

The lowest suicide rate for twenty American cities is that of Manhattan and Bronx boroughs, New York City, 18.9 per 100,000 population in 1910.

| Kind of food material. | It price per lb. be. | It will buy: cents | Pounds of nutrients and calories of fuel value in 10 cents worth. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Protein. | Fat. | Carbo-hydrates. | Energy. |
| Pork, salt, fat | 12 | .83 | .02 | .68 | —— | 2,950 |
| Ham, smoked | 18 | 56 | .08 | .18 | —— | 915 |
| Codfish, fresh, dressed | 10 | 1.00 | .11 | — | —— | 220 |
| Codfish, salted | 7 | 1.43 | .22 | .01 | —— | 465 |
| Oysters, 85c. per quart | 19 | .56 | .08 | .01 | .02 | 125 |
| Milk, 6c. per quart | 8 | 3.33 | .11 | .18 | .17 | 1,080 |
| Butter | 25 | .40 | — | .82 | —— | 1,865 |
| Cheese | 16 | .63 | .16 | .20 | .02 | 1,185 |
| Eggs, 24c. per dozen | 16 | .63 | .07 | .06 | —— | 385 |
| Wheat, bread | 5 | 2.00 | .16 | .02 | 1.04 | 2.400 |
| Wheat, flour | 3 | 3.33 | .32 | .03 | 2.45 | 5,440 |
| Cornmeal | 2½ | 4.00 | .31 | .07 | 2.96 | 6,540 |
| Oatmeal | 4 | 2.50 | .34 | .16 | 1.66 | 4,500 |
| Beans, white, dried | 5 | 2.00 | .35 | .03 | 1.16 | 3,040 |
| Rice | 8 | 1.25 | .08 | — | .97 | 2,025 |
| Potatoes, 60c per bushel | 1 | .10 | .15 | .01 | 1.40 | 2,950 |
| Sugar | 6 | 1.67 | — | — | 1.67 | 2,920 |

# FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

### Accidents.

In serious accidents the first thing to be done is to send for the physician. While awaiting his arrival make the patient as comfortable as possible. In severe bleeding, stanch the blood by means of compresses applied to the veins or arteries. In case of insensibility, loosen or remove any of the clothing pressing upon the neck, chest or abdomen. Sprinkle the face with cold water, and if the power of swallowing be present give some cold water to drink, or if this should prove insufficient some stimulant, such as whiskey or brandy.

### Burns and Scalds.

Cover with bicarbonate of soda, or wet with water in which as much of the soda has been placed as can be dissolved. When the skin is broken and blisters are raised, open the blisters at once and swathe the parts with soft linen annointed with simple cerate or saturated with sweet oil, castor oil, or equal parts of linseed oil and lime water. Burns from caustic alkalis should be well washed with vinegar and water.

### Epileptic Fits.

Place patient flat on the floor, with little or no elevation of the head; control his movements so far as to prevent injury, and place a folded towel between the teeth, so as to prevent the biting of the tongue. When the convulsion is over let the patient rest in a quiet place, giving him previously a slight stimulant.

### Fainting.

Loosen the clothing, allow plenty of fresh air, sprinkle cold water over face and apply hartshorn to the nose.

### Frostbite.

Bring about reaction gradually by friction in a room without fire, and avoid heat. Rub the part with snow or other cold application. If severe, call physician, as gangrene may follow.

### Suffocation by Gases.

Remove the patient into fresh air, undo clothing, dash cold water on the face and neck and employ artificial respiration, as in drowning.

### Sunstroke.

Remove clothing; put patient in cool place and apply ice or ice cold water to head, back of neck, spine and armpits until the high temperature is lowered. Keep head in elevated position.

### Hemorrhages from the Nose.

These may be stopped generally by snuffing up the nose salt water, alum and water, or vinegar, by applying ice between the shoulders or at the back of the neck, or by putting bits of lint into the nostrils, and raising the arms over the head.

### Drowning.

Loosen or remove clothing and rid the air passages of any water, mud, or mucus which may be present. Pull the tongue well forward; an elastic band over the tongue and under the chin will answer the purpose. Turn the patient over, face downward, so that the head hangs down, and, by making firm pressure upon the loins, any water will be expelled from the lungs and stomach. Then turn him upon his back and proceed with artificial respiration. For this purpose grasp the patient's arms just above the elbows and draw them gently and steadily upward until they meet above the head, and, after keeping the arms in that position for two seconds, turn them down and press them gently and firmly for two seconds against the sides of the chest. Repeat these measures alternately fifteen times in a minute until a

Prussia equals in size the cities of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, but has a population of 40,150,000, against a population of 21,550,000 for those three states.

spontaneous effort to respire is perceived. When breathing has been established proceed to induce circulation and warmth. Remove carefully all wet clothing and wrap the patient up in warm, dry blankets, applying heat to the extremities. Restore the circulation by brisk friction applied to the limbs, and, as soon as he is able to swallow give small quantities of hot coffee, whiskey or brandy. Do not despair if resuscitation does not immediately follow. Cases have been reported where it has taken two hours to effect this, and recovery from drowning has occurred where persons have been submerged from ten minutes to nearly an hour.

### Burns from Electricity and Lightning.

Do not touch the body until the current has been turned off, unless you are provided with rubber gloves. Send for medical aid immediately. In the mean time apply external heat and friction to the extremities. If the respirations have ceased employ artificial respiration. The burns may be treated as any ordinary burn.

### Bites of Animals.

Remove the possible poison and prevent its entry into the system. Place a ligature about the part and thoroughly cauterize the wound with a hot iron, hot coal, or some caustic. When a person is bitten by an animal supposed to have hydrophobia he should at once be removed to a Pasteur institute for inoculation with preventive serum.

### Bites of Venomous Insects.

Tie a ligature about the injured part and suck the wound to produce bleeding. Then enlarge the bite with an incision and swab it out with pure carbolic acid or some other antiseptic. Should dangerous symptoms appear, stimulate the patient with whiskey.

## POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

When poisonous substances have been taken, the first move is to cause their ejection by vomiting or neutralization by proper antidotes; then the effects produced must be counteracted by stimulants, artificial respiration and exciting the excretory organs. The simplest means of causing vomiting are: Tickling back of throat with finger or a feather; drinking large drafts of lukewarm water, salt and water, mustard and water, one or two tablespoonsful of ipecac in water, and twenty grams of sulphate of zinc in water. When as much of the poison as possible has been gotten rid of by vomiting, certain antidotes, according to the nature of the poison, must be administered. Acids and alkalis form antidotes to each other. The acids suitable for the purpose are vinegar, lime juice, and orange juice, mixed with water. The alkalies are soda, potash, lime and magnesia diluted with water. Albumen and oils will protect the gullet and walls of the stomach in poisoning by so-called irritants. For the same purpose also white of egg, milk, flour and water, salad oil and castor oil may be used.

The following table shows the commonly used antidotes for various poisons:

| Poisons. | Antidotes. |
|---|---|
| Arsenic (rat poison, Sheele's green).... | Emetics; milk; peroxide of iron, raw eggs, castor oil, salad oil. |
| Antimony (butter of antimony and tartar emetic) ..... | Encourage vomiting. Milk; tea; tannic acid. |
| Mineral acids (oil of vitriol, aqua fortis, spirit of salt)..... | Encourage vomiting. Alkalies—solutions of soda; potash; lime; magnesia, whiting; wall plaster. |
| Oxalic acid..... | Emetics; lime water; chalk; magnesia, whiting. |
| Carbolic acid..... | Lime water; sweet oil, stimulants. |
| Alkalies (caustic potash, soda of lime)... | Acids—vinegar and water; lime juice; orange juice; orange juice in water; emetics; salad oils. |
| Phosphorus (rat poison, matches)..... | Encourage vomiting by large drafts of water. Large doses of magnesia in water. Avoid oils. |
| Mercury salts (corrosive sublimate, calomel) ..... | Encourage vomiting; white of eggs; flour and water; milk. |
| Salts of lead (sugar of lead, paint)..... | Emetics and Epsom salts. |
| Nitrate of silver (caustic)..... | Common salt and water. |
| Irritant gases (chloroform)..... | Fresh air; loosen dress; artificial respiration; dash cold water about face and neck. |
| Prussic acid (cyanide of potassium)..... | Cold douche; smelling salts to nostrils; artificial respiration; brandy and ammonia. |
| Strychnia (nux vomica)..... | Emetics; chloroform to relieve spasms; cold affusion, artificial respiration; brandy and ammonia; morphia; rectal injections of tobacco. |
| Narcotics (opium, morphia, laudanum, paregoric) ..... | Emetics; strong coffee; cold affusion; forced walking about. |

France has only three cities—Paris, Marseilles and Lyons—with populations exceeding 500,000.

# THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

## ITS ORIGIN AND PREPARATION.

The delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New Castle, Kent and Sussex, in Delaware; Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, in Congress assembled at Philadelphia, resolved on the 10th of May, 1776, to recommend to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs had been established, to adopt such a government as should, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and of America in general. A preamble to this resolution, agreed to on the 15th of May, stated the intention to be totally to suppress the exercise of every kind of authority under the British crown.

On the 7th of June, certain resolutions respecting independence were moved and seconded. On the 10th of June it was resolved that a committee should be appointed to prepare a declaration to the following effect: "That the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

**The Drafting Committee.**

On the succeeding day it was determined that the committee for preparing the declaration should consist of five, and they were chosen accordingly, in the following order: Jefferson, J. Adams, Franklin, Sherman, R. R. Livingston. On the 11th of June also a resolution was passed to appoint a committee to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between the colonies, and another committee to prepare a plan of treaties to be proposed to foreign powers. On the 12th of June it was resolved that a committee should be appointed by the name of a Board of War and Ordnance, to consist of five members.

On the 25th of June, a declaration of the deputies of Pennsylvania, met in provincial conference, expressing their willingness to concur in a vote declaring the United Colonies free and independent states was laid before Congress and read. On the 28th of June the committee appointed to prepare a declaration of independence brought in a draft, which was read and ordered to lie on the table. On the 1st of July a resolution of the convention of Maryland, passed the 28th of June, authorizing the deputies of that colony to concur in declaring the United Colonies free and independent states, was laid before Congress and read.

On the same day Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration the resolution respecting independence. On the 2d of July a resolution declaring the colonies free and independent states was adopted. A declaration to that effect was, on the same and the following days, taken into further consideration.

Finally, on the 4th of July, the Declaration of Independence was agreed to, engrossed on paper, signed by John Hancock, as President, and directed to be sent to the several assemblies, conventions and committees, or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental troops, and to be proclaimed in each of the United States and at the head of the army.

**The Second Signing.**

It was also ordered to be entered upon the Journals of Congress, and on the 2d of August a copy, engrossed on parchment, was signed by all but one of the fifty-six signers whose names are appended to it. That one was Matthew Thornton, of New Hampshire, who on taking his seat in November asked and obtained the privilege of signing it. Several who signed it on the 2d of August were absent when it was adopted on the 4th of July, but, approving of it, they thus signified their approbation.

## TEXT OF THE DECLARATION.

In Congress, July 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is

the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

**Charges Against the Crown.**

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states, for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

**Oppressive and Irregular Laws Sanctioned.**

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

The salaries and wages paid to employes by the manufacturing establishments of Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1909 amounted to $52,656,000.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

**Indifference of the British People.**

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

**Conclusion.**

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do in the name, and by authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

JOHN HANCOCK.

**Georgia.**
Button Gwinnett.
Lyman Hall.
Geo. Walton.

**North Carolina.**
Wm. Hooper.
Joseph Hewes.
John Penn.

**South Carolina.**
Edward Rutledge.
Thos. Heyward, junr.
Thomas Lynch, junr.
Arthur Middleton.

**Maryland.**
Samuel Chase.
Wm. Paca.
Thos. Stone.
Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

**Virginia.**
George Wythe.
Richard Henry Lee.
Thos. Jefferson.
Benjan. Harrison.
Thos. Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee.
Carter Braxton.

**Pennsylvania.**
Robt. Morris.
Benjamin Rush.
Benja. Franklin.
John Morton.
Geo. Clymer.
Jas. Smith.
Geo. Taylor.
James Wilson.
Geo. Ross.

**Delaware.**
Cæsar Rodney.
Geo. Read.
Thomas McKean.

**New York.**
Wm. Floyd.
Phil. Livingston.
Fran's. Lewis.
Lewis Morris.

**New Jersey.**
Richd. Stockton.
Jno. Witherspoon.
Fras. Hopkinson.
John Hart.
Abra. Clark.

**New Hampshire.**
Josiah Bartlett.
Wm. Whipple.
Matthew Thornton.

**Massachusetts Bay.**
Saml. Adams.
John Adams.
Robt. Treat Paine.
Elbridge Gerry.

**Rhode Island and Providence, etc.**
Step. Hopkins.
William Ellery.

**Connecticut.**
Roger Sherman.
Oliver Wolcott.
Wm. Williams.
Saml Huntington.

# THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

## THEIR ORIGIN AND PREPARATION.

Congress resolved on the 11th of June, 1776, that a committee be appointed to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between the Colonies; and on the day following, after it had been determined that the committee should consist of a member from each Colony, the following persons were appointed to perform that duty, to wit: Mr. Bartlett, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingstone, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. McKean, Mr. Stone, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Hewes, Mr. E. Rutledge and Mr. Gwinnett. Upon the report of this committee the subject was from time to time debated until November 15, 1777, when a copy of the Confederation was finally agreed to.

Congress, at the same time, directed that the articles should be proposed to the Legislatures of all the United States, to be considered, and if approved of by them they were advised to authorize their delegates to ratify the same in the Congress of the United States, which being done the same should become conclusive. Three hundred copies of the Articles of Confederation were

The value of the products turned out by the factories of Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1909 was $243,454,000.

ordered to be printed for the use of Congress; and on the 17th of November the form of a circular letter to accompany them was brought in by a committee appointed to prepare it, and, being agreed to, thirteen copies of it were ordered to be made out, to be signed by the President and forwarded to the several States, with copies of the Confederation.

On November 29 a committee of three was appointed to procure a translation of the articles to be made into the French language, and to report an address to the inhabitants of Canada, etc. On June 26, 1778, the form of a ratification of the Articles of Confederation was adopted, and, having been engrossed on parchment, it was signed on the 9th of July on the part and in behalf of their respective States by the delegates of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and South Carolina, agreeably to the powers vested in them. The delegates of North Carolina signed on the 21st of July, those of Georgia on the 24th of July, and those of New Jersey on the 26th of November following. On the 5th of May, 1779, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Van Dyke signed in behalf of the State of Delaware, Mr. McKean having previously signed in February, at which time he produced a power to that effect. Maryland did not ratify until the year 1781. She had instructed her delegates, on December 15, 1778, not to agree to the confederation until matters respecting the Western lands should be settled on principles of equity and sound policy; but on January 30, 1781, the Legislature of the State passed an act to empower its delegates to subscribe and ratify the articles, which was accordingly done by Mr. Hanson and Mr. Carroll on the 1st of March of that year, which completed the ratifications of the act; and Congress assembled on the 2nd day of March under the new powers.

## TEXT OF THE ARTICLES.

In Congress, July 9, 1778.

**Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.**

Article I. The style of this confederacy shall be "The United States of America."

Article II. Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.

Article III. The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

Duties of States to One Another.

Article IV, Section 1. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different States in this Union, the free inhabitants of each of these States (paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted) shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States, and the people of each State shall have free ingress and egress to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively; provided, that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any State, to any other State, of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also, that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any State on the property of the United States, or either of them.

Sec. 2. If any person guilty of, or charged with, treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor, in any State, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall, upon the demand of the Governor or executive power of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of his offence.

Sec. 3. Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these States to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State.

Constitution of Congress.

Article V., Section 1. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the Legislature of each State shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November of every year, with a power reserved to each State to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

Sec. 2. No state shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor more than seven, members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years, in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or any other for his benefit, receives any salary, fees, or emolument of any kind.

Sec. 3. Each state shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the states, and while they act as members of the committee of these states.

The largest city in British North America is Montreal, whose population in 1911 was 466,197.

Sec. 4. In determining questions in the United States in Congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

Sec. 5. Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Congress and the members of Congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on, Congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

**Limitations on the States.**

Article VI., Sec. 1. No state, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with, any king, prince, or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state; nor shall the United States in Congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

Sec. 2. No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation, or alliance whatever, between them, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

Sec. 3. No state shall lay any imposts or duties which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties entered into by the United States, in Congress assembled, with any king, prince or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by Congress to the courts of France and Spain.

Sec. 4. No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in Congress assembled, for the defense of such state, or its trade; nor shall any body or forces be kept up by any state, in time of peace, except such number only as, in the judgment of the United States in congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defense of such state; but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutered, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

Sec. 5. No state shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of delay till the United States in congress assembled can be consulted; nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state, and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States in congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

**Military Appointments.**

Article VII. When land forces are raised by any state for the common defense, all officers of or under the rank of colonel shall be appointed by the Legislature of each state, respectively, by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

**War Charges.**

Article VIII. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated, according to such mode as the United States in congress assembled shall, from time to time, direct and appoint. The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the United States in congress assembled.

**Powers of Congress.**

Article IX., Sec. 1. The United States in congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article; of sending and receiving ambassadors, entering into treaties and alliances; provided, that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever of establishing rules for deciding in all cases what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated; of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace; appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures; provided, that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The largest parliamentary body in the world is the British House of Commons, which has 670 members.

Sec. 2. The United States in Congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that may hereafter arise, between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following: Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any state in controversy with another shall present a petition to congress, stating the matter in question, and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question; but if they cannot agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven nor more than nine names, as congress shall direct, shall, in the presence of congress, be drawn out by lot; the persons whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination; and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons which congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each state, and the secretary of congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court, to be appointed in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear to defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive; the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to congress and lodged among the acts of congress, for the security of the parties concerned; provided, that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the state where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection, or hope of reward;" provided, also, that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

**Disputes Between States.**

Sec. 3. All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdiction, as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall, on the petition of either party to the congress of the United States, be finally determined, as near as may be, in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

Sec. 4. The United States in Congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states; fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States; regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states; provided, that the legislative right of any state, within its own limits, be not infringed or violated; establishing and regulating postoffices from one state to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office; appointing all officers of the land forces in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers; appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States; making rules for hte government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

**Federal Functions.**

Sec. 5. The United States in congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of congress, to be denominated "A Committee of the States," and to consist of one delegate from each state; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction; to appoint one of their number to preside; provided, that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses; to borrow money or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted; to build and equip a navy; to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state, which requisition shall be binding; and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men, and clothe, arm and equip them, in a soldier-like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so clothed, armed and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in congress assembled; but if the United States in congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances, judge proper that any state should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number

The largest city in Ireland is Belfast, which in 1911 had a population of 385,492.

cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared, and the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in congress assembled.

**Two-thirds Assent Required.**

Sec. 6. The United States in Congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defense and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army or navy, unless nine states assent to the same; nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day, be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States in congress assembled.

Sec. 7. The congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state, on any question, shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a state, or any of them, at his or their request, shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the several states.

**The Recess Committee.**

Article X. The committee of the States, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of Congress, such of the powers of Congress as the United States in congress assembled, by the consent of nine states, shall, from time to time, think expedient to vest them with; provided, that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine states, in the congress of the United States assembled, is requisite.

Article XI. Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into and entitled to all the advantages of this Union; but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

Article XII. All bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed, and debts contracted by or under the authority of congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

**The Union Perpetual.**

Article XIII. Every State shall abide by the determination of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the Union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the United States, and be afterward confirmed by the legislature of every state.

And, whereas, it has pleased the great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the legislatures, we respectively represent in Congress to approve of and to authorise us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, Know ye, that we, the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained. And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in congress assembled, on all questions which by the said confederation are submitted to them; and that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we respectively represent, and that the Union shall be perpettual. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands in congress.

**New Hampshire.**

Josiah Bartlett.
John Wentworth, Junr., Aug. 8, 1778.

**Massachusetts.**

John Hancock.
Samuel Adams.
Elbridge Gerry.
Francis Dana.
James Lovell.
Samuel Holten.

**Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.**

William Ellery.
Henry Marchant.
John Collins.

**Connecticut.**

Roger Sherman.
Samuel Huntington.
Oliver Wolcott.
Titus Hosmer.
Andrew Adams.

**New York.**

Jas. Duane.
Fra. Lewis.
Wm. Duer.
Gouv. Morris.

**New Jersey.**

John Witherspoon, Nov. 26, 1783.
Nathl. Scudder, Nov. 26, 1786.

The third largest city in France is Lyons, which in 1911 had a population of 520,800

**Pennsylvania.**
Robt. Morris.
Daniel Roberdeau.
Jona. Bayard Smith.
William Clingan.
Joseph Reed, July 22, 1788.

**Delaware.**
Tho. McKean, Feb. 12, 1779.
John Dickinson, May 5, 1779.
Nicholas Van Dyke.

**Maryland.**
John Hanson, March 1, 1781.
Daniel Carroll, March 1, 1781.

**Virginia.**
Richard Henry Lee.
John Banister.
Thomas Adams.
Jno. Harvie.
Francis Lightfoot Lee.

**North Carolina.**
John Penn, July 21, 1778.
Corns. Harnett.
Jno. Williams.

**South Carolina.**
Henry Laurens.
William Henry Drayton.
Jno. Mathews.
Richd. Hutson.
Thos. Heyward, Junr.

**Georgia.**
Jno. Walton, July 24, 1778.
Edwd. Telfair.
Edwd. Langworthy.

# CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

## PREPARATION AND ADOPTION.

In May, 1785, a committee of Congress made a report recommending an alteration in the Articles of Confederation, but no action was taken on it, and it was left to the state legislatures to proceed in the matter. In January, 1786, the Legislature of Virginia passed a resolution providing for the appointment of five commissioners, who, or any three of them, should meet such commissioners as might be appointed in the other states of the Union, at a time and place to be agreed upon, to take into consideration the trade of the United States: to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations might be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony, and to report to the several states such an act, relative to this object, as, when ratified by them, would enable the United States in Congress effectually to provide for the same. The Virginia commissioners, after some correspondence, fixed the first Monday in September as the time and the city of Annapolis as the place for the meeting, but only four other states were represented—Delaware, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Commissioners appointed by Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and North Carolina failed to attend.

Under the circumstances of so partial a representation, the commissioners present agreed upon a report (drawn by Alexander Hamilton, of New York), expressing their unanimous conviction that it might essentially tend to advance the interests of the Union if the states by which they were respectively delegated would concur, and use their endeavors to procure the concurrence of the other states, in the appointment of commissioners to meet in Philadelphia on the second Monday of May following, to take into consideration the situation of the United States, to devise such further provisions as should appear to them necessary to render the constitution of the federal government adequate to the exigencies of the Union, and to report such an act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled as, when agreed to by them and afterward confirmed by the legislatures of the states, would effectually provide for the same.

**The Philadelphia Convention.**

Congress, on February 21, 1787, adopted a resolution in favor of a convention, and the legislatures of those states which had not already done so (with the exception of Rhode Island) appointed delegates. On May 25, seven states having convened, George Washington, of Virginia, was elected president of the convention, and the consideration of the proposed Constitution was begun. On September 17, 1787, the Constitution, as engrossed and agreed upon, was signed by all the members present, except Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Mason and Randolph, of Virginia. The president of the convention transmitted the document to Congress, with a resolution stating how the proposed federal government should be put in operation. Congress on September 28, 1787, directed the Constitution, with the resolution concerning the same, "to be transmitted to the several legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention."

On March 4, 1789, the day which had been fixed for commencing the operations of government under the new Constitution, it had been ratified by conventions chosen in the various states to consider it, as follows:

Delaware, December 7, 1787.
Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787.
New Jersey, December 18, 1787.

The first state to declare Memorial Day a holiday was New York.

Georgia, January 2, 1788.
Connecticut, January 9, 1788.
Massachusetts, February 6, 1788.
Maryland, April 8, 1788.
South Carolina, May 23, 1788.
New Hampshire, June 21, 1788.
Virginia, June 26, 1788.
New York, July 26, 1788.

The President informed Congress on January 28, 1790, that North Carolina had ratified the Constitution on November 21, 1789, and he informed Congress on June 1, 1790, that Rhode Island had ratified the Constitution on May 29, 1790. Vermont in convention ratified the Constitution on January 10, 1790, and was, by an act of Congress approved on February 19, 1791, "received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States."

# TEXT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

## PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

## ARTICLE I.

### Congress and Its Powers.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

**Representatives, How Chosen.**

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative, and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five and Georgia three. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

**Senators, Choice, Organization, Impeachment Trials.**

Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose ,they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall,

nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

**Elections to Congress—Assemblings.**

Sec. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

**Separate Powers of Each House.**

Sec. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

**Compensation and Privileges.**

Sec. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

**Revenue Bills—Procedure—President's Action.**

Sec. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless Congress by their adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law. Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

**General Powers of Congress.**

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; to borrow money on the credit of the United States; to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; to establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States; to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures; to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States; to establish postoffices and postroads; to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court, to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations; to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; to provide and maintain a navy, to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and expel invasion; to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such

**The capital invested in soap and glycerine manufacturing in the United States was $71,951,000 in 1909.**

part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress; to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.

**Limitations of Its Powers.**

Sec. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding an office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

**Limitations of State Powers.**

Sec. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imports laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, pay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II.

### The President and His Powers.

**The Electoral College—Eligibility, Succession and Compensation.**

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled to the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them President, and if no person have a majority then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representatives from each State having one vote; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States. No person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United

**In 1909 each person in the United States ate 79 pounds of sugar, as against 39 pounds in 1879.**

States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them. Before he enters on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

**Military, Civil and Treaty-making Powers.**

**Sec. 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states; when called into the actual service of the United States, he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments. The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.**

**Messages and Extra Sessions.**

**Sec. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and the public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all of the officers of the United States.**

**Removal by Impeachment.**

**Sec. 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.**

## ARTICLE III.

### Supreme Court and Judicial Powers.

**Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.**

**Limits of Judicial Power.**

**Sec. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens or subjects. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crime shall have been committed, but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.**

Sec. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war

**The wealth of France is placed at $60,000,000,000, that of England from $57,000,000,000 to $65,000,000,000, and that of the United States at $124,000,000,000.**

against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

**Treason and Its Punishment.**

## ARTICLE IV.

### Rights of States and Citizens.

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime. No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

**Equal Rights of Citizens.**

Sec. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or part of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

**Creation of New States.**

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

**Guarantee of Republican Government.**

## ARTICLE V.

### Amendments to Constitution.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by convention in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

**Action by Congress—Ratification.**

## ARTICLE VI.

### Supreme Authority of Constitution.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the confederation. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

**Debts and Treaties—Official Oaths—No Religious Test.**

## ARTICLE VII.

### Ratification of Constitution.

The ratification of the convention of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

**Nine States Sufficient to Establish.**

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names

GEO. WASHINGTON, President and Deputy from Virginia.

The Buenos Ayres Southern, with 3,038 miles of line, is now the largest Argentir railway system, exceeding the Buenos Ayres and Pacific by ten miles.

New Hampshire—JOHN LANGDON, NICHOLAS GILMAN.
Massachusetts—NATHANIEL GORHAM, RUFUS KING.
Connecticut—WM. SAML. JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN.
New York—ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
New Jersey—WILL. LIVINGSTON, DAVID BREARLY, WM. PATERSON, JONA. DAYTON.
Pennsylvania—B. FRANKLIN, THOMAS MIFFLIN, ROBERT MORRIS, GEO. CLYMER, THOMAS FITZSIMONS, JARED INGERSOLL, JAMES WILSON, GOUV. MORRIS.
Delaware—GEO. READ, GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun'r, JOHN DICKINSON, RICHARD BASSETT, JACO. BROOM.
Maryland—JAMES M'HENRY, DAN. OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER, DANL. CARROLL.
Virginia—JOHN BLAIR, JAMES MADISON, Jun'r.
North Carolina—WM. BLOUNT, RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, HU. WILLIAMSON.
South Carolina—J. RUTLEDGE, CH'S COATESWORTH PINCKNEY, CHARLES PINCKNEY, PIERCE BUTLER.
Georgia—WILLIAM FEW, ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

### ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

### ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

### ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

### ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

### ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

### ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

### ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed $20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

### ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

### ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

### ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

### ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

### ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President

Six Presidents of the United States have taken office before reaching fifty years—James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce, Ulysses S. Grant, James A. Garfield, Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt.

and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Election of President and Vice-President.

## ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Amendments Following Civil War.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United states, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

(Note.—On June 7, 1898, President McKinley approved of an act of Congress which declared that "the disabilities imposed by Section 3, Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, heretofore incurred, are hereby removed.")

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

## ARTICLE XV.

Section 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The city of Chicago received $960,915 from the Chicago Railways for the yes ended January 31, 1911. The amount was 55 per cent of the net earnings of the company.

### ARTICLE XVI.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

### ARTICLE XVII.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the Senate the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislature of any state may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

### RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENTS.

The amendments to the Constitution numbered one to ten were adopted as a Bill of Rights in deference to the wish expressed by a number of the states which ratified the original instrument that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added. They were proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the First Congress, on September 25, 1789. They were ratified by the following states in this order: New Jersey, November 20, 1789; Maryland, December 19, 1789; North Carolina, December 22, 1789; South Carolina, January 19, 1790; New Hampshire, January 25, 1790; Delaware, January 28, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790; New York, March 27, 1790; Rhode Island, June 15, 1790; Vermont, November 3, 1791; Virginia, December 15, 1791. The notifications of ratification were transmitted by the Governors of the states to the President and sent by him to Congress. There is no evidence on the journals of Congress that the legislatures of Connecticut, Georgia and Massachusetts ratified these amendments.

**Eleventh Amendment.** The Eleventh Amendment was proposed by the Third Congress, on September 5, 1794, and was declared in a message of the President to Congress, dated January 8, 1798, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

**Twelfth Amendment.** The Twelfth Amendment was proposed by the Eighth Congress, on December 12, 1803, in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the Third Article. It was declared by a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated September 25, 1804, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

**Thirteenth Amendment.** The Thirteenth Amendment was proposed by the Thirty-eighth Congress on February 1, 1865, and was declared in a proclamation, dated December 18, 1865, to have been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-seven of the thirty-six states, viz., Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina and Georgia.

**Fourteenth Amendment.** The Fourteenth Amendment was proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress on June 16, 1866. The Secretary of State issued a proclamation on July 20, 1868, announcing the adoption of the amendment, if the ratifying resolutions of Ohio and New Jersey were to be considered as of full force and effect, although the legislatures of those states had rescinded in January and April, 1868, ratifying resolutions previously adopted. On July 21, 1868, Congress adopted and transmitted to the Department of State a concurrent resolution declaring that "the legislatures of the states of Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Maine, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiana, being three-fourths and more of the several states of the Union, have ratified the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, duly proposed by two-thirds of each House of the Thirty-ninth Congress: Therefore, Resolved, That said fourteenth article is hereby declared to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and it shall be duly promulgated as such by the Secretary of State."

The Secretary of State accordingly issued a proclamation, dated July 28, 1868, declaring that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of

**According to the census of 1907 1,428,176, or 69.7 per cent of the inhabitants of Cuba were white. The colored population was composed of 274,272 negroes, 334,695 mixed and 11,837 Chinese.**

thirty of the thirty-six states, as follows: Connecticut, June 20, 1866; New Hampshire, July 7, 1866; Tennessee, July 19, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (and the Legislature of the same state passed a resolution in April, 1868, to withdraw consent to it); Oregon, September 19, 1866; Vermont, November 9, 1866; Georgia rejected it November 13, 1866, and ratified it July 21, 1868; North Carolina rejected it December 4, 1866, and ratified it July 4, 1868; South Carolina rejected it December 20, 1866, and ratified it July 9, 1868; New York ratified it January 10, 1867; Ohio, January 11, 1867 (and the Legislature of the same state passed a resolution in January, 1868, to withdraw consent); Illinois, January 15, 1867; West Virginia, January 16, 1867; Kansas, January 18, 1867; Maine, January 19, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; Missouri, January 26, 1867; Indiana, January 29, 1867; Minnesota, February 1, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; Wisconsin, February 13, 1867; Pennsylvania, February 13, 1867; Michigan, February 15, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Iowa, April 3, 1868; Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Florida, June 9, 1868; Louisiana, July 9, 1868; Alabama, July 13, 1868.

**Fifteenth Amendment.** The Fifteenth Amendment was proposed by the Fortieth Congress, on February 26, 1869, and was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-nine of the thirty-seven states. The dates of the ratifications (arranged in the order of their reception by the State Department) were: North Carolina, March 5, 1869; West Virginia, March 3, 1869; Massachusetts, March 9-12, 1869; Wisconsin, March 9, 1869; Maine, March 12, 1869; Louisiana, March 5, 1869; Michigan, March 8, 1869; South Carolina, March 16, 1869; Pennsylvania, March 26, 1869; Arkansas, March 30, 1869; Connecticut, May 19, 1869; Florida, June 15, 1869; Illinois, March 5, 1869; Indiana, May 12-14, 1869; New York, March 17-April 14, 1869 (and the Legislature of the same state passed a resolution January 5, 1870, to withdraw consent); New Hampshire, July 7, 1869; Nevada, March 1, 1869; Vermont, October 21, 1869; Virginia, October 8, 1869; Missouri, January 10, 1870; Mississippi, January 15-17, 1870; Ohio, January 27, 1870; Iowa, February 3, 1870; Kansas, January 18-19, 1870; Minnesota, February 19, 1870; Rhode Island, January 18, 1870; Nebraska, February 18, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870. Georgia also ratified the amendment on February 2, 1870.

**Sixteenth Amendment.** The Sixteenth Amendment was proposed by the Sixty-first Congress on July 12, 1909, and was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated February 25, 1913, to have been ratified by thirty-eight of the forty-eight states. The thirty-six states whose votes made the amendment effective were, in the order of ratification: Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina, Illinois, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Maryland, Georgia, Texas, Ohio, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, Montana, Indiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, North Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Maine, Tennessee, Arkansas, Wisconsin, New York, South Dakota, Arizona, Minnesota, Louisiana, Delaware and Wyoming. New Jersey and New Mexico gave two additional votes. For the dates and other details of ratification see The Tribune Almanac for 1913, pages 458-460, and under "Important Events of 1913" in this volume.

**Seventeenth Amendment.** The Seventeenth Amendment was proposed by the Sixty-second Congress on May 13, 1912, and in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated May 31, 1913, was declared to have been ratified by thirty-six of the forty-eight states, as follows, in the order of ratification: Massachusetts, Arizona, Minnesota, New York, Kansas, Oregon, North Carolina, California, Michigan, Idaho, West Virginia, Nebraska, Iowa, Montana, Texas, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Illinois, North Dakota, Nevada, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Indiana, Missouri, New Mexico, New Jersey, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION LAW.

The Presidential succession is fixed by an act passed at the first session of the 49th Congress, approved January 19, 1886. In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice-President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President is elected. If there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury will act, and the remainder of the order of succession is as follows: The Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Interior. The Acting President must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if not at the time in session, in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice. This act applies only to such Cabinet officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate, and are eligible under the Constitution to the Presidency.

The act of Congress raising the Department of Agriculture to the rank of an

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting Delaware Bay with Chesapeake is 13⅝ miles long, 12 miles in the state of Delaware and 1⅝ miles in the of Maryland. It has three locks and an average depth of channel of nine fe

executive department and giving its head a seat in the President's Cabinet and the act creating the Department of Commerce and Labor were both passed subsequently to the Presidential succession act. By intention or inadvertence Congress did not extend the provisions of the succession act to these two additional Cabinet officers. There is no warrant for considering the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor as in the line of succession. But no judicial interpretation has yet been made of the provisions of the succession law and of the acts creating the eighth, ninth and tenth executive departments.

# THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

### Its Origin and Applications.

The origin of the Monroe Doctrine may be traced back to President Washington's farewell address, in which he declared the cardinal policy of the United States to be one of noninterference with European affairs. Of that attitude the reverse doctrine of European noninterference in American affairs was a natural development. In his farewell address delivered September 17, 1796, Washington said:

**Washington on Abstention for European Concerns.**

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop. Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not legally hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interests, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world, so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Through the Napoleonic wars the United States succeeded in keeping clear of European entanglements, but after the formation of the Holy Alliance, with its designs on the South and Central American republics which have thrown off the yoke of Spain, the situation changed and the peace and interests of this country were threatened through European activities extending all over this continent. President James Monroe, with the tacit approval of Great Britain, formulated the desire of the United States to exclude European interference and end European colonization on the soil of the Americas. In his message to Congress of December 2, 1823, paragraph 7, he thus announced the position which his administration had assumed in negotiations with Russia and other European powers:

**President Monroe's Message of December 2, 1823.**

At the proposal of the Russian imperial government, made through the minister of the Emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg, to arrange, by amicable negotiation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the northwest coast of this continent. A similar proposal has been made by his imperial majesty to the government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. The government of the United States has been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the Emperor, and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his government. In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

In a later paragraph of the same message President Monroe further said, referring to the possibility of an attempt on the part of the Holy Alliance to restore Spanish sovereignty over the revolted Spanish-American colonies:

The aggregate wealth of Germany, according to a report to the Kaiser by the director of the German Bank is $75,000,000,000.

In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments; and to the defence of our own which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted.

We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

**The Olney-Cleveland Exposition.**

The efforts of the United States to induce Great Britain to submit to arbitration its claim to territory on the eastern border of Venezuela, claimed also by Venezuela, resulted in an extended diplomatic correspondence, in the course of which Secretary Olney, in a letter to Lord Salisbury, expounded the view of the Monroe Doctrine held by this government. Among other things he said:

The foregoing enumeration not only shows the many instances wherein the rule in question has been affirmed and applied, but also demonstrates that the Venezuelan boundary controversy is in any view far within the scope and spirit of the rule as uniformly accepted and acted upon. A doctrine of American public law thus long and firmly established and supported could not easily be ignored in a proper case for its application, even were the considerations upon which it is founded obscure or questionable. No such objection can be made, however, to the Monroe Doctrine understood and defined in the manner already stated. It rests, on the contrary, upon facts and principles that are both intelligible and incontrovertible. That distance and three thousand miles of intervening ocean make any permanent political union between an European and an American state unnatural and inexpedient, will hardly be denied. But physical and geographical considerations are the least of the objections to such a union. Europe, as Washington observed, has a set of primary interests which are peculiar to herself. America is not interested in them and ought not to be vexed or complicated with them. Each great European power, for instance, to-day maintains enormous armies and fleets in self-defence and for protection against any other European power or powers. What have the states of America to do with that condition of things, or why should they be impoverished by wars or preparations for wars, with whose causes or results they can have no direct concern? If all Europe were to suddenly fly to arms over the fate of Turkey, would it not be preposterous that any American state should find itself inextricably involved in the miseries and burdens of the contest? If it were, it would prove to be a partnership in the cost and losses of the struggle, but not in any ensuing benefits.

**Moral Interests Involved.**

What is true of the material, is no less true of what may be termed the moral interests involved. Those pertaining to Europe are peculiar to her and are entirely diverse from those pertaining and peculiar to America. Europe as a whole is monarchical, and, with the single important exception of the Republic of France, is committed to the monarchical principle. America, on the other hand, is devoted to the exactly opposite principle—to the idea that every people has an inalienable right of self-government—and in the United States of America has furnished to the world the most conspicuous and conclusive example and proof of the excellence of free institutions, whether from the standpoint of national greatness or of individual happiness. It cannot be necessary, however, to enlarge upon this phase of the subject—whether moral or material interests be considered, it cannot but be universally conceded that those of Europe are irreconcilably diverse from those of America, and that any European control of the latter is necessarily both incongruous and injurious. If, however, for the reasons stated the forcible intrusion of European powers into American politics is to be deprecated—if, as it is to be deprecated, it should be resisted and prevented—such resistance and prevention must come from the United States. They would come from it, of course, were it made the point of attack. But, if they come at all, they must also come from it when any other American state is attacked, since only the United States has the strength adequate to the exigency.

**Cause of Popular Government Involved.**

Is it true, then, that the safety and welfare of the United States are so concerned with the maintenance of the independence of every American state as against any European power as to justify and require the interposition of the United States whenever that independence is endangered? The question can be candidly answered in but one way. The states of America, south as well as north, by geographical proximity, by natural sympathy, by similarity of governmental constitutions, are friends and allies, commercially and politi-

Almanacs were first published in England in the fourteenth century, one of the earliest known being John Sohmer's calendar, written in Oxford, 1380.

cally, of the United States. To allow the subjugation of any of them by an European power is, of course, to completely reverse that situation and signifies the loss of all the advantages incident to their natural relations to us. But that is not all.

The people of the United States have a vital interest in the cause of popular self-government. They have secured the right for themselves and their posterity at the cost of infinite blood and treasure. They have realized and exemplified its beneficent operation by a career unexampled in point of natural greatness or individual felicity. They believe it to be for the healing of all nations, and that civilization must either advance or retrograde accordingly as its supremacy is extended or curtailed. Imbued with these sentiments, the people of the United States might not impossibly be wrought up to an active propaganda in favor of a cause so highly valued, both for themselves and for mankind. But the age of the Crusades has passed, and they are content with such assertion and defence of the right of popular self-government as their own security and welfare demand. It is in that view more than in any other that they believe it not to be tolerated that the political control of an American state shall be forcibly assumed by an European power.

The mischiefs apprehended from such a source are none the less real because not immediately imminent in any specific case, and are none the less to be guarded against because the combination of circumstances that will bring them upon us can not be predicted. The civilized States of Christendom deal with each other on substantially the same principles that regulate the conduct of individuals. The greater its enlightenment, the more surely every state perceives that its permanent interests require it to be governed by the immutable principles of right and justice. Each, nevertheless, is only too liable to succumb to the temptations offered by seeming special opportunities for its own aggrandizement, and each would rashly imperil its own safety were it not to remember that for the regard and respect of other states it must be largely dependent upon its own strength and power. To-day the United States is practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition. Why? It is not because of the pure friendship or good will felt for it. It is not simply by reason of its high character as a civilized state, nor because wisdom and justice and equity are the invariable characteristics of the dealings of the United States. It is because in addition to all other grounds, its infinite resources combined with its isolated position render it master of the situation and practically invulnerable as against any or all other powers.

**National Security Involved.**

All the advantages of this superiority are at once imperilled if the principle be admitted that European powers may convert American states into colonies or provinces of their own. The principle would be eagerly availed of, and every power doing so would immediately acquire a base of military operations against us. What one power was permitted to do could not be denied to another, and it is not inconceivable that the struggle now going on for the acquisition of Africa might be transferred to South America. If it were, the weaker countries would unquestionably be soon absorbed, while the ultimate result might be the partition of all South America between the various European powers.

"The disastrous consequences to the United States of such a condition of things are obvious. The loss of prestige, of authority, and of weight in the councils of the family of nations, would be among the least of them. Our only real rivals in peace as well as enemies in war would be found located at our very doors. Thus far in our history we have been spared the burdens and evils of immense standing armies and all the other accessories of huge warlike establishments, and the exemption has largely contributed to our national greatness and wealth, as well as to the happiness of every citizen. But, with the powers of Europe permanently encamped on American soil, the ideal conditions we have thus far enjoyed cannot be expected to continue. We, too, must be armed to the teeth; we, too, must convert the flower of our male population into soldiers and sailors, and by withdrawing them from the various pursuits of peaceful industry, we, too, must practically annihilate a large share of the productive energy of the nation.

How a greater calamity than this could overtake us it is difficult to see. Nor are our just apprehensions to be allayed by suggestions of the friendliness of European powers—of their good will toward us, of their disposition, should they be our neighbors, to dwell with us in peace and harmony. The people of the United States have learned in the school of experience to what extent the relations of states to each other depend not upon sentiment nor principle, but upon selfish interest. They will not soon forget that, in their hour of distress, all their anxieties and burdens were aggravated by the possibility of demonstrations against their national life on the part of powers with whom they had long maintained the most harmonious relations. They have yet in mind that France seized upon the apparent opportunity of our Civil War to set up a monarchy in the adjoining state of Mexico. They realize that had France and Great Britain held important South American possessions, to work from and to benefit, the temptation to destroy the predominance of the great Republic in this hemisphere by furthering its dismemberment might have been irresistible. From that grave peril they have been saved in the past and may be saved again in the future through the operation of the sure, but silent, force of the doctrine proclaimed by President Monroe. To abandon it, on the other hand, disregarding both the logic of the situation and the facts of our past experience, would be to renounce a policy which has proved both an easy defence against foreign aggression and a prolific source of internal progress and prosperity.

In connection with the settlement of the claims of various countries

against Venezuela, precipitated by the pacific blockade by British, German and Italian vessels of Venezuela's ports, President Roosevelt said in his message to Congress of December 2, 1902: "No independent nation in America need have the slightest fear of aggression from the United States. It behooves each one to maintain order within its own borders and to discharge its just obligations to foreigners. When this is done they can rest assured that, be they strong or weak, they have nothing to dread from outside interference."

**President Roosevelt's Announcement of 1902.**

The United States Senate passed on August 2, 1912, a resolution giving warning against the occupation or possession of harbors on the American continents by foreign governments through the medium of private corporations and associations.

**Senate Resolution, 1912.**

# THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

### THIRD SESSION, DECEMBER 2, 1912, TO MARCH 4, 1913.

The third session of the 62d Congress was marked by continued friction between the legislative department and the President. Congress passed a more stringent immigration act, the House giving it 239 votes to 64 and the Senate 63 votes to 21. On February 14 the President vetoed it and on February 18 the Senate repassed it by 72 votes to 18. The following day the House sustained the veto by 213 votes for repassage to 114 against.

On February 28 the President vetoed the Webb act prohibiting the shipment of liquor into dry states when intended for use in violation of law. The Senate repassed the act on the same day by a vote of 63 to 21, and the House repassed it on March 1 by a vote of 244 to 95.

On March 14 the President vetoed the sundry civil appropriation act because of a provision attached to an appropriation for the Department of Justice that the latter should not be expended on the prosecution of labor or farmers' organizations for violations of the Sherman anti-trust law, which the President declared to be "class legislation of the most vicious sort" and likely to be held unconstitutional by the courts. The bill was repassed in the House over the President's veto, but an effort to repass it in the Senate failed. The Indian appropriation bill failed to pass in the Senate.

The Senate passed, on February 1, a resolution submitting a constitutional amendment providing for a single six year Presidential term. The vote was 47 to 23. In the House of Representatives the resolution died in the Judiciary Committee.

The most important measures passed were those creating the Department of Labor, prohibiting the interstate shipment of liquors into dry territory, intended to be used in violation of state law, providing for a physical valuation of railroad property, further restricting the issuance by federal courts of interlocutory injunctions against the enforcement of a state law or the order of a state board or commission, and extending the eight-hour law for workers on public works.

# ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS.

An act approved March 4, 1913, provided for the creation of an executive department in the government to be called the Department of Labor, with a Secretary of Labor, who shall be the head thereof, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and who shall receive a salary of $12,000 per annum, and whose tenure of office shall be like that of the heads of the other executive departments; and section 158 of the revised statutes is hereby amended to include such department, and the provisions of title four of the revised statutes, including all amendments thereto, are hereby made applicable to said department; and the Department of Commerce and Labor shall hereafter be called the Department of Commerce, and the secretary thereof shall be called the Secretary of Commerce, and the act creating the said Department of Commerce and Labor is hereby amended accordingly. The purpose of the Department of Labor shall be to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. The said secretary shall cause a seal of office to be made for the said department of such device as the President shall approve and judicial notice shall be taken of the said seal.

**Department of Labor Created.**

There shall be in said department an Assistant Secretary of Labor, to be appointed by the President, who shall receive a salary of $5,000 a year. There

shall also be one chief clerk and a disbursing clerk, and such other clerical assistants, inspectors and special agents as may from time to time be provided for by Congress. The auditor for the state and other departments shall receive and examine all accounts of salaries and incidental expenses of the office of the Secretary of Labor and of all bureaus and offices under his direction, and all accounts relating to all other business within the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor, and certify the balances arising thereon to the division of bookkeeping and warrants and send forthwith a copy of each certificate to the Secretary of Labor.

The following named offices, bureaus, divisions and branches of the public service now and heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and all that pertains to the same, known as the Commissioner of General Immigration, the Commissioners of Immigration, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the Division of Information, the Division of Naturalization and the Immigration Service at Large, the Bureau of Labor, the Children's Bureau, and the Commissioner of Labor, be, and the same hereby are, transferred from the Department of Commerce and Labor to the Department of Labor, and the same shall hereafter remain under the jurisdiction and supervision of the last named department. The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization is hereby divided into two bureaus, to be known hereafter as the Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Naturalization, and the titles Chief of Division of Naturalization and Assistant Chief shall be Commissioner of Naturalization and Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization. The Commissioner of Naturalization, or, in his absence, the Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization, shall be the administrative officer in charge of the Bureau of Naturalization and of the administration of the naturalization laws under the immediate direction of the Secretary of Labor, to whom he shall report directly upon all naturalization matters annually and as otherwise required, and the appointments of these two officers shall be made in the same manner as appointments to competitive classified civil service positions. The Bureau of Labor shall hereafter be known as the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor shall hereafter be known as the Commissioner of Labor Statistics; and all the powers and duties heretofore possessed by the Commissioner of Labor shall be retained and exercised by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics; and the administration of the act of May 30, 1908, granting to certain employes of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, under the direction of the Secretary of Labor, shall collect, collate and report at least once each year, or oftener if necessary, full and complete statistics of the conditions of labor and the products and distribution of the products of the same, and to this end said secretary shall have power to employ any or either of the bureaus provided for his department and to rearrange such statistical work and to distribute or consolidate the same as may be deemed desirable in the public interests; and said secretary shall also have authority to call upon other departments of the government for statistical data and results obtained by them; and said Secretary of Labor may collate, arrange and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise.

The official records and papers now on file in and pertaining exclusively to the business of any bureau, office, department, or branch of the public service in this act transferred to the Department of Labor, together with the furniture now in use in such bureau, office, department or branch of the public service, shall be, and hereby are, transferred to the Department of Labor.

There shall be a solicitor of the Department of Justice for the Department of Labor, whose salary shall be $5,000 per annum.

**The Secretary as Mediator.**

The Secretary of Labor shall have power to act as mediator and to appoint commissioners of conciliation in labor disputes whenever in his judgment the interests of industrial peace may require it to be done; and all duties performed and all power and authority now possessed or exercised by the head of any executive department in and over any bureau, office, officer, board, branch or division of the public service by this act transferred to the Department of Labor, or any business arising therefrom or pertaining thereto, or in relation to the duties performed by and authority conferred by law upon such bureau, officer, office, board, branch or division of the public service, whether of an appellate or revisory character or otherwise, shall hereafter be vested in and exercised by the head of the said Department of Labor.

**Interstate Shipment of Liquors.**

An act, vetoed by the President, and passed over his veto by Congress, on March 1, 1913, prohibited the shipment or transportation, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquor of any kind, from one state, territory or district of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other state, territory or district of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any state, territory or district of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, which said spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquor is intended, by any person interested therein, to be received, possessed, sold or in any manner used, either in the original package or otherwise, in violation of any law of such state, territory or district of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

**In England in 1910 ten persons married out of every thousand.**

An act approved March 1, amended the act entitled, "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, by adding thereto a new section, to be known as section 19a, and to read as follows:

**Physical Valuation of Railroads.**

"Section 19a. That the commission shall, as hereinafter provided, investigate, ascertain and report the value of all the property owned or used by every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act. To enable the commission to make such investigation and report, it is authorized to employ such experts and other assistants as may be necessary. The commission may appoint examiners who shall have power to administer oaths, examine witnesses and take testimony. The commission shall make an inventory which shall list the property of every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act in detail, and show the value thereof as hereinafter provided, and shall classify the physical property, as nearly as practicable, in conformity with the classification of expenditures for road and equipment, as prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"First—In such investigation said commission shall ascertain and report in detail as to each piece of property owned or used by said common carrier for its purposes as a common carrier, the original cost to date, the cost of reproduction new, the cost of reproduction less depreciation, and an analysis of the methods by which these several costs are obtained, and the reason for their differences, if any. The commission shall in like manner ascertain and report separately other values, and elements of value, if any, of the property of such common carrier, and an analysis of the methods of valuation employed, and of the reasons for any differences between any such value, and each of the foregoing cost values.

"Second—Such investigation and report shall state in detail and separately from improvements the original cost of all lands, rights of way and terminals owned, or used for the purposes of a common carrier, and ascertained as of the time of dedication to public use, and the present value of the same, and separately the original and present cost of condemnation and damages or of purchase in excess of such original cost or present value.

"Third—Such investigation and report shall show separately the property held for purposes other than those of a common carrier, and the original cost and present value of the same, together with an analysis of the methods of valuation employed.

"Fourth—In ascertaining the original cost to date of the property of such common carrier the commission, in addition to such other elements as it may deem necessary, shall investigate and report upon the history and organization of the present and of any previous corporation operating such property; upon any increases or decreases of stocks, bonds or other securities, in any reorganization; upon moneys received by any such corporation by reason of any issues of stocks, bonds or other securities; upon the syndicating, banking and other financial arrangements under which such issues were made and the expense thereof; and upon the net and gross earnings of such corporations; and shall also ascertain and report in such detail as may be determined by the commission upon the expenditure of all moneys and the purposes for which the same were expended.

"Fifth—The commission shall ascertain and report the amount and value of any aid, gift, grant of right of way, or donation, made to any such common carrier, or to any previous corporation operating such property, by the government of the United States or by any state, county or municipal government, or by individuals, associations or corporations; and it shall also ascertain and report the grants of land to any such common carrier, or any previous corporation operating such property, by the government of the United States, or by any state, county or municipal government, and the amount of money derived from the sale of any portion of such grants and the value of the unsold portion thereof at the time acquired and at the present time, also, the amount and value of any concession and allowance made by such common carrier to the government of the United States, or to any state, county or municipal government in consideration of such aid, gift, grant or donation.

"Except as herein otherwise provided, the commission shall have power to prescribe the method of procedure to be followed in the conduct of the investigation, the form in which the results of the valuation shall be submitted, and the classification of the elements that constitute the ascertained value, and such investigation shall show the value of the property of every common carrier as a whole and separately the value of its property in each of the several states and territories and the District of Columbia, classified and in detail as herein required.

"Such investigation shall be commenced within sixty days after the approval of this act and shall be prosecuted with diligence and thoroughness, and the result thereof reported to Congress at the beginning of each regular session thereafter until completed.

Other provisions of the act required common carriers to furnish data to aid in the valuation and regulated the manner of hearing protests against the commission's findings.

An act approved March 3, 1913, provided that sections 1, 2 and 3 of an act entitled, "An act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia" be amended to read as follows:

**Eight-Hour Law Extended.**

"Section 1. That the service and employment of all laborers

The number of sheep in European and Asiatic Russia is estimated at 60,000,000 h-

and mechanics who are now, or may hereafter, be employed by the government of the United States or the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or subcontractor, upon a public work of the United States or of the District of Columbia, and of all persons who are now, or may hereafter be, employed by the government of the United States or the District of Columbia, or any contractor or subcontractor, to perform services similar to those of laborers and mechanics in connection with dredging or rock excavation in any river or harbor of the United States or of the District of Columbia, is hereby limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day; and it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States government or of the District of Columbia, or any such contractor or sub-contractor whose duty it shall be to employ, direct or control the services of such laborers or mechanics or of such persons employed to perform services similar to those of laborers and mechanics in connection with dredging or rock excavation in any river or harbor of the United States or of the District of Columbia, to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic or any such person employed to perform services similar to those of laborers and mechanics in connection with dredging or rock excavation in any river or harbor of the United States or of the District of Columbia, to work more than eight hours in any calendar day, except in case of extraordinary emergency: Provided, That nothing in this act shall apply or be construed to apply to persons employed in connection with dredging or rock excavation in any river or harbor of the United States or of the District of Columbia while not directly operating dredging or rock excavating machinery or tools, nor to persons engaged in construction or repair of levees or revetments necessary for protection against floods or overflows on the navigable rivers of the United States.

"Section 2. That any officer or agent of the government of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any contractor or sub-contractor whose duty it shall be to employ, direct or control any laborer or mechanic employed upon a public work of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any person employed to perform services similar to those of laborers and mechanics in connection with dredging or rock excavation in any river or harbor of the United States or of the District of Columbia, who shall intentionally violate any provision of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each and every such offence shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not to exceed $1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction thereof.

"Section 3. That the provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to in any manner apply to or affect contractors or sub-contractors, or to limit the hours of daily service of laborers or mechanics engaged upon a public work of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or persons employed to perform services similar to those of laborers and mechanics in connection with dredging or rock excavation in any river or harbor of the United States or of the District of Columbia, for which contracts have been entered into prior to the passing of this act or may be entered into under the provisions of appropriation acts approved prior to the passage of this act."

**Increase of the Navy.**

The naval appropriation act, approved March 4, 1913, authorized the President to have constructed one first class battleship, carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any vessel of its class, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed $7,425,000; Provided, That the battleship herein authorized shall be built in a government navy yard.

Six torpedo boat destroyers to have the highest practicable speed, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed $950,000 each.

Four submarine torpedo boats in an amount not exceeding in the aggregate $2,478,936; and the sum of $1,294,912 is hereby appropriated for said purpose.

One transport to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed $1,850,000.

One supply ship to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed $1,425,000.

The Secretary of the Navy shall build the battleship authorized in this act in such navy yard as he may designate; and shall build any of the other vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate, should it reasonably appear that the persons, firms or corporations, or the agents thereof, bidding for the construction of any of said vessels, have entered into any combination, agreement or understanding, the effect, object or purpose of which is to deprive the government of fair, open and unrestricted competition in letting contracts for the constructions of any of said vessels.

**Miscellaneous.**

Other bills and joint resolutions passed and approved include the following: To amend section 5 of the act entitled, "An act to incorporate the American Red Cross"; to amend an act authorizing the registration of trade-marks in commerce with foreign nations or among the several states or with the Indian tribes, and to protect the same; to amend section 4472 of the revised statutes of the United States, relating to the carrying of dangerous articles on passenger steamers; to amend an act to parole United States prisoners and for other purposes; an act to incorporate the American Hospital in Paris; to regulate the business of loaning money on security of any kind by persons, firms and corporations, other than national banks, licensed bankers,

trust companies, savings banks, building and loan associations and real estate brokers in the District of Columbia; incorporating the National Institute of Arts and Letters; to punish the unlawful breaking of seals of railroad cars containing interstate or foreign shipments, the unlawful entering of such cars, the stealing of freight and express packages or baggage or articles in process of transportation in interstate shipment, and the felonious asportation of such freight or express packages or baggage or articles therefrom into another district of the United States, and the felonious possession or reception of the same; to amend section 96, chapter 5, of the act of Congress of March 3, 1911, entitled, "The judicial code"; to amend an act entitled, "An act to establish in the Department of the Interior a Bureau of Mines"; to extend the power of the Commissioner General of Immigration, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; amending section 70, of an act entitled, "An act to codify, revise and amend the laws relating to the judiciary"; authorizing the collection of the military and naval records of the Revolutionary War with a view to their publication; to amend section 55 of "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright"; protecting the monuments already erected on battlefields of Bull Run, Va., and other monuments that may be there erected; providing for publicity in taking evidence under the act of July 2, 1890; to amend section 8 of an act entitled, "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated or misbranded, or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes"; regulating the officering and manning of vessels subject to the inspection laws of the United States; providing for refund or abatement under certain conditions of penalty taxes imposed by section 38 of the act of August 5, 1909, known as the special excise corporation tax law; providing an American register for the steam yacht Diana; appropriating $40,000 for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate; approving the plan, design and location for a Lincoln memorial; providing for an American commission for the investigation of rural credits in Europe; amending law relating to United States interlocutory injunctions against state laws and commissions; providing for receiving certified checks for public dues; amending the act of August 27, 1894, relating to imports violating anti-trust laws.

# THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## FIRST SESSION, BEGINNING APRIL 7, 1913.

The chief accomplishment of this session was the passage of the Underwood bill, reducing tariff duties and imposing taxes on incomes. The bill passed the House of Representatives on May 8, 1913, by a vote of 281 to 139. It passed the Senate on September 9 by a vote of 44 to 37. The conference report was adopted on October 1 by a vote of 254 to 103, and by the Senate on October 2 by a vote of 36 to 17. The act was signed by President Wilson on October 3. The tariff provisions of the measure were as follows:

### DUTIABLE LIST.

### SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS.

1. Acids: Boracic acid, ¾-cent a pound; citric acid, 5 cents a pound; formic acid, 1½ cents a pound; gallic acid, 6 cents a pound; lactic acid, 1½ cents a pound; oxalic acid, 1½ cents a pound; pyrogallic acid, 12 cents a pound; salicylic acid, 2½ cents a pound; tannic acid and tannin, 5 cents a pound; tartaric acid, 2½ cents a pound; all other acids and acid anhydrides not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem.

Acids.

2. Acetic anhydrid, 2½ cents a pound.
3. Acetone, 1 cent a pound.
4. Dried egg albumen, 3 cents a pound.
5. Alkalies, alkaloids and all chemical and medicinal compounds, preparations, mixtures and salts, and combinations thereof not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem.
6. Alumina, hydrate of, or refined bauxite; alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina and aluminous cake, and all other manufactured compounds of alumina, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem.
7. Ammonia, carbonate of, and muriate of, ¾ of 1 cent a pound; phosphate of, 1 cent a pound; liquid anhydrous, 2½ cents a pound; ammoniacal gas liquor, 10 per centum ad valorem.
8. Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees crude, or partly refined, containing not more than 90 per centum of potassium bitartrate, 5 per centum ad valorem; containing more than 90 per centum of potassium bitartrate, cream of tartar, and Rochelle salts, or tartrate of soda and potassa, 2½ cents a pound; calcium tartrate crude, 5 per centum ad valorem.
9. Balsams: Copaiba, fir or Canada, Peru, tolu and all other balsams, which are natural and uncompounded and not suitable for the manufacture of perfumery and cosmetics, if in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by any process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the balsams and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, all the foregoing not specially provided for in this section, 10 per centum ad valorem; if advanced in value or condition by any process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the balsams and the prevention of decay or

The marriages in France in 1910 were 309,289; the divorces numbered 13,049

deterioration pending manufacture, all the foreging not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That no article containing alcohol shall be classified for duty under this paragraph.

10. Barium, chloride of, ¼-cent a pound; dioxide of, 1½ cents a pound; carbonate of, precipitated, 15 per centum ad valorem.

11. Blacking of all kinds, polishing powders and all creams and preparations for cleaning or polishing, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That no preparations containing alcohol shall be classified for duty under this paragraph.

12. Bleaching powder, or chloride of lime, one-tenth-cent a pound.

13. Caffein, $1 a pound; compounds of caffein, 25 per centum ad valorem; impure tea, tea waste, tea siftings or sweepings, for manufacturing purposes in bond, pursuant to the provisions of the act of May 16, 1908, 1 cent a pound.

14. Calomel, corrosive sublimate and other mercurial preparations, 15 per centum ad valorem.

15. Chalk, precipitated, suitable for medicinal or toilet purposes; chalk put up in the form of cubes, blocks, sticks or disks, or otherwise, including tailors', billiard, red and other manufactures of chalk not specially provided for in this section, 25 per centum ad valorem.

16. Chemical and medicinal compounds and preparations, including mixtures and salts, distilled oils, essential oils, expressed oils, rendered oils, greases, ethers, flavoring and other extracts and fruit essences, all the foregoing and their combinations when containing alcohol, and all articles consisting of vegetable or mineral objects immersed or placed in, or saturated with alcohol, except perfumery and spirit varnishes, and all alcoholic compounds not specially provided for in this section, if containing 20 per centum of alcohol or less, 10 cents a pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; containing more than 20 per centum and not more than 50 per centum of alcohol, 20 cents a pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; containing more than 50 per centum of alcohol, 40 cents a pound and 20 per centum ad valorem.

**Chemical and Medicinal Compounds.**

17. Chemical and medicinal compounds, combinations and all similar articles dutiable under this section, except soap, whether specially provided for or not, put up in individual packages of two and one-half pounds or less gross weight (except samples without commercial value) shall be dutiable at a rate not less than 20 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That chemicals, drugs, medicinal and similar substances, whether dutiable or free, imported in capsules, pills, tablets, lozenges, troches, ampoules, jubes, or similar forms, shall be dutiable at not less than 25 per centum ad valorem.

18. Chloral hydrate, salol, phenolphthalein, urea, terpin hydrate, acetanilid, acetphenetidin, antipyrine, glycerophosphoric acid and salts and compounds thereof, acetylsalicylic acid, aspirin, guiacol carbonate and thymol, 25 per centum ad valorem.

19. Chloroform, 2 cents a pound; carbon tetrachloride, 1 cent a pound.

20 Coal-tar dyes or colors, not specially provided for in this section, 30 per centum ad valorem.

21. All other products or preparations of coal-tar, not colors or dyes, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem.

22. Coal-tar distillates, not specially provided for in this section; benzol, naphtol, resorcin, toluol, xylol; all the foregoing not medicinal and not colors or dyes, 5 per centum ad valorem.

23. Coal-tar products known as aniline oil and salts, toluidine, xylidin, cumidin, binitrotoluol, binitrobenzol, benzidin, tolidin, dianisidin, naphtylamin, diphenylamin, benzaldehyde, benzyl chloride, nitro-benzol and nitrotoluol, naphtylaminsulfoacids and their sodium or potassium salts, napholsulfoacids and their sodium or potassium salts, amidonaphtolsulfoacids and their sodium or potassium salts, amidosalicylic acid, binitrochlorbenzol, diamidostilbendisulfoacid, metanilic acid, paranitraniline, dimethylaniline; all the foregoing not medicinal and not colors or dyes, 10 per centum ad valorem.

24. Cobalt, oxide of, 10 cents a pound.

25. Collodion and all other liquid solutions of pyroxylin, or of other cellulose esters, or of cellulose, 15 per centum ad valorem; compounds of pyroxylin or of other cellulose esters, whether known as celluloid, or by any other name, if in blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, or other forms not polished, wholly or partly, and not made into finished or partly finished articles, 25 per centum ad valorem; if polished, wholly or partly, or if finished or partly finished articles, of which collodion or any compound of pyroxylin or other cellulose esters, by whatever name known, is the component material of chief value, 40 per centum ad valorem.

26. Coloring for brandy, wine, beer, or other liquors, 40 per centum ad valorem.

27. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, dried insects, grains, gums, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, roots, stems, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), seeds of morbid growth and weeds; any of the foregoing which are natural and uncompounded drugs and not edible, and not specially provided for in this section, but which are advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the drugs and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, 10 per centum ad valorem: Pro-

**Drugs.**

**ıong the great nations of the world the parliamentary body having the smallest ratio of representation is that of Spain, the ratio being 45,347.**

vided, That no article containing alcohol shall be classified for duty under this paragraph.

28. Ergot, 10 cents a pound.

29. Ethers: Sulphuric, 4 cents a pound; amyl nitrite, 20 per centum ad valorem; amyl acetate and ethyl acetate, or acetic ether, 5 cents a pound; ethyl chloride, 20 per centum ad valorem; ethers and esters of all kinds not specially provided for in this section, 20 per centum ad valorem; Provided, That no article containing more than 10 per centum of alcohol shall be classified for duty under this paragraph.

Ethers.

30. Extracts and decoctions of nutgalls, Persian berries, sumac, logwood and other dyewoods, and all extracts of vegetable origin suitable for dyeing, coloring, or staining, not specially provided for in this section; all the foregoing not containing alcohol and not medicinal, ⅝ of 1 cent a pound.

31. Extract of chlorophyll, 15 per centum ad valorem; saffron and safflower, and extract of, and saffron cake, 10 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That no article containing alcohol shall be classified for duty under this paragraph.

32. Formaldehyde solution containing not more than 40 per centum of formaldehyde, or formaline, 1 cent a pound.

33. Fusel oil, or amylic alcohol, ¼-cent a pound.

34. Gelatin, glue, and glue size, valued not above 10 cents a pound, 1 cent a pound; valued above 10 cents a pound and not above 25 cents a pound, 15 per centum ad valorem; valued above 25 cents a pound, 25 per centum ad valorem; manufactures of gelatin, or manufactures of which gelatin is the component material of chief value, 25 per centum ad valorem; isinglass and prepared fish sounds, 25 per centum ad valorem; agar-agar, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Glues.

35. Glycerin, crude, not purified, 1 cent a pound; refined, 2 cents a pound.

36. Gums: Amber and amberoid unmanufactured, or crude gum, not specially provided for in this section, $1 a pound; arabic, or senegal, ½-cent a pound; camphor, crude, natural, 1 cent a pound; camphor, refined and synthetic, 5 cents a pound; chicle, crude, 15 cents a pound; refined or advanced in value by drying, straining, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing, 20 cents a pound; dextrine, made from potato starch or potato flour, 1¼ cents a pound; dextrine, not otherwise provided for, burnt starch or British gum, dextrine substitutes and soluble or chemically treated starch, ⅝ of 1 cent a pound.

37. Ink and ink powders, 15 per centum ad valorem.

38. Iodoform and potassium iodide, 15 cents a pound.

39. Leaves and roots: Buchu leaves, 10 cents a pound; coca leaves, 10 cents a pound; gentian, ¼-cent a pound; licorice root, ¼-cent a pound; sarsaparilla root, 1 cent a pound.

40. Licorice, extracts of, in pastes, rolls, or other forms, 1 cent a pound.

41. Lime, citrate of, 1 cent a pound.

42. Magnesia: Calcined, 3½ cents a pound; carbonate of, precipitated, 1½ cents a pound; sulphate of, or Epsom salts, 1-10-cent a pound.

43. Menthol, 50 cents a pound.

44. Oils, rendered: Cod, seal, herring and other fish oil, not specially provided for in this section, 3 cents a gallon; whale oil, 5 cents a gallon; sperm oil, 8 cents a gallon; wool grease, including that known commercially as degras or brown wool grease, crude and not refined or improved in value or condition, ¼-cent a pound; refined or improved in value or condition, and not specially provided for in this section, ½-cent a pound; lanolin, 1 cent a pound; all other animal oils, rendered oils and greases, and all combinations of the same, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem.

Oils.

45. Oils, expressed: Alizarin assistant, sulphoricinoleic acid and ricinoleic acid, and soaps containing castor oil, any of the foregoing in whatever form, and all other alizarin assistants and all soluble greases used in the processes of softening, dyeing or finishing, not specially provided for in this section, 25 per centum ad valorem; castor oil, 12 cents a gallon; flaxseed and linseed oil, raw, boiled or oxidized, 10 cents a gallon of seven and one-half pounds; poppy-seed oil, raw, boiled or oxidized, rapeseed oil and peanut oil, 6 cents a gallon; hempseed oil, 3 cents a gallon; almond oil, sweet, 5 cents a pound; sesame or sesamum seed or bean oil, 1 cent a pound; olive oil, not specially provided for in this section, 20 cents a gallon; olive oil, in bottles, jars, kegs, tins or other packages having a capacity of less than five standard gallons each, 30 cents a gallon; all other expressed oils and all combinations of the same, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem.

46. Oils, distilled and essential: Orange and lemon, 10 per centum ad valorem; peppermint, 25 cents a pound; mace oil, 6 cents a pound; almond, bitter; amber; ambergris; anise or anise seed; bergamot; cammomile; caraway; cassia; cinnamon; cedrat, citronella and lemon grass; civot; fennel, jasmine or jasimine; juniper; lavender and aspic, or spike lavender; limes; neroli or orange flower; origanum, red or white; rosemary or anthoss; attar of roses; thyme, and valerian; all the foregoing oils and all fruit ethers, oils and essences, and essential and distilled oils and all combinations of the same, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That no article containing alcohol shall be classified for duty under this paragraph.

**The Pan-American Railway, when completed from New York to Buenos Ayres, will be 10,116 miles long.**

47. Opium, crude or unmanufactured, and not adulterated, containing 9 per centum and over of morphia, $3 a pound; opium of the same composition, dried to contain 15 per centum or less of moisture, powdered, or otherwise advanced beyond the condition of crude or unmanufactured, $4 a pound; morphia or morphine, sulphate of, and all alkaloids of opium, and salts and esters thereof, $8 an ounce; cocaine, ecgonine and all salts and derivatives of the same, $2 an ounce; aqueous extract of opium, for medicinal uses, and tincture of, as laudanum and other liquid preparations of opium, not specially provided for in this section, 60 per centum ad valorem; opium containing less than 9 per centum of morphia, $6 a pound; but preparations of opium deposited in bonded warehouses shall not be removed therefrom without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to repeal or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of an act entitled, "an act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes," approved February 9, 1909.

**Opium.**

48. Perfumery, including cologne and other toilet waters, articles of perfumery, whether in sachets or otherwise, and all preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, including tooth soaps, pastes, including theatrical grease paints and pastes, pomades, powders and other toilet preparations, all the foregoing, if containing alcohol, 40 cents a pound and 60 per centum ad valorem; if not containing alcohol, 60 per centum ad valorem; floral or flower waters containing no alcohol, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per centum ad valorem.

**Perfumery.**

49. Ambergris, enfleurage greases and floral essences by whatever method obtained; flavoring extracts, musk, grained or in pods, civet and all natural or synthetic odoriferous or aromatic substances, preparations and mixtures used in the manufacture of, but not marketable as, perfumes or cosmetics; all the foregoing not containing alcohol and not specially provided for in this section, 20 per centum ad valorem.

50. Plasters, healing or curative, of all kinds, and court plaster, 15 per centum ad valorem.

51. Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, including barytes earth, unmanufactured, 13 per centum ad valorem; manufactured, 20 per centum ad valorem; blanc-fixe, or artificial sulphate of barytes, and satin white, or artificial sulphate of lime, 20 per centum ad valorem.

52. Blues, such as Berlin, Prussian, Chinese and all others, containing ferrocyanide of iron, in pulp, dry or ground in or mixed with oil or water, 20 per centum ad valorem; ultramarine blue, whether dry, in pulp, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, and wash blue containing ultramarine, 15 per centum ad valorem.

**Colors.**

53. Black pigments, made from bone, ivory or vegetable substance, by whatever name known; gas black and lampblack, dry or ground in or mixed with oil or water, 15 per centum ad valorem.

54. Chrome yellow, chrome green and all other chromium colors in the manufacture of which lead and bichromate of potash or soda are used, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, 20 per centum ad valorem.

55. Ocher and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, and umber and umber earths, 5 per centum ad valorem; Spanish brown, venetian red, Indian red and colcothar or oxide of iron, not specially provided for in this section, 10 per centum ad valorem.

56. Lead pigments: Litharge, orange mineral, red lead, white lead and all pigments containing lead, dry or in pulp, and ground or mixed with oil or water, not specially provided for in this section, 25 per centum ad valorem.

57. Lead, acetate of, white and nitrite of, 1¼ cents a pound; acetate of, brown, gray or yellow, 1 cent a pound; all other lead compounds not specially provided for in this section, 20 per centum ad valorem.

58. Varnishes, including so-called gold size or japan, 10 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That spirit varnishes containing less than 10 per centum of methyl alcohol of the total alcohol contained therein, shall be dutiable at $1 32 a gallon and 15 per centum ad valorem.

59. Vermilion reds, containing quicksilver, dry or ground in oil or water, 15 per centum ad valorem; when not containing quicksilver but made of lead or containing lead, 25 per centum ad valorem.

60. Whiting and Paris white, dry and chalk, ground or bolted, 1-10-cent a pound; whiting and Paris white, ground in oil, or putty, 15 per centum ad valorem.

61. Zinc, oxide of, and pigments containing zinc, but not containing more than 5 per centum of lead, ground dry, 10 per centum ad valorem; when ground in or mixed with oil or water, lithopone and white sulphide of zinc, 15 per centum ad valorem.

62. Zinc, chloride of and sulphate of, ½-cent a pound.

63. Enamel paints and all paints, colors, pigments, stains, crayons, including charcoal crayons or fusains, smalts and frostings, and all ceramic and glass fluxes, glazes, enamels and colors, whether crude, dry, mixed, or ground with water or oil or with solutions other than oil, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem: all paints, colors and pigments commonly known as artists' paints or colors, whether in tubes, pans, cakes or other forms, 20 per centum ad valorem; all color lakes, whether dry or in pulp, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per centum ad valorem.

**There are 120,000 licensed motor vehicles in the State of New York.**

64. Potash: Bicarbonate of, refined and chlorate of, ½-cent a pound; chromate and bichromate of, 1 cent a pound; nitrate of, or saltpeter, refined, $7 a ton; permanganate of, 1 cent a pound; prussiate of, red, 2 cents a pound; yellow, 1¼ cents a pound.

65. Salts and all other compounds and mixtures, of which bismuth, gold, platinum, rhodium, silver or tin constitute the element of chief value, 10 per centum ad valorem.

**Soaps.**

66. Soaps: Perfumed toilet soaps, 30 per centum ad valorem; medicinal soaps, 20 per centum ad valorem; castile soap and unperfumed toilet soap, 10 per centum ad valorem; all other soaps and soap powder not specially provided for in this section, 5 per centum ad valorem.

67. Soda: Benzoate of, 5 cents a pound; chlorate of and nitrite of, ½-cent a pound; bicarbonate of or supercarbonate of, or saleratus and other alkalies containing 50 per centum or more of bicarbonate of soda; hydrate of or caustic; phosphate of; hyposulphite of; sulphid of and sulphite of, ¼-cent a pound; chromate and bichromate of, and yellow prussiate of, ¾-cent a pound; borate of or borax refined; crystal carbonate of, monohydrate and sesquicarbonate of; sal soda and soda crystals, ½-cent a pound, and sulphate of soda crystallized or Glauber salts, $1 a ton.

68. Sponges: Trimmed or untrimmed, but not advanced in value by chemical processes, 10 per centum ad valorem; bleached sponges and sponges advanced in value by processes involving chemical operations, manufactures of sponges, or of which sponge is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem.

69. Talcum, ground talc, steatite and French chalk, cut, powdered, washed or pulverized, 15 per centum ad valorem.

70. Vanillin, 10 cents an ounce; vanilla beans, 30 cents a pound; tonka beans, 25 cents a pound.

## SCHEDULE B—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE.

**Bricks.**

71. Fire brick, magnesite brick, chrome brick and brick not specially provided for in this section, not glazed, enamelled, painted, vitrified, ornamented or decorated in any manner, 10 per centum ad valorem; if glazed, enamelled, painted, vitrified, ornamented or decorated in any manner, and bath brick, 15 per centum ad valorem.

72. Tiles, plain unglazed, one color, exceeding two square inches in size, 1½ cents per square foot; glazed, ornamented, hand painted, enamelled, vitrified, semi-vitrified, decorated, encaustic, ceramic, mosaic, flint, spar, embossed, gold decorated, grooved and corrugated, and all other earthenware tiles and tiling, except pill tiles and so-called quarries or quarry tiles, but including tiles wholly or in part of cement, 3 cents per square foot; so-called quarries or quarry tiles, 20 per centum ad valorem; mantels, friezes, and articles of every description or parts thereof, composed wholly or in chief value of earthenware tiles or tiling, except pill tiles, 30 per centum ad valorem.

73. Lime, 5 per centum ad valorem.

74. Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, ground or calcined, pearl hardening for paper makers' use; white, non-staining Portland cement, Keene's cement, or other cement of which gypsum is the component material of chief value, and all other cements not specially provided for in this section, 10 per centum ad valorem.

**Clays or Earths.**

75. Pumice stone, unmanufactured, 5 per centum ad valorem; wholly or partially manufactured, ¼-cent a pound; manufactures of pumice stone, or of which pumice stone is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 25 per centum ad valorem.

76. Clays or earths, unwrought or unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this section, 50 cents a ton; wrought or manufactured, not specially provided for in this section, $1 a ton; china clay or kaolin, $1 25 a ton; fuller's earth, unwrought and unmanufactured, 75 cents a ton; wrought or manufactured, $1 50 a ton; fluorspar, $1 50 a ton: Provided, That the weight of the casks or other containers shall be included in the dutiable weight.

77. Mica, unmanufactured, valued at not above 15 cents a pound, 4 cents a pound; valued above 15 cents a pound, 25 per centum ad valorem; cut mica, mica splittings, built up mica, and all manufactures of mica, or of which mica is the component material of chief value, 30 per centum ad valorem; ground mica, 15 per centum ad valorem.

**Earthenware.**

78. Common yellow, brown or gray earthenware made of natural unwashed and unmixed clay; plain or embossed, common salt-glazed stoneware; stoneware and earthenware crucibles; all the foregoing, not ornamented, incised or decorated in any manner, 15 per centum ad valorem; if ornamented, incised or decorated in any manner and manufactures wholly or in chief value of such ware, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per centum ad valorem; Rockingham earthernware, 30 per centum ad valorem.

79. Earthenware and crockery ware composed of a nonvitrified absorbent body, including white granite and semiporcelain earthenware, and cream-colored ware, and stoneware, including clock cases with or without movements, pill tiles, plaques, ornaments, toys, charms, vases, statues, statuettes, mugs, cups, steins, lamps and all other articles composed wholly or in chief value of such ware; if plain white, plain yellow, plain brown, plain red, or plain black, not

painted, colored, tinted, stained, enamelled, gilded, printed, ornamented or decorated in any manner, and manufactures in chief value of such ware not specially provided for in this section, 35 per centum ad valorem; if painted, colored, tinted, stained, enamelled, gilded, printed, or ornamented or decorated in any manner, and manufactures in chief value of such ware not specially provided for in this section, 40 per centum ad valorem.

**China.** 80. China and porcelain wares composed of a vitrified nonabsorbent body which when broken shows a vitrified or vitreous, or semivitrified or semivitreous fracture, and all bisque and parian wares, including clock cases with or without movements, plaques, ornaments, toys, charms, vases, statues, statuettes, mugs, cups, steins, lamps and all other articles composed wholly or in chief value of such ware, if plain white, or plain brown, not painted, colored, tinted, stained, enamelled, gilded, printed or ornamented or decorated in any manner; and manufactures in chief value of such ware not specially provided for in this section, 50 per centum ad valorem; if painted, colored, tinted, stained, enamelled, gilded, printed or ornamented or decorated in any manner and manufactures in chief value of such ware not specially provided for in this section, 55 per centum ad valorem.

81. Earthy or mineral substances wholly or partially manufactured and articles and wares composed wholly or in chief value of earthy or mineral substances, not specially provided for in this section, whether susceptible of decoration or not, if not decorated in any manner, 20 per centum ad valorem; if decorated, 25 per centum ad valorem; unmanufactured carbon, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem; electrodes for electric furnaces, electrolytic and battery purposes, brushes, plates and disks, all the foregoing composed wholly or in chief value of carbon, 25 per centum ad valorem; manufactures of carbon not specially provided for in this section, 20 per centum ad valorem.

82. Gas retorts, 10 per centum ad valorem; lava tips for burners, 15 per centum ad valorem; carbons for electric lighting, wholly or partly finished, made entirely from petroleum coke, 15 cents a hundred feet; if composed chiefly of lampblack or retort carbon, 40 cents a hundred feet; carbons for flaming arc lamps, not specially provided for in this section, and filter tubes, 30 per centum ad valorem; porous carbon pots for electric batteries, 15 per centum ad valorem.

**Bottles.** 83. Plain green or colored, molded or pressed, and flint, lime or lead glass bottles, vials, jars and covered and uncovered demijohns and carboys, any of the foregoing, filled or unfilled, not otherwise specially provided for in this section, and whether their contents be dutiable or free (except such as contain merchandise subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to a rate of duty based in whole or in part upon the value thereof which shall be dutiable at the rate applicable to their contents), 30 per centum ad valorem; Provided, That the terms bottles, vials, jars, demijohns and carboys, as used herein, shall be restricted to such articles when suitable for use as and of the character ordinarily employed as containers for the holding or transportation of merchandise, and not as appliances or implements in chemical or other operations.

84. Glass bottles, decanters and all articles of every description composed wholly or in chief value of glass, ornamental or decorated in any manner, or cut, engraved, painted, decorated, ornamented, colored, stained, silvered, gilded, etched, sand blasted, frosted or printed in any manner, or ground (except such grinding as is necessary for fitting stoppers or for purposes other than ornamentation), and all articles of every description, including bottles and bottle glassware, composed wholly or in chief value of glass blown either in a mold or otherwise; all of the foregoing, not specifically provided for in this section, filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be dutiable or free, 45 per centum ad valorem; Provided, That for the purposes of this act, bottles with cut glass stoppers shall, with the stoppers, be deemed entireties.

**Window Glass.** 85. Unpolished, cylinder, crown and common window glass, not exceeding 150 square inches, ⅞ of 1 cent a pound; above that, and not exceeding 384 square inches, 1 cent a pound; above that, and not exceeding 720 square inches, 1⅛ cents a pound; above that, and not exceeding 1,200 square inches, 1½ cents a pound; above that, and not exceeding 2,400 square inches, 1⅞ cents a pound; above that, 2 cents a pound: Provided, That unpolished, cylinder, crown and common window glass, imported in boxes, shall contain 50 square feet, as nearly as sizes will permit, and the duty shall be computed thereon according to the actual weight of glass.

86. Cylinder and crown glass, polished, not exceeding 384 square inches, 3 cents a square foot; above that, and not exceeding 72 square inches, 4 cents a square foot; above that, and not exceeding 1,440 square inches, 7 cents a square foot; above that, 10 cents a square foot.

**Plate Glass.** 87. Fluted, rolled, ribbed or rough plate glass, or the same containing a wire netting within itself, not including crown, cylinder or common window glass, not exceeding 384 square inches, ⅛ cent a square foot; all above that, 1 cent a square foot; and all fluted, rolled, ribbed or rough plate glass, weighing over 100 pounds per one 100 square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates herein imposed: Provided, That all of the above plate glass, when ground, smoothed, or otherwise obscured, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as cast polished plate glass unsilvered.

88. Cast polished plate glass, finished or unfinished and unsilvered, or the same containing a wire netting within itself, not exceeding 384 square inches

**The largest city in Spain is Madrid, which in 1910 had a population of 571,530.**

6 cents a square foot; above that, and not exceeding 720 square inches, 8 cents a square foot; all above that, 12 cents a square foot.

89. Cast polished plate glass, silvered, cylinder and crown glass, silvered and looking glass plates exceeding in size 144 square inches, shall be subject to a duty of 1 cent a square foot in addition to the rates otherwise chargeable on such glass unsilvered: Provided, That no looking glass plates or glass silvered, when framed, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar glass of like description not framed, but shall pay in addition thereto upon such frames the rate of duty applicable thereto when imported separate.

90. Cast polished plate glass, silvered or unsilvered, and cylinder, crown or common window glass, silvered or unsilvered, polished or unpolished, when bent, ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enamelled, bevelled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted, ornamented or decorated, shall be subject to a duty of 4 per centum ad valorem in addition to the rates otherwise chargeable thereon.

91. Spectacles, eyeglasses and goggles, and frames for the same, or parts thereof, finished or unfinished, 35 per centum ad valorem.

**Lenses.** 92. Lenses of glass or pebble, molded or pressed, or ground and polished to a spherical, cylindrical or prismatic form, and ground and polished plano or coquill glasses, wholly or partly manufactured, strips of glass, not more than three inches wide, ground or polished on one or both sides to a cylindrical or prismatic form, including those used in the construction of gauges, and glass slides for magic lanterns, 25 per centum ad valorem.

93. Opera and field glasses, optical instruments and frames and mountings for the same; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this section, 35 per centum ad valorem.

94. Surveying instruments, telescopes, microscopes, photographic and projection lenses, and frames and mountings for the same, 25 per centum ad valorem.

95. Stained or painted glass windows, or parts thereof, and all mirrors, not exceeding in size 144 square inches, with or without frames or cases; incandescent electric light bulbs and lamps, with or without filaments, and all glass or manufactures of glass or paste or of which glass or paste is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 30 per centum ad valorem.

96. Fusible and glass enamel, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per centum ad valorem; opal or cylinder glass tiles or tiling, 30 per centum ad valorem.

**Marble.** 97. Marble, breccia and onyx, in block, rough or squared only, 50 cents a cubic foot; marble, breccia and onyx, sawed or dressed, over two inches in thickness, 75 cents a cubic foot; slabs or paving tiles of marble or onyx, containing not less than four superficial inches, if not more than one inch in thickness, 6 cents a superficial foot; if more than one inch and not more than one and one-half inches in thickness, 8 cents a superficial foot; if more than one and one-half inches and not more than two inches in thickness, 10 cents a superficial foot; if rubbed in whole or in part, 2 cents a superficial foot in addition; mosaic cubes of marble or onyx, not exceeding two cubic inches in size, if loose, 20 per centum ad valorem; if attached to paper or other material, 35 per centum ad valorem.

98. Marble, breccia, onyx, alabaster and jet, wholly or partly manufactured into monuments, benches, vases and other articles, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, and all articles composed wholly or in chief value of agate, rock crystal, or other semi-precious stones, except such as are cut into shapes and forms fitting them expressly for use in the construction of jewelry, not specially provided for in this section, 45 per centum ad valorem.

99. Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, lava and all other stone suitable for use as monumental or building stone, except marble, breccia and onyx, not specially provided for in this section, hewn, dressed, or polished, or otherwise manufactured, 25 per centum ad valorem; unmanufactured, or not dressed, hewn or polished, 3 cents a cubic foot.

100. Grindstones, finished or unfinished, $1 50 a ton.

101. Slates, slate chimney pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, roofing slates and all other manufactures of slates, not specially provided for in this section, 10 per centum ad valorem.

## SCHEDULE C—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

102. Chrome or chromium metal, ferrochrome or ferrochromium, ferromolybdenum, ferrophosphorous, ferrotitanium, ferrotungsten, ferrovanadium, molybdenum, titanium, tantalum, tungsten or wolfram metal and ferro silicon, and other alloys used in the manufacture of steel, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem.

103. Muck bars, bar iron, square iron, rolled or hammered, round iron, in coils or rods, bars or shapes of rolled or hammered iron not specially provided for in this section, 5 per centum ad valorem.

**Beams.** 104. Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car truck channels, T, columns and posts, or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams, sashes, frames and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, whether plain, punched or fitted for use, or whether assembled or manufactured, 10 per centum ad valorem.

105. Boiler or other plate iron or steel, and strips of iron or steel, not specially provided for in this section; sheets of iron or steel, common or black, of what-

ever dimensions, whether plain, corrugated or crimped, including crucible plate steel and saw plates, cut or sheared to shape or otherwise, or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel, whether sheared or rolled in grooves or otherwise, 12 per centum ad valorem.

106. Iron or steel anchors or parts thereof; forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel, but not machined, tooled or otherwise advanced in condition by any process or operation subsequent to the forging process, not specially provided for in this section, 12 per centum ad valorem; anti-friction balls, ball bearings and roller bearings, of iron or steel or other metal, finished or unfinished, and parts thereof, 35 per centum ad valorem.

107. Hoop, band or scroll iron or steel not otherwise provided for in this section, and barrel hoops of iron or steel, wholly or partly manufactured, 10 per centum ad valorem.

108. Railway fishplates or splice bars made of iron or steel, 10 per centum ad valorem.

**Iron of Steel Plates.**

109. All iron or steel sheets, plates or strips, and all hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, when galvanized or coated with zinc, spelter or other metals, or any alloy of those metals; sheets or plates composed of iron, steel, copper, nickel or other metal with layers of other metal or metals imposed thereon by forging, hammering, rolling or welding; sheets of iron or steel, polished, planished or glanced by whatever name designated, including such as have been pickled or cleaned by acid or by any other material or process, or which are cold rolled, smoothed only, not polished, and such as are cold hammered, blued, brightened, tempered or polished by any process to such perfected surface finish or polish better than the grade of cold rolled, smoothed only; and sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron or steel, coated with tin or lead or with a mixture of which these metals or either of them is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates and taggers tin, and tin plates coated with metal and metal sheets decorated in colors or coated with nickel or other metals by dipping, printing, stenciling or other process, 15 per centum ad valorem.

110. Steel bars and tapered or bevelled bars; mill shafting, pressed, sheared or stamped shapes, not advanced in value or condition by any process or operation subsequent to the process of stamping; hammer moulds or swaged steel; gun barrel moulds not in bars; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam or iron moulded steel castings, sheets and plates; all the foregoing, if made by the Bessemer, Siemens-Martin, open hearth or similar processes, not containing alloys, such as nickel, cobalt, vanadium, chromium, tungsten or wolfram, molybdenum, titanium, iridium, uranium, tantalum, boron and similar alloys, 8 per centum ad valorem; steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, die blocks or blanks; billets and bars and tapered or bevelled bars; pressed, sheared or stamped shapes not advanced in value or condition by any process or operation subsequent to the process of stamping hammer moulds or swaged steel; gun barrel moulds not in bars; alloys used as substitutes for steel in the manufacture of tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam or iron moulded castings, sheets and plates; rolled wire rods in coils or bars not smaller than twenty one-hundredths of one inch in diameter, and steel not specially provided for in this section, all the foregoing when made by the crucible, electric or cementation process, either with or without alloys, and finished by rolling, hammering or otherwise, and all steels by whatever process made, containing alloys such as nickel, cobalt, vanadium, chromium, tungsten, wolfram, molybdenum, titanium, iridium, uranium, tantalum, boron and similar alloys, 15 per centum ad valorem.

111. Steel wool or steel shavings, 20 per centum ad valorem.

112. Grit, shot and sand made of iron or steel, that can be used as abrasives, 30 per centum ad valorem.

113. Rivet, screw, fence, nail and other iron or steel wire rods, whether round, oval or square, or in any other shape, and flat rods up to six inches in width, ready to be drawn or rolled into wire or strips, all the foregoing in coils or otherwise, including wire rods and iron or steel bars, cold rolled, cold drawn, cold hammered or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, not specially provided for in this section, 10 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all round iron or steel rods smaller than twenty one-hundredths of one inch in diameter shall be classed and dutiable as wire.

114. Round iron or steel wire; wire composed of iron, steel or other metal, except gold or silver, covered with cotton, silk or other material; corset, clasps, corset steels, dress steels and all flat wires and steel in strips not thicker than number fifteen wire gauge and not exceeding five inches in width, whether in long or short lengths, in coils or otherwise, and whether rolled or drawn through dies or rolls or otherwise produced; telegraph, telephone and other wires and cables composed of metal and rubber, or of metal, rubber and other materials; iron and steel wire coated by dipping, galvanizing or similar process with zinc, tin or other metal; all other wire not specially provided for in this section and articles manufactured wholly or in chief value of any wire or wires provided for in this section; all the foregoing 15 per centum ad valorem; wire heddles and healds, 25 per centum ad valorem; wire rope, 30 per centum ad valorem.

115. No article not specially provided for in this section, which is wholly or partly manufactured from tin plate, terne plate or the sheet, plate, hoop, band or scroll iron or steel herein provided for, or of which such tin plate, terne plate, sheet, plate, hoop, band or scroll iron or steel shall be the material of chief value,

**The Cunard Line, with 12,002 first cabin, 11,194 second and 26,989 steerage passengers, was the second of all the Northern service lines in the number of passengers carried to Europe in 1912.**

shall pay a lower rate of duty than that imposed on the tin plate, terne plate or sheet, plate, hoop, band or scroll iron or steel from which it is made, or of which it shall be the component thereof of chief value.

116. No allowance or reduction of duties for partial loss or damage in consequence of rust or of discoloration shall be made upon any description of iron or steel, or upon any article wholly or partly manufactured of iron or steel, or upon any manufacture of iron or steel.

117. All metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation or converted, cast or made from iron or its ores, by the crucible, Bessemer, Clapp-Griffith, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist, basic, Siemens-Martin, or open hearth process or by the equivalent of either, or by a combination of two or more of the processes or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granular or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, excepting what is known as malleable iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel.

118. Anvils of iron or steel, or of iron and steel combined, by whatever process made, or in whatever stage of manufacture, 15 per centum ad valorem.

**Automobiles.**

119. Automobiles, valued at $2,000 or more, and automobile bodies, 45 per centum ad valorem; automobiles valued at less than $2,000, 30 per centum ad valorem; automobile chassis and finished parts of automobiles, not including tires, 30 per centum ad valorem.

120. Bicycles, motorcycles and finished parts thereof, not including tires, 25 per centum ad valorem.

121. Axles or parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axles, whether of iron or steel, without reference to the stage or state of manufacture, not otherwise provided for in this section, 10 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That when iron or steel axles are imported fitted in wheels or parts of wheels, of iron or steel, they shall be dutiable at the same rate as the wheels in which they are fitted.

122. Blacksmith's hammers, tongs and sledges, track tools, wedges and crowbars, whether of iron or steel, 10 per centum ad valorem.

123. Nuts or nut blanks and washers, 5 per centum ad valorem; bolts of iron or steel, with or without threads or nuts, or bolt blanks, finished hinges or hinge blanks, 10 per centum ad valorem; spiral nut locks and lock washers, whether if iron or steel, 30 per centum ad valorem.

124. Card clothing not actually and permanently fitted to and attached to carding machines or to parts thereof at the time of importation, when manufactured with round iron or untempered round steel wire, 10 per centum ad valorem; when manufactured with tempered round steel wire, or plated wire or other than round iron or steel wire, or with felt face or wool face, or rubber face cloth containing wool, 35 per centum ad valorem.

**Cast Iron Pipes.**

125. Cast iron pipe of every description, cast iron andirons, plates, stove plates, sadirons, tailor's irons, hatter's irons and castings and vessels wholly of cast iron, including all castings of iron or cast iron plates which have been chiselled, drilled, machined or otherwise advanced in condition by processes or operations subsequent to the casting process, but not made up into articles or finished machine parts; castings of malleable iron not specially provided for in this section; cast hollow ware, coated, glazed or tinned, 10 per centum ad valorem.

126. Chain or chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per centum ad valorem; sprocket and machine chains, 25 per centum ad valorem.

127. Lap welded, butt welded, seamed or jointed iron or steel tubes, pipes, flues or stays; cylindrical or tubular tanks or vessels, for holding gas, liquids or other material, whether full or empty; flexible metal tubing or hose, not specially provided for in this section, whether covered with wire or other material or otherwise, including any appliances or attachments affixed thereto; welded cylindrical furnaces, tubes or flues made from plate metal, and corrugated, ribbed or otherwise re-enforced against collapsing pressure, and all other iron or steel tubes, finished, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per centum ad valorem.

**Knives.**

128. Penknives, pocketknives, clasp knives, pruning knives, budding knives, erasers, manicure knives and all knives by whatever name known, including such as are denominatively mentioned in this section, which have folding or other than fixed blades or attachments, and razors, all the foregoing, whether assembled, but not fully finished or finished; valued at not more than $1 a dozen, 55 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than $1 a dozen, 55 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That blades, handles or other parts of any of the foregoing knives, razors or erasers shall be dutiable at not less than the rate herein imposed upon the knives, razors and erasers, of which they are parts. Scissors and shears and blades for the same, finished or unfinished, 30 per centum ad valorem: Provided further, That all articles specified in this paragraph shall, when imported, have the name of the maker or purchaser and beneath the same the name of the country of origin die-sunk conspicuously and indelibly on the blade, shank or tang of at least one or, if practicable, each and every blade thereof.

129. Sword blades and swords and side arms, irrespective of quality or use, in part of metal, 30 per centum ad valorem.

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**The value of natural gas produced in the United States in 1882 was $21 1884 the production reached a value of $1,460,000, and in 1909 the production was valued at $63,206,941.**

130. Table, butchers', carving, cooks', hunting, kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, carpenters' bench, curriers', drawing, farriers', fleshing, hay, tanners', plumbers', painters', palette, artists' and shoe knives, forks and steels, finished or unfinished, without handles, 25 per centum ad valorem; with handles, 30 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all the articles specified in this paragraph, when imported, shall have the name of the maker or purchaser, and beneath the same the name of the country of origin indelibly stamped or branded thereon in a place that shall not be covered thereafter.

131. Files, file blanks, rasps and floats, of all cuts and kinds, 25 per centum ad valorem.

132. Muskets, air rifles, muzzle loading shotguns and rifles and parts thereof, 15 per centum ad valorem.

133. Breech loading shotguns and rifles, combination shotguns and rifles, and parts thereof and fittings therefor, including barrels further advanced than rough bored only; pistols, whether automatic, magazine or revolving, or parts thereof and fittings therefor, 35 per centum ad valorem.

**Firearms.**

134. Table, kitchen and hospital utensils or other similar hollow ware composed of iron or steel, enamelled or glazed with vitreous glasses; table, kitchen and hospital utensils or other similar hollow ware composed wholly or in chief value of aluminum; all the foregoing not especially provided for in this section, 25 per centum ad valorem.

134. Table, kitchen and hospital utensils or other similar hollow ware composed of iron or steel, enamelled or glazed with vitreous glasses; table, kitchen and hospital utensils or other similar hollow ware composed wholly or in chief value of aluminum; all the foregoing not especially provided for in this section, 25 per centum ad valorem.

135. Needles for knitting or sewing machines, latch needles, crochet, needles and tape needles, knitting and all other needles not specially provided for in this section, bodkins of metal and needle cases or needle books furnished with assortments of needles or combinations of needles and other articles, 20 per centum ad valorem; but no articles other than the needles which are specifically named in this section shall be dutiable as needles unless having an eye and fitted and used for carrying a thread.

**Needles.**

136. Fishhooks, fishing rods and reels, artificial flies, artificial baits, snelled hooks and all other fishing tackle or parts thereof, not specially provided for in this section, except fishing lines, fishing nets and seines, 30 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That any prohibition of the importation of feathers in this section shall not be construed as applying to artificial flies used for fishing.

137. Steel plates engraved, stereotype plates, electrotype plates, halftone plates, photogravure plates, photo engraved plates and plates of other materials, engraved for printing, plates of iron or steel engraved or fashioned for use in the production of designs, patterns or impressions on glass in the process of manufacturing plate or other glass, 15 per centum ad valorem; lithographic plates of stone or other material engraved, drawn or prepared, and wet transfer paper or paper prepared wholly with glycerin, or glycerin combined with other materials, containing the imprints taken from lithographic plates, 25 per centum ad valorem.

**Engraved Steel Plates.**

138. Rivets, studs and steel points, lathed, machined or brightened, and rivets or studs for non-skidding automobile tires, and rivets of iron or steel, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per centum ad valorem.

139. Crosscut saws, mill saws, pit and drag saws, circular saws, steel band saws, finished or further advanced than tempered and polished, hand, back and all other saws, not specially provided for in this section, 12 per centum ad valorem.

140. Screws, commonly called wood screws, made of iron or steel, 25 per centum ad valorem.

141. Umbrella and parasol ribs and stretches, composed in chief value of iron, steel or other metal, in frames or otherwise, and tubes for umbrellas, wholly or partially finished, 35 per centum ad valorem.

142. Wheels for railway purposes or parts thereof, made of iron or steel, and steel-tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car or other railway tires or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, 20 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That when wheels for railway purposes or parts thereof, of iron or steel, are imported with iron or steel axles fitted in them, the wheels and axles together shall be dutiable at the same rate as is provided for the wheels when imported separately.

**Wheels.**

143. Aluminum, aluminum scrap and alloys of any kind in which aluminum is the component material of chief value, in crude form, 2 cents a pound; aluminum in plates, sheets, bars, strips and rods, 3½ cents a pound; barium, calcium, magnesium, sodium and potassium, and alloys of which said metals are the component material of chief value, 25 per centum ad valorem.

144. Antimony, as regulus or metal, and matte containing antimony, but not containing more than 10 per centum of lead, 10 per centum ad valorem; antimony oxide, salts and compounds of, 25 per centum ad valorem.

145. Argentine, albata or German silver, unmanufactured, 15 per centum ad valorem.

146. Bronze powder, brocades, flitters and metallics; bronze or Dutch metal or aluminum, in leaf, 25 per centum ad valorem.

147. Copper, in rolled plates, called braziers' copper, sheets, rods, strips, pipes

he third largest city in Belgium is Liege, which on December 31, 1909, had a population of 176,203.

and copper bottoms, sheathing or yellow metal, of which copper is the component material of chief value, and not composed wholly or in part of iron un-

**Copper.** galvanized, 5 per centum ad valorem.

148. Gold leaf, 35 per centum ad valorem.

149. Silver leaf, 30 per centum ad valorem.

150. Tinsel wire, lame or lahn, made wholly or in chief value of gold, silver or other metal, 6 per centum ad valorem; bullions and metal threads, made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, 25 per centum ad valorem; fabrics, ribbons, beltings, toys or other articles, made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, or of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, and India rubber, bullions or metal threads, not specially provided for in this section, 40 per centum ad valorem.

151. Belt buckles, trousers' buckles, waistcoat buckles, snap fasteners and clasps by whatever name known, any of the foregoing made wholly or in chief value of iron or steel; hooks and eyes, metallic; steel trousers buttons and metal buttons; all the foregoing and parts thereof, not otherwise specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem.

152. Lead bearing ores of all kinds containing more than 3 per centum of lead, ¾-cent a pound on the lead contained therein: Provided, That on all importations of lead bearing ores the duties shall be estimated at the

**Lead Bearing Ores.** port of entry, and a bond given in double the amount of such estimated duties for the transportation of the ores by common carriers bonded for the transportation of appraised or unappraised merchandise to properly equipped sampling or smelting establishments, whether designated as bonded warehouses or otherwise. On the arrival of the ores at such establishments they shall be sampled according to commercial methods under the supervision of government officers, who shall be stationed at such establishments, and who shall submit the samples thus obtained to a government assayer, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make a proper assay of the sample and report the result to the proper customs officers, and the import entries shall be liquidated thereon, except in case of ores that shall be removed to a bonded warehouse to be refined for exportation as provided by law. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make all necessary regulations to enforce the provisions of this paragraph.

153. Lead dross, lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead in any form not specially provided for in this section, old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured; lead in sheets, pipe, shot, glaziers' lead and lead wire; all the foregoing, 25 per centum ad valorem, on the lead contained therein.

154. Metallic mineral substances in a crude state and metals unwrought, whether capable of being wrought or not, not specially provided for in this section, 10 per centum ad valorem; monazite sand and thorite; thorium, oxide of and salts of; gas, kerosene or alcohol mantles treated with chemicals or metallic oxides, 25 per centum ad valorem; and gas mantle scrap consisting in chief value of metallic oxides, 10 per centum ad valorem.

155. Nickel, nickel oxide, alloy of any kind in which nickel is a component material of chief value, in pigs, ingots, bars, rods or plates, 10 per centum ad valorem; sheets or strips, 20 per centum ad valorem.

156. Pens, metallic, not specially provided for in this section, 8 cents a gross; with nib and barrel in one piece, 12 cents a gross.

157. Penholder tips, penholders and parts thereof, gold pens, fountain pens and stylographic pens; combination penholders, comprising penholder, pencil, rubber eraser, automatic stamp or other attachment, 25 per centum ad

**Writing Utensils.** valorem: Provided, That pens and penholders shall be assessed for duty separately.

158. Pins with solid heads, without ornamentation, including hair, safety, hat bonnet and shawl pins; any of the foregoing composed wholly of brass, copper, iron, steel or other base metal, not plated with gold or silver, and not commonly known as jewelry, 20 per centum ad valorem.

159. Quicksilver, 10 per centum ad valorem. The flasks, bottles or other vessels in which quicksilver is imported shall be subject to the same rate of duty as they would be subjected to if imported empty.

160. Type metal and types, 15 per centum ad valorem.

161. Watch movements, whether imported in cases or not, watchcases and parts of watches, chronometers, box or ship and parts thereof, lever clock movements having jewels in the escapement, and clocks containing such move-

**Watch Parts.** ments, all other clocks and parts thereof not otherwise provided for in this section, whether separately packed or otherwise, not composed wholly or in chief value of china, porcelain, parian, bisque or earthenware, 30 per centum ad valorem; all jewels for use in the manufacture of watches, clocks or meters, 10 per centum ad valorem; time detectors, 15 per centum ad valorem; enamelled dials and dial plates for watches or other instruments, 30 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all watch and clock dials, whether attached to movements or not, shall have indelibly painted or printed thereon the name of the country of origin, and that all watch movements and plates, lever clock movements with jewels in the escapement, whether imported assembled or knocked down for reassembling, and cases of foreign manufacture, shall have the name of the manufacturer and country of manufacture cut, engraved, or die-sunk conspicuously and indelibly on the plate of the movement and the inside of the case, respectively, and the movements and plates shall also have marked thereon by one of the methods

**The largest empire in the world in area is Russia, whose territory covers 8,518,2[illegible] square miles.**

indicated the number of jewels and adjustments, said numbers to be expressed either in words or in Arabic numerals; and if the movement is not adjusted the word "unadjusted" shall be marked thereon by one of the methods indicated; and none of the aforesaid articles shall be delivered to the importer unless marked in exact conformity to this direction.

**Zinc Bearing Ores.**

162. Zinc bearing ores of all kinds, including calamine, 10 per centum ad valorem upon the zinc contained therein: Provided, That on all importations of zinc bearing ores the duties shall be estimated at the port of entry, and a bond given in double the amount of such estimated duties for the transportation of the ores by common carriers bonded for the transportation of appraised or unappraised merchandise to properly equipped sampling or smelting establishments, whether designated as bonded warehouses or otherwise. On the arrival of the ores at such establishments they shall be sampled according to commercial methods under the supervision of government officers, who shall be stationed at such establishments, and who shall submit the samples thus obtained to a government assayer, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make a proper assay of the sample and report the result to the proper custom officers, and the import entries shall be liquidated thereon, except in case of ores that shall be removed to a bonded warehouse to be refined for exportation as provided by law. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make all necessary regulations to enforce the provisions of this paragraph.

163. Zinc in blocks, pigs or sheets, and zinc dust; and old and wornout zinc fit only to be remanufactured, 15 per centum ad valorem.

164. Bottle caps of metal, collapsible tubes and sprinkler tops, if not decorated, colored, waxed, lacquered, enamelled, lithographed, electroplated or embossed in color, 30 per centum ad valorem; if decorated, colored, waxed, lacquered, enamelled, lithographed, electroplated or embossed in color, 40 per centum ad valorem.

**Steam Engines.**

165. All steam engines, steam locomotives, printing presses and machine tools, 15 per centum ad valorem; embroidering machines and lace making machines, including machines for making lace curtains, nets or nettings, 25 per centum ad valorem; machine tools as used in this paragraph shall be held to mean any machine operated by other than hand power which employs a tool for working on metal.

166. Nippers and pliers of all kinds wholly or partly manufactured, 30 per centum ad valorem.

167. Articles or wares not specially provided for in this section; if composed wholly or in part of platinum, gold or silver, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, 50 per centum ad valorem; if composed wholly or in chief value of iron, steel, lead, copper, brass, nickel, pewter, zinc, aluminum or other metal, but not plated with gold or silver, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, 20 per centum ad valorem.

## SCHEDULE D—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.

**Woods.**

168. Briar root or briar wood, ivy or laurel root, and similar wood unmanufactured, or not further advanced than cut into blocks suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted, 10 per centum ad valorem.

Cedar commercially known as Spanish cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood and satinwood; all the foregoing when sawed into boards, planks, deals or other forms, and not specially provided for in this section, and all cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed, 10 per centum ad valorem; veneers of wood, 15 per centum ad valorem.

170. Paving posts, railroad ties and telephone, trolley, electric light and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods, 10 per centum ad valorem.

171. Casks, barrels and hogsheads (empty), sugarbox shooks and packing boxes (empty), and packing box shooks, of wood, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem.

**Barrels.**

172. Boxes, barrels or other articles containing oranges, lemons, limes, grapefruit, shaddocks or pomelos, 15 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That the thin wood, so called, comprising the sides, tops and bottoms of fruit boxes of the growth and manufacture of the United States, exported as fruit-box shooks, may be reimported in completed form, filled with fruit, without the payment of duty; but proof of the identity of such shooks shall be made under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

173. Chair cane or reeds wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds, 10 per centum ad valorem; osier or willow, including chip of and split willow, prepared for basket makers' use, 10 per centum ad valorem; manufactures of osier or willow and willow furniture, 25 per centum ad valorem.

174. Toothpicks of wood or other vegetable substance, 25 per centum ad valorem; butchers' and packers' skewers of wood, 10 cents a thousand.

**Blinds.**

175. Blinds, curtains, shades or screens, any of the foregoing in chief value of bamboo, wood, straw or compositions of wood, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per centum ad valorem; if stained, dyed, painted, printed, polished, grained or creosoted, and baskets in chief value of like material, 25 per centum ad valorem.

176. House or cabinet furniture wholly or in chief value of wood, wholly or partly finished, and manufactures of wood or bark, or of which wood or bark is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem.

**The least populous of the Latin-American republics is Costa Rica, which had 360,000 inhabitants in 1908.**

## SCHEDULE E—SUGAR, MOLASSES AND MANUFACTURES OF.

177. Sugars, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, seventy-one one-hundredths of 1 cent a pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscopic test, twenty-six one-thousandths of 1 cent a pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion; molasses testing not above 40 degrees, 15 per centum ad valorem; testing above 40 degrees and not above 56 degrees, 2¼ cents a gallon; testing above 56 degrees, 4½ cents a gallon; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscopic test: Provided, That the duties imposed in this paragraph shall be effective on and after March 1, 1914, until which date the rates of duty provided by paragraph 216 of the tariff act approved August 5, 1909, shall remain in force: Provided, however, That so much of paragraph 216 of an act to provide revenue, equalize duties and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes, approved August 5, 1909, as relates to the color test denominated as number 16 Dutch standard in color, shall be and is hereby repealed: Provided further, That on and after May 1, 1916, the articles hereinbefore enumerated in this paragraph shall be admitted free of duty.

**Sirups.**

178. Maple sugar and maple sirup, 3 cents a pound; glucose or grape sugar, 1½ cents a pound; sugar cane in its natural state, or unmanufactured, 15 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That on and after May 1, 1916, the articles hereinbefore enumerated in this paragraph shall be admitted free of duty.

179. Saccharin, 65 cents a pound.

180. Sugar candy and all confectionery not specially provided for in this section, valued at 15 cents a pound or less, 2 cents a pound; valued at more than 15 cents a pound, 25 per centum ad valorem. The weight and the value of the immediate coverings, other than the outer packing case or other covering, shall be included in the dutiable weight and the value of the merchandise.

**Saccharin.**

## SCHEDULE F—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.

181. Wrapper tobacco and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 15 per centum of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco the product of two or more countries or dependencies when mixed or packed together, if unstemmed, $1 85 a pound; if stemmed, $2 50 a pound; filler tobacco not specially provided for in this section, if unstemmed, 35 cents a pound; if stemmed, 50 cents a pound.

**Wrappers and Fillers.**

182. The term wrapper tobacco as used in this section means that quality of leaf tobacco which has the requisite color, texture and burn, and is of sufficient size for cigar wrappers, and the term filler tobacco means all other leaf tobacco. Collectors of customs shall not permit entry to be made, except under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, of any leaf tobacco, unless the invoices of the same shall specify in detail the character of such tobacco, whether wrapper or filler, its origin and quality. In the examination for classification of any imported leaf tobacco, at least one bale, box or package in every ten, and at least one in every invoice, shall be examined by the appraiser or person authorized by law to make such examination, and at least ten hands shall be examined in each examined bale, box or package.

183. All other tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this section, 55 cents a pound; scrap tobacco, 35 cents a pound.

184. Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground dry or damp, and pickled, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, 55 cents a pound.

185. Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, $4 50 a pound, and 25 per centum ad valorem, and paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars.

## SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.

186. Horses and mules, 10 per centum ad valorem.

187. All live animals not specially provided for in this section, 10 per centum ad valorem.

188. Barley, 15 cents a bushel of 48 pounds.

189. Barley malt, 25 cents a bushel of 34 pounds.

190. Barley, pearled, patent or hulled, 1 cent a pound.

191. Macaroni, vermicelli and all similar preparations, 1 cent a pound.

192. Oats, 6 cents a bushel of 32 pounds; oatmeal and rolled oats, 30 cents per 100 pounds; oat hulls, 8 cents per 100 pounds.

193. Rice, cleaned, 1 cent a pound; uncleaned rice, or rice free of the outer hull and still having the inner cuticle on, ⅝ of 1 cent a pound; rice flour, and rice meal, and rice broken which will pass through a number twelve sieve of a kind prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, ¼ cent a pound; paddy, or rice having the outer hull on, ⅝ of 1 cent a pound.

194. Biscuits, bread, wafers, cakes and other baked articles, and puddings, by whatever name known, containing chocolate, nuts, fruit or confectionery of any kind, and without regard to the component material of chief value, 25 per centum ad valorem.

195. Butter and butter substitutes, 2½ cents a pound.

196. Cheese and substitutes therefor, 20 per centum ad valorem.

The largest of the Latin-American republics is Brazil, with an area of 3,291 square miles.

197. Beans and lentils, not specially provided for, 25 cents a bushel of 60 pounds.

198. Beets of all kinds, 5 per centum ad valorem.

199. Beans, peas, prepared or preserved, or contained in tins, jars, bottles or similar packages, including the weight of immediate coverings, 1 cent a pound; mushrooms and truffles, including the weight of immediate coverings, 2½ cents a pound.

200. Vegetables, if cut, sliced or otherwise reduced in size, or if parched or roasted, or if pickled, or packed in salt, brine, oil or prepared in any way; any of the foregoing not specially provided for in this section, and bean stick or bean cake, miso and similar products, 25 per centum ad valorem.

201. Pickles, including pickled nuts, sauces of all kinds, not specially provided for in this section, and fish paste or sauce, 25 per centum ad valorem.

202. Cider, 2 cents a gallon.

203. Eggs frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved in tins or other packages, not specially provided for in this section, including the weight of the immediate coverings or containers, 2 cents a pound; frozen or liquid egg albumen, 1 cent a pound.

204. Eggs, dried, 10 cents a pound; eggs, yolk of, 10 per centum ad valorem.

205. Hay, $2 a ton.

206. Honey, 10 cents a gallon.

207. Hops, 16 cents a pound; hop extract and lupulin, 50 per centum ad valorem.

208. Garlic, 1 cent a pound; onions, 20 cents a bushel of 57 pounds.

209. Peas, green or dried, in bulk or in barrels, sacks or similar packages, 10 cents a bushel of 60 pounds; split peas, 20 cents a bushel of 60 pounds; peas in cartons, papers or other similar packages, including the weight of the immediate covering, 1-3 cent a pound.

210. Orchids, palms, azalea indica and cut flowers, preserved or fresh, 25 per centum ad valorem; lily of the valley pips, tulips, narcissus, begonia and gloxinia bulbs, $1 a thousand; hyacinth bulbs, astilbe, dielytra and lily of the valley clumps, $2 50 a thousand; lily bulbs and calla bulbs or corms, $5 a thousand; herbaceous peony, Iris, Kaempferri or Germanica, canna, dahlia and amaryllis bulbs, $10 a thousand; all other bulbs, roots, root stocks, corms and tubers, which are cultivated for their flowers or foliage, 50 cents a thousand: Provided, That all mature mother flowering bulbs imported exclusively for propagating purposes shall be admitted free of duty.

**Seedlings and Seeds.**

211. Stocks, cuttings or seedlings of Myrobolan plum, Mahaleb or Mazzard cherry, Manetti multiflora and brier rose, Rosa Rugosa, three years old or less, $1 a thousand plants; stocks, cuttings or seedlings of pear, apple, quince and the Saint Julien plum, three years old or less, $1 a thousand plants; rose plants, budded, grafted or grown on their own roots, 4 cents each; stocks, cuttings and seedlings, of all fruit and ornamental trees, deciduous and evergreen shrubs and vines, and all trees, shrubs, plants and vines commonly known as nursery or greenhouse stock, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem.

212. Seeds: Castor beans or seeds, 15 cents a bushel of 50 pounds; flaxseed or linseed and other oil seeds not specially provided for in this section, 20 cents a bushel of 56 pounds; poppy seed, 15 cents a bushel of 47 pounds; mushroom spawn and spinach seed, 1 cent a pound; canary seed, ½ cent a pound; caraway seed, 1 cent a pound; anise seed, 2 cents a pound; beet (except sugar beet), carrot, corn salad, parsley, parsnip, radish, turnip and rutabaga seed, 3 cents a pound; cabbage, collard, kale and kohlrabi seed, 6 cents a pound; eggplant and pepper seed, 10 cents a pound; seeds of all kinds not specially provided for in this section, 5 cents a pound: Provided, That no allowance shall be made for dirt or other impurities in seeds provided for in this paragraph.

213. Straw, 50 cents a ton.

214. Teazels, 15 per centum ad valorem.

215. Vegetables in their natural state, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem.

**Edible Fruits.**

216. Fish, except shellfish, by whatever name known, packed in oil or in oil and other substances, in bottles, jars, kegs, tin boxes or cans, 25 per centum ad valorem; all other fish, except shell fish, in tin packages, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem; caviar and other preserved roe of fish, 30 per centum ad valorem; fish, skinned or boned, ⅝ of 1 cent a pound.

217. Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears, green or ripe 10 cents a bushel of 50 pounds; berries, edible, in their natural condition, ½ cent a quart; cranberries, 10 per centum ad valorem; all edible fruits, including berries, when dried, desiccated, evaporated or prepared in any manner, not specially provided for in this section, 1 cent a pound; comfits, sweetmeats and fruits of all kinds preserved or packed in sugar, or having sugar added thereto or preserved or packed in molasses, spirits or their own juices, if containing no alcohol, or containing not over 10 per centum of alcohol, 20 per centum ad valorem; if containing over 10 per centum of alcohol and not specially provided for in this section, 20 per centum ad valorem, and in addition $2 50 a proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein in excess of 10 per centum; jellies of all kinds, 20 per centum ad valorem; pineapples preserved in their own juice, 20 per centum ad valorem.

218. Figs, 2 cents a pound; plums, prunes and prunelles, 1 cent a pound;

raisins and other dried grapes, 2 cents a pound; dates, 1 cent a pound; currants, Zante or other, 1½ cents a pound; olives, 15 cents a gallon.

219. Grapes in barrels or other packages, 25 cents a cubic foot of the capacity of the barrels or packages.

**Citrous Fruit.**

220. Lemons, limes, oranges, grapefruit, shaddocks and pomelos in packages of a capacity of 1¼ cubic feet or less, 18 cents a package; in packages of capacity exceeding 1¼ cubic feet and not exceeding 2½ cubic feet, 35 cents a package; in packages exceeding 2½ and not exceeding 5 cubic feet, 70 cents a package; in packages exceeding 5 cubic feet or in bulk, ½ of 1 cent a pound.

221. Orange peel or lemon peel, preserved, candied or dried, 1 cent a pound; coconut meat or copra dessicated, shredded, cut or similarly prepared, and citron or citron peel, preserved, candied or dried, 2 cents a pound.

222. Pineapples, in barrels or other packages, 6 cents a cubic foot of the capacity of the barrels or packages; in bulk, $5 a thousand.

223. Almonds, not shelled, 3 cents a pound; almonds, shelled, 4 cents a pound; apricot and peach kernels, 3 cents a pound.

224. Filberts and walnuts of all kinds, not shelled, 2 cents a pound; shelled, 4 cents a pound.

225. Peanuts or ground beans, unshelled, ⅜ of 1 cent a pound; shelled, ¾ of 1 cent a pound.

226. Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, not specially provided for in this section, 1 cent a pound; but no allowance shall be made for dirt or other impurities in nuts of any kind, shelled or unshelled.

227. Venison and other game, 1½ cents a pound; game birds, dressed, 30 per centum ad valorem.

228. Extract of meat, not specially provided for in this section, 10 cents a pound; fluid extract of meat, 5 cents a pound, but the dutiable weight of the extract of meat and of [illegible] of meat shall not include the weight of the packages in which the same is imported.

229. Poultry, live, 1 cent a pound; dead, or prepared in any manner, including the weight of the immediate coverings or containers, 2 cents a pound.

230. Chicory root, raw or undried, but unground, 1 cent a pound; chicory root, burnt or roasted, ground or granulated, or in rolls, or otherwise prepared, and not specially provided for in this section, 2 cents a pound.

**Cocoa.**

231. Unsweetened chocolate and cocoa, prepared or manufactured, not specially provided for in this section, 8 per centum ad valorem. Sweetened chocolate and cocoa, prepared or manufactured, not specially provided for in this section, valued at 20 cents a pound or less, 2 cents a pound; valued at more than 20 cents a pound, 25 per centum ad valorem. The weight and the value of the immediate coverings, other than the outer packing case or other covering, shall be included in the dutiable weight and the value of the merchandise.

232. Cocoa butter or cocoa butterine, refined deodorized coconut oil, and all substitutes for cocoa butter, 3½ cents a pound.

233. Dandelion root, and acorns prepared, and articles used as coffee, or as substitutes for coffee not specially provided for in this section, 2 cents a pound.

234. Starch, made from potatoes, 1 cent a pound; all other starch, including all preparations, from whatever substance produced, fit for use as starch, ½ cent a pound.

**Spices.**

235. Spices, unground: Cassia buds, cassia and cassia vera; cinnamon and cinnamon chips; ginger root, unground and not preserved or candied; nutmegs; pepper, black or white; capsicum or red pepper, or cayenne pepper, and clove stems, 1 cent a pound; cloves, 2 cents a pound; pimento, ¾ of 1 cent a pound; sage, ½ cent a pound; mace, 8 cents a pound; Bombay or wild mace, 18 cents a pound; ground spices, in each case, the specific duty a pound enumerated in the foregoing part of this paragraph for unground spices, and in addition thereto a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem; mustard, ground or prepared, in bottles or otherwise, 6 cents a pound; all other spices not specially provided for in this section, including all herbs or herb leaves in glass or other small packages for culinary use, 20 per centum ad valorem.

236. Vinegar, 4 cents a proof gallon. The standard proof for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires 35 grains of bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy of vinegar.

## SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS, WINES AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

237. Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not specially provided for in this section, $2 60 a proof gallon.

238. Each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits or liquors of any kind imported shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to internal revenue: Provided, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to authorize the ascertainment of the proof of wines, cordials or other liquors, by distillation or otherwise, in cases where it is impracticable to ascertain such proof by the means prescribed by existing law or regulations: And provided further, That any brandy or other spirituous or distilled liquors imported in any sized cask, bottle, jug or other packages, of or from any country, dependency or province, under whose laws similar sized casks, bottles, jugs or other packages

**The flag of the Confederate States was first displayed in public on March 4, 186 over the State House at Montgomery, Ala.**

of distilled spirits, wine or other beverage put up or filled in the United States are denied entrance into such country, dependency or province, shall be forfeited to the United States; and any brandy or other spirituous or distilled liquor imported in a cask of less capacity than ten gallons from any country shall be forfeited to the United States.

239. On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits.

240. Cordials, liqueurs, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia and other spirituous beverages or bitters of all kinds, containing spirits, and not specially provided for in this section, $2 60 a proof gallon.

241. No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected and paid on brandy, spirits and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof; but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all imitations of brandy or spirits or wines imported by any names whatever shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than $1 75 a gallon.

242. Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, $1 75 a gallon.

**Sparkling Wines.**

243. Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, $9 60 a dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, $4 80 a dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, $2 40 a dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to $9 60 a dozen bottles, on the quantity in excess of one quart, at the rate of $8 a gallon; but no separate or additional duty shall be levied on the bottles.

244. Still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial, vermuth and rice wine or sake, and similar beverages not specially provided for in this section, in casks or packages other than bottles or jugs, if containing 14 per centum or less of absolute alcohol, 45 cents a gallon; if containing more than 14 per centum of absolute alcohol, 60 cents a gallon. In bottles or jugs, a case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, $1 85 a case; and any excess beyond these qualities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 6 cents a pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs: Provided, That any wines, ginger cordial or vermuth imported containing more than 24 per centum of alcohol shall be classed as spirits and pay duty accordingly: And provided further, That there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage or damage on wines, liquors, cordials or distilled spirits, except that when it shall appear to the collector of customs from the gauger's return, verified by an affidavit by the importer to be filed within five days after the delivery of the merchandise, that a cask or package has been broken or otherwise injured in transit from a foreign port, and as a result thereof a part of its contents amounting to 10 per centum or more of the total value of the contents of the said cask or package in its condition as exported, has been lost, allowance therefor may be made in the liquidation of the duties. Wines, cordials, brandy and other spirituous liquors, including bitters of all kinds, and bay rum or bay water, imported in bottles or jugs, shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles or jugs in each package, or duty shall be paid as if such package contained at least one dozen bottles or jugs, and in addition thereto, duty shall be collected on the bottles or jugs at the rates which would be chargeable thereon if imported empty. The percentage of alcohol in wines and fruit juices shall be determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulation prescribe.

245. Ale, porter, stout and beer, in bottles or jugs, 45 cents a gallon, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs; otherwise than in bottles or jugs, 23 cents a gallon.

246. Malt extract, fluid, in casks, 23 cents a gallon; in bottles or jugs, 45 cents a gallon; solid or condensed, 45 per centum ad valorem.

247. Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juices, and fruit syrup, not specially provided for in this section, containing no alcohol or not more than 18 per centum of alcohol, 70 cents a gallon; if containing more than 18 per centum of alcohol, 70 cents a gallon and in addition thereto $2 07 a proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein.

**Beverages Containing No Alcohol.**

248. Ginger ale, ginger beer, lemonade, soda water and other similar beverages containing no alcohol, in plain green or colored, moulded or pressed, glass bottles, containing each not more than one-half pint, 12 cents a dozen; containing each more than one-half pint and not more three-fourths of a pint, 18 cents a dozen; containing more than three-fourths of a pint each and not more than one and one-half pints, 28 cents a dozen; but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles; if imported otherwise than in plain green or colored, moulded or pressed, glass bottles, or in such bottles containing more than one and one-half pints each, 50 cents a gallon, and in addition thereto duty shall be collected on the bottles, or other coverings, at the rates which would be chargeable thereon if imported empty. Beverages not specially provided for containing not more than 2 per centum of alcohol shall be assessed for duty under this paragraph.

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n 1909 the salaries and wages in soap manufacturing in the United States amounted to $12,737,000.

249. All mineral waters and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters not specially provided for in this section, in bottles or jugs containing not more than one-half pint, 10 cents a dozen bottles; if containing more than one-half pint and not more than one pint, 15 cents a dozen bottles; if containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, 20 cents a dozen bottles; if imported in bottles or in jugs containing more than one quart, 18 cents a gallon; if imported otherwise than in bottles or jugs, 8 cents a gallon; and in addition thereto, on all of the foregoing, duty shall be collected upon the bottles or other containers at one-third of the rates that would be charged thereon if imported empty or separately.

## SCHEDULE I—COTTON MANUFACTURES.

250. Cotton thread and carded yarn, warps, or warp yarn, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form, not combed, bleached, dyed, mercerized or colored, except spool thread of cotton, crochet, darning and embroidery cottons, hereinafter provided for, shall be subject to the following rates of duty:

Numbers up to and including number 9, 5 per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 9 and not exceeding number 19, 7½ per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 19 and not exceeding number 39, 10 per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 39 and not exceeding number 49, 15 per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 49 and not exceeding number 59, 17½ per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 59 and not exceeding number 79, 20 per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 79 and not exceeding number 99, 22½ per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 99, 25 per centum ad valorem. When combed, bleached, dyed, mercerized or colored, they shall be subject to the following rates of duty: Numbers up to and including number 9, 7½ per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 9 and not exceeding number 19, 10 per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 19 and not exceeding number 39, 12½ per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 39 and not exceeding number 49, 17½ per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 49 and not exceeding number 59, 20 per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 59 and not exceeding number 79, 22½ per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 79 and not exceeding number 99, 25 per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 99, 27½ per centum ad valorem. Cotton waste and flocks, manufactured or otherwise advanced in value, cotton card laps, roping, sliver, or roving, 5 per centum ad valorem.

251. Spool thread of cotton, crochet, darning and embroidery cottons, on spools, reels or balls, or in skeins, cones or tubes, or in any other form, 15 per centum ad valorem.

Cotton Cloth.

252. Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, woven figured or mercerized, containing yarns, the average number of which does not exceed number 9, 7½ per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 9 and not exceeding number 19, 10 per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 19 and not exceeding number 39, 12½ per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 39 and not exceeding number 49, 17½ per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 49 and not exceeding number 59, 20 per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 59 and not exceeding number 79, 22½ per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 79 and not exceeding number 99, 25 per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 99, 27½ per centum ad valorem. Cotton cloth when bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, woven figured or mercerized, containing yarn the average number of which does not exceed number 9, 10 per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 9 and not exceeding number 19, 12½ per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 19 and not exceeding number 39, 15 per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 39 and not exceeding number 49, 20 per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 49 and not exceeding number 59, 22½ per cenum ad valorem; exceeding number 59 and not exceeding number 79, 25 per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 79 and not exceeding number 99, 27½ per centum ad valorem; exceeding number 99, 30 per centum ad valorem; plain gauze or leno woven cotton nets or nettings shall be classified for duty as cotton cloth.

253. The term cotton cloth, or cloth, wherever used in the paragraphs of this schedule, unless otherwise specially provided for, shall be held to include all woven fabrics of cotton, in the piece, whether figured, fancy or plain, and shall not include any article, finished or unfinished, made from cotton cloth. In the ascertainment of the condition of the cloth or yarn upon which the duties imposed upon cotton cloth are made to depend, the entire fabric and all parts thereof shall be included. The average number of the yarn in cotton cloth herein provided for shall be obtained by taking the length of the thread or yarn to be equal to the distance covered by it in the cloth in the condition as imported, except that all clipped threads shall be measured as if continuous; in counting the threads all ply yarns shall be separated into singles and the count taken of the total singles; the weight shall be taken after any excessive sizing is removed by boiling or other suitable process.

254. Cloth composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber and silk, whether known as silk striped sleeve linings, silk stripes or otherwise, of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, and tracing cloth, 30 per centum ad valorem; cotton cloth filled or coated, all oilcloths (except silk oilcloths and oilcloths for floors), and cotton window hollands, 25 per centum ad valorem; waterproof cloth composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, or of cotton or other vegetable fiber and India rubber, 25 per centum ad valorem.

**The consumption of malt liquors in the United States is over 20 gallons a head per annum.**

255. Handkerchiefs or mufflers, composed of cotton, not specially provided for in this section, whether finished or unfinished, not hemmed, 25 per centum ad valorem; hemmed or hemstitched, 30 per centum ad valorem.

**Ready Made Clothing.**

256. Clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, or of cotton or other vegetable fiber and India rubber, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, and not otherwise specially provided for in this section, 30 per centum ad valorem; shirt collars and cuffs of cotton, not specially provided for in this section, 30 per centum ad valorem.

257. Plushes, velvets, plush or velvet ribbons, velveteens, corduroys and all pile fabrics, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface; any of the foregoing composed wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, except flax, hemp or ramie; and manufactures or articles in any form, including such as are commonly known as bias dress facings or skirt bindings, made or cut from plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys or other pile fabrics composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, except flax, hemp or ramie, 40 per centum ad valorem.

258. Curtains, table covers and all articles manufactured of cotton chenille, or of which cotton chenille is the component material of chief value, tapestries and other Jacquard figured upholstery goods, composed wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber; any of the foregoing, in the piece or otherwise, 35 per centum ad valorem; all other Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton or of which cotton is the component material of chief value, 30 per centum ad valorem.

259. Stockings, hose and half hose, made on knitting machines or frames, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and not otherwise specially provided for in this section, 20 per centum ad valorem.

**Stockings.**

260. Stockings, hose and half hose, selvedged, fashioned, narrowed or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, including such as are commercially known as seamless stockings, hose and half hose, and clocked stockings, hose and half hose, all of the above composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, finished or unfinished; if valued at not more than 70 cents a dozen pairs, 30 per centum ad valorem; if valued at more than 70 cents and not more than $1 20 a dozen pairs, 40 per centum ad valorem; if valued at more than $1 20 a dozen pairs, 50 per centum ad valorem. Gloves by whatever process made, composed wholly or in chief value of cotton, 35 per centum ad valorem.

261. Shirts and drawers, pants, vests, union suits, combination suits, tights, sweaters, corset covers and all underwear and wearing apparel of every description, not specially provided for in this section, made wholly or in part on knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, finished or unfinished, not including such as are trimmed with lace, imitation lace or crochet, or as are embroidered and not including stockings, hose and half hose, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 30 per centum ad valorem.

**Bandings.**

262. Bandings, belts, beltings, bindings, bone casings, cords, tassels, cords and tassels, garters, tire fabric or fabric suitable for use in pneumatic tires, suspenders and braces, and fabrics with fast edges not exceeding twelve inches in width, all of the foregoing made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, or of cotton or other vegetable fiber and India rubber, and not embroidered by hand or machinery; spindle banding, woven, braided or twisted lamp, stove or candle wicking made of cotton or other vegetable fiber; loom harness, healds or collets made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value; boot, shoe and corset lacings made of cotton or other vegetable fiber; and labels for garments or other articles, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 25 per centum ad valorem; belting for machinery made of cotton or other vegetable fiber and India rubber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, 15 per centum ad valorem.

263. Cotton table damask, and manufactures of cotton table damask or of which cotton table demask is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 25 per centum ad valorem.

264. Towels, bath mats, quilts, blankets, polishing cloths, mop cloths, wash rags, or cloths, sheets, pillowcases and batting, any of the foregoing made of cotton, or of which cotton is the component material of chief value, not embroidered nor in part of lace and not otherwise provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem.

265. Lace window curtains, pillow shams and bed sets, finished or unfinished, made on the Nottingham lace curtain machine and composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, when counting not more than six points or spaces between the warp threads to the inch, 35 per centum ad valorem; when counting more than six and not more than eight points or spaces to the inch, 40 per centum ad valorem; when counting nine or more points or spaces to the inch, 45 per centum ad valorem.

266. All articles made from cotton cloth, whether finished or unfinished, and all manufactures of cotton or of which cotton is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 30 per centum ad valorem.

**The greatest oat growing country in the world is the Russian Empire, which produced in 1909 about 25 per cent of the oat crop of the world, the United States producing about 19 per cent.**

## SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

267. Single yarns made of jute, not finer than five lea or number, 15 per centum ad valorem; if finer than five lea or number and yarns made of jute not otherwise specially provided for in this section, 20 per centum ad valorem.

268. Cables and cordage, composed of istle, Tampico fiber, manila, sisal grass or sunn, or a mixture of these or any of them, ½-cent a pound; cables and cordage made of hemp, tarred or untarred, 1 cent a pound.

269. Threads, twines or cords, made from yarn not finer than five lea or number, composed of flax, hemp or ramie, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value, 20 per centum ad valorem; if made from yarn finer than five lea or number, 25 per centum ad valorem.

270. Single yarns, made of flax, hemp or ramie, or a mixture of any of them, not finer than eight lea or number, 12 per centum ad valorem; finer than eight lea or number and not finer than eighty lea or number, 20 per centum ad valorem; finer than eighty lea or number, 10 per centum ad valorem; ramie sliver or roving, 15 per centum ad valorem.

271. Gill nettings, nets, webs and seines made of flax, hemp or ramie, or a mixture of any of them, or of which any of them is the component material of chief value, 25 per centum ad valorem.

272. Floor mattings, plain, fancy or figured, including mats and rugs, manufactured from straw, round or split, or other vegetable substances, not otherwise provided for in this section, and having a warp of cotton, hemp or other vegetable substances, including what are commonly known as China, Japan and India straw matting, 2½ cents a square yard.

**Floor Mattings.**

273. Carpets, carpeting, mats and rugs made of flax, hemp, jute or other vegetable fiber (except cotton), 30 per centum ad valorem.

274. Hydraulic or flume hose, made in whole or in part of cotton, flax, hemp, ramie or jute, 7 cents a pound.

275. Tapes composed wholly or in part of flax, woven with or without metal threads, on reels, spools or otherwise, and designed expressly for use in the manufacture of measuring tapes, 20 per centum ad valorem.

276. Linoleum, plain, stamped, painted or printed, including corticine and cork carpet, figured or plain, also linoleum known as granite and oak plank, 30 per centum ad valorem; inlaid linoleum, 35 per centum ad valorem; oilcloth for floors, plain, stamped, painted or printed, 20 per centum ad valorem; mats or rugs made of oilcloth, linoleum, corticine or cork carpet shall be subject to the same rate of duty as herein provided for oilcloth, linoleum, corticine or cork carpet.

277. Shirt collars and cuffs, composed in whole or in part of linen, 30 per centum ad valorem.

278. Bands, bandings, belts, beltings, bindings, cords, ribbons, tapes, webs and webbings, all the foregoing composed wholly of flax, hemp or ramie, or of flax, hemp or ramie and India rubber, and not otherwise specially provided for in this section, 30 per centum ad valorem; wearing apparel composed wholly of flax, hemp or ramie, or of flax, hemp or ramie and India rubber, 40 per centum ad valorem.

279. Plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns, by whatever name known, bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed or rendered non-inflammable by any process, 10 per centum ad valorem.

280. All pile fabrics, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, composed of flax, hemp or ramie, or of which flax, hemp or ramie is the component material of chief value, and all articles and manufactures made from such fabrics, not specially provided for in this section, 40 per centum ad valorem.

281. Bags or sacks made from plain woven fabrics, of single jute yarns, not dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed or bleached, 10 per centum ad valorem.

282. Handkerchiefs composed of flax, hemp or ramie, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value, whether in the piece or otherwise, and whether finished or unfinished, not hemmed or hemmed only, 35 per centum ad valorem; if hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched or revered, or with drawn threads, but not embroidered, initialled or in part of lace, 40 per centum ad valorem.

**Handkerchiefs.**

283. Plain woven fabrics, not including articles, finished or unfinished, of flax, hemp or ramie, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value, including such as is known as shirting cloth, 30 per centum ad valorem.

284. All woven articles, finished or unfinished, and all manufactures of flax, hemp, ramie or other vegetable fiber, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 35 per centum ad valorem.

285. Istle or tampico, when dressed, dyed or combed, 20 per centum ad valorem.

## SCHEDULE K—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.

286. Combed wool or tops and roving or roping made wholly or in part of wool or camel's hair, and on other wool and hair which have been advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for in this section, 8 per centum ad valorem.

287. Yarns made wholly or in chief value of wool, 18 per centum ad valorem.

288. Cloths, knit fabrics, felts not woven, and all manufactures of every de-

"Black Friday," September 24, 1869, was occasoined in New York by a clique speculators, who suddenly advanced the price of gold to 162½, and thus caused a disastrous panic.

scription made, by any process, wholly or in chief value of wool, not specially provided for in this section, 35 per centum ad valorem; cloths, if made in chief value of cattle hair or horse hair, not specially provided for in this section, 25 per centum ad valorem; plushes, velvets and all other pile fabrics, cut or uncut, woven or knit, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, made wholly or in chief value of wool, and articles made wholly or in chief value of such plushes, velvets or pile fabrics, 40 per centum ad valorem; stockings, hose and half hose, made on knitting machines or frames, composed wholly or in chief value of wool, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per centum ad valorem; stockings, hose and half hose, selvedged, fashioned, narrowed or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, including such as are commercially known as seamless stockings, hose and half hose, and clocked stockings, hose and half hose, gloves and mittens, all of the above, composed wholly or in chief value of wool, if valued at not more than $1 20 a dozen pairs, 30 per centum ad valorem; if valued at more than $1 20 a dozen pairs, 40 per centum ad valorem; press cloth composed of camel's hair, not specially provided for in this section, 10 per centum ad valorem.

**Cloths.**

289. Blankets and flannels, composed wholly or in chief value of wool, 25 per centum ad valorem; flannels composed wholly or in chief value of wool, valued at above 50 cents a pound, 30 per centum ad valorem.

290. Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting and goods of similar description and character, composed wholly or in chief value of wool, and not specially provided for in this section, 55 per centum ad valorem.

291. Clothing, readymade, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description made up or manufactured wholly or in part, and not specially provided for in this section, composed wholly or in chief value of wool, 35 per centum ad valorem.

**Clothing, Readymade.**

292. Webbings, suspenders, braces, bandings, belts, beltings, bindings, cords, cords and tassels and ribbons; any of the foregoing made of wool or of which wool or wool and India rubber are the component materials of chief value, and not specially provided for in this section, 35 per centum ad valorem.

293. Aubusson, Axminster, moquette and chenille carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 35 per centum ad valorem.

294. Saxony, Wilton and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 30 per centum ad valorem.

295. Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 25 per centum ad valorem.

296. Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 30 per centum ad valorem.

297. Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise, 20 per centum ad valorem.

298. Treble ingrain, three-ply and all-chain Venetian carpets, 20 per centum ad valorem.

299. Wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, 20 per centum ad valorem.

300. Carpets of every description, woven whole for rooms and Oriental, Berlin, Aubusson, Axminster and similar rugs, 50 per centum ad valorem.

301. Druggets and bockings, printed, colored or otherwise, 20 per centum ad valorem.

302. Carpets and carpeting of wood or cotton, or composed in part of either of them, not specially provided for in this section, and on mats, matting and rugs of cotton, 20 per centum ad valorem.

303. Mats, rugs for floors, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares and other portions of carpets or carpeting, composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this section, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of like character or description.

**Mats.**

304. Whenever in this section the word "wool" is used in connection with a manufactured article of which it is a component material, it shall be held to include wool or hair of the sheep, camel or other like animals, whether manufactured by the woolen, worsted, felt or any other process.

305. Hair of the Angora goat, alpaca and other like animals, and all hair on the skin of such animals, 15 per centum ad valorem.

306. Tops made from the hair of the Angora goat, alpaca and other like animals, 20 per centum ad valorem.

307. Yarns made of the hair of the Angora goat, alpaca and other like animals, 25 per centum ad valorem.

308. Cloth and all manufactures of every description made by any process, wholly or in chief value of the hair of the Angora goat, alpaca and other like animals, not specially provided for in this section, 40 per centum ad valorem.

309. Plushes, velvets and all other pile fabrics, cut or uncut, woven or knit, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, made wholly or partly of the hair of the Angora goat, alpaca or other like animals, and articles made wholly or in chief value of such plushes, velvets or pile fabrics, 45 per centum ad valorem.

310. The provisions of this schedule (K) shall be effective on and after January 1, 1914, until which date the rates of duty now provided by schedule K of the existing law shall remain in full force and effect.

he increase in capital invested in factories in the South between 1904 and 1909 was from $1,993,130,000 to $2,884,666,000, equal to $891,536,000, or at the rate of 44.7 per cent.

## SCHEDULE L—SILKS AND SILK GOODS.

311. Silk partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk, and silk noils exceeding two inches in length, 20 cents a pound.

312. Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, 35 per centum ad valorem.

313. Thrown silk not more advanced than singles, tram or organzine, sewing silk, twist, floss and silk threads or yarns of every description made from raw silk, 15 per centum ad valorem.

314. Velvets, plushes, chenilles, velvet or plush ribbons or other pile fabrics, composed of silk or of which silk is the component material of chief value, 50 per centum ad valorem.

315. Handkerchiefs or mufflers composed wholly or in chief value of silk, finished or unfinished; if cut, not hemmed or hemmed only, 40 per centum ad valorem; if hemstitched or imitation hemstitched, or revered, or having drawn threads, but not embroidered in any manner with an initial letter, monogram or otherwise, 50 per centum ad valorem.

316. Ribbons, bandings, including hatbands, belts, beltings, bindings, all of the foregoing not exceeding twelve inches in width and if with fast edges, bone casings, braces, cords, cords and tassels, garters, suspenders, tubings and webs and webbings; all the foregoing made of silk or of which silk or silk and india rubber are the component materials of chief value, if not embroidered in any manner, and not specially provided for in this section, 45 per centum ad valorem.

**Ribbons.**

317. Clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including knit goods, made up or manufactured in whole or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer; all the foregoing composed of silk or of which silk or silk and india rubber are the component materials of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 50 per centum ad valorem.

318. Woven fabrics, in the piece or otherwise, of which silk is the component material of chief value, and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk or silk and india rubber are the component materials of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 45 per centum ad valorem.

319. Yarns, threads, filaments of artificial or imitation silk, or of artificial or imitation horsehair, by whatever name known, and by whatever process made, 35 per centum ad valorem; beltings, cords, tassels, ribbons or other articles or fabrics composed wholly or in chief value of yarns, threads, filaments or fibers of artificial or imitation silk or of artificial or imitation horsehair, or of yarns, threads, filaments or fibers of artificial or imitation silk, or of artificial or imitation horsehair and india rubber, by whatever name known, and by whatever process made, 60 per centum ad valorem.

## SCHEDULE M—PAPERS AND BOOKS.

320. Sheathing paper, pulpboard in rolls, not laminated, roofing felt, common paper box board, not coated, lined, embossed, printed or decorated in any manner, nor cut into shapes for boxes or other articles, 5 per centum ad valorem.

321. Filter masse or filter stock, composed wholly or in part of wood pulp, wood flour, cotton or other vegetable fiber, 20 per centum ad valorem.

322. Printing paper (other than paper commercially known as handmade or machine handmade paper, japan paper, and imitation japan paper by whatever name known), unsized, sized or glued, suitable for the printing of books and newspapers, but not for covers or bindings, not specially provided for in this section, valued above 2½ cents a pound, 12 per centum ad valorem: Provided, however, that if any country, dependency, province or other subdivision of government shall impose any export duty, export license fee, or other charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise) upon printing paper, wood pulp or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp, there shall be imposed upon printing paper, valued above 2½ cents a pound, when imported either directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province or other subdivision of government, an additional duty equal to the amount of the highest export duty or other export charge imposed by such country, dependency, province or other subdivision of government, upon either printing paper, or upon an amount of wood pulp, or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp necessary to manufacture such printing paper.

**Printing Paper.**

323. Papers commonly known as copying paper, stereotype paper, bibulous paper, tissue paper, pottery paer, letter copying books, wholly or partly manufactured, crêpe paper and filtering paper, and articles manufactured from any of the foregoing papers or of which such paper is the component material of chief value, 30 per centum ad valorem.

324. Papers wholly or partly covered with metal leaf or with gelatin or flock, papers with white coated surface or surfaces, calender plate finished, hand dipped marbleized paper, parchment paper and lithographic transfer paper not printed, 25 per centum ad valorem; papers with coated surface or surfaces suitable for covering boxes, not specially provided for, whether or not embossed or printed except by lithographic process, 40 per centum ad valorem; all other paper with coated surface or surfaces not specially provided for in this section; uncoated papers, gummed or with the surface or surfaces wholly or partly decorated or covered with a design, fancy effect, pattern or character, whether produced in the pulp or otherwise except by lithographic process, cloth lined or

In 1912 the North German Lloyd, carrying on its London-Paris-Bremen eastbound service 14,727 first cabin, 11,536 second cabin and 39,465 steerage passengers, led all the Northern service lines in the number of passengers.

re-enforced papers, and grease proof and imitation parchment papers which have been supercalandered and rendered transparent or partially so, by whatever name known, all other grease proof and imitation parchment papers, not specially provided for in this section, by whatever name known, bags, envelopes, and all other articles composed wholly or, in chief value of any of the foregoing papers, not specially provided for in this section, and all boxes of paper or papier mache or wood covered with any of the foregoing papers or covered or lined with cotton or other vegetable fiber, 35 per centum ad valorem; albuminized or sensitized paper or paper otherwise surface coated for photographic purposes, 25 per centum ad valorem; plain basic papers for albuminizing, sensitizing, baryta coating or for photographic or solar printing processes, 15 per centum ad valorem.

**Pictures.** 325. Pictures, calendars, cards, booklets, labels, flaps, cigar bands, placards and other articles composed wholly or in chief value of paper lithographically printed in whole or in part from stone, gelatin, metal or other material (except boxes, views of American scenery or objects, and music, and illustrations when forming a part of a periodical or newspaper or of bound or unbound books, accompanying the same, not specially provided for in this section) shall pay duty at the following rates: Labels and flaps printed in less than eight colors (bronze printing to be counted as two colors), but not printed in whole or in part of metal leaf, 15 cents a pound; cigar bands of the same number of colors and printings, 20 cents a pound; labels and flaps printed in eight or more colors (bronze printing to be counted as two colors), but not printed in whole or in part of metal leaf, 20 cents a pound; cigar bands of the same number of colors and printings, 25 cents a pound; labels and flaps printed in whole or in part of metal leaf, 35 cents a pound; cigar bands printed in whole or in part of metal leaf, 40 cents a pound; booklets, 7 cents a pound; all other articles not exceeding 8-1000 of an inch in thickness, 15 cents a pound; exceeding 8-1000 of an inch and not exceeding 20-1000 of an inch in thickness and less than 35 square inches cutting size in dimension, 5 cents a pound; exceeding 8 and not exceeding 20-1000 of an inch in thickness and 35 square inches and over cutting size in dimension, 7 cents a pound; exceeding 20-1000 of an inch in thickness, 5 cents a pound, providing that in the case of articles hereinbefore specified the thickness which shall determine the rate of duty to be imposed shall be that of the thinnest lithographed material found in the article, but for the purpose of this paragraph the thickness of lithographs mounted or pasted upon paper, cardboard or other material shall be the combined thickness of the lithograph and the foundation upon which it is mounted or pasted; books of paper or other material for children's use, lithographically printed in whole or in part, not exceeding in weight 24 ounces each, 4 cents a pound; fashion magazines or periodicals printed in whole or in part by lithographic process or decorated by hand, 6 cents a pound; booklets, wholly or in chief value of paper, decorated in whole or in part by hand or by spraying, whether or not lithographed, 10 cents a pound; decalcomanias in ceramic colors, weighing not over 100 pounds per 1,000 sheets, on a basis of 20 by 30 inches in dimensions, 60 cents a pound; all other decalcomanias, except toy decalcomanias, 15 cents a pound.

326. Writing, letter, note, drawing, hand made paper and paper commercially known as hand made paper and machine hand made paper, Japan paper and imitation Japan paper by whatever name known, and ledger, bond, record, tablet, typewriter and onion skin and imitation onion skin papers calendered or uncalendered, whether or not any such paper is ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, lined or decorated in any manner, 25 per centum ad valorem.

327. Paper envelopes, folded or flat, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem.

328. Jacquard designs on ruled paper, or cut on Jacquard cards and parts of such designs, cardboard and bristol board, press boards or press paper, paper hangings with paper back or composed wholly or in chief value of paper, and wrapping paper not specially provided for in this section, 25 per centum ad valorem.

**Books.** 329. Books of all kinds, bound or unbound, including blank books, slate books and pamphlets, engravings, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, and printed matter, all the foregoing and not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem. Views of any landscape, scene, building, place or locality in the United States, on cardboard or paper, not thinner than 8-1000 of one inch, by whatever process printed or produced, including those wholly or in part produced by either lithographic or photogelatin process (except show cards), bound or unbound, or in any other form, 20 cents a pound; thinner than 8-1000 of one inch, $2 a thousand.

330. Photograph, autograph, scrap, postcard and postage stamp albums, wholly or partly manufactured, 25 per centum ad valorem.

331. Playing cards, 60 per centum ad valorem.

332. Papers or cardboard, cut, die cut, or stamped into designs or shapes, such as initials, monograms, lace, borders or other forms, and all postcards, not including American views, plain, decorated, embossed or printed, except by lithographic process, and all papers and manufactures of paper or of which paper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 25 per centum ad valorem.

**The consumption of wines in the United States is about two-thirds of a gallon a head per annum.**

## SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.

333. Beads and spangles of all kinds, including imitation pearl beads, not threaded or strung, or strung loosely on thread for facility in transportation only, 35 per centum ad valorem; curtains and other articles not embroidered nor appliquéd and not specially provided for in this section, composed wholly or in chief value of beads or spangles made of glass or paste, gelatin, metal or other mataerial, 50 per centum ad valorem.

334. Ramie hat braids, 40 per centum ad valorem; manufactures of ramie hat braids, 50 per centum ad valorem.

**Braids.** 335. Braids, plaits, laces and willow sheets or squares, composed wholly or in chief value of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, real horse-hair, cuba bark or manila hemp, suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets or hoods, not bleached, dyed, colored or stained, 15 per centum ad valorem; if bleached, dyed, colored or stained, 20 per centum ad valorem; hats, bonnets and hoods composed wholly or in chief value of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, cuba bark or manila hemp, whether wholly or partly manufactured, but not blocked or trimmed, 25 per centum ad valorem; if blocked or trimmed, and in chief value of such materials, 40 per centum ad valorem. But the terms "grass" and "straw" shall be understood to mean these substances in their natural form and structure, and not the separated fiber thereof.

336. Brooms, made of broom corn, straw, wooden fiber or twigs, 15 per centum ad valorem; brushes and feather dusters of all kinds and hair pencils in quills or otherwise, 35 per centum ad valorem.

337. Bristles, sorted, bunched or prepared, 7 cents a pound.

338. Button forms of lastings, mohair or silk cloth or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape or form as to be fit for buttons exclusively, and not exceeding eight inches in any one dimension, 10 per centum ad valorem.

**Buttons.** 339. Buttons of vegetable ivory in sizes thirty-six lines and larger, 35 per centum ad valorem; below thirty-six lines, 45 per centum ad valorem; buttons of shell and pearl in sizes twenty-six lines and larger, 25 per centum ad valorem; below twenty-six lines, 45 per centum ad valorem; agate buttons and shoe buttons, 15 per centum ad valorem; parts of buttons and button moulds or blanks, finished or unfinished, and all collar and cuff buttons and studs composed wholly of bone, mother-of-pearl, ivory or agate, all the foregoing and buttons not specially provided for in this section, 40 per centum ad valorem.

340. Cork bark, cut into squares, cubes or quarters, 4 cents a pound; manufactured cork stoppers, over three-fourths of an inch in diameter, measured at the larger end, and manufactured cork disks, wafers or washers, over three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, 12 cents a pound; manufactured cork stoppers, three-fourths of an inch or less in diameter, measured at the larger end, and manufactured cork disks, wafers or washers, three-sixteenths of an inch or less in thickness, 15 cents a pound; cork, artificial or cork substitutes manufactured from cork waste, or granulated corks, and not otherwise provided for in this section, 3 cents a pound; cork insulation, wholly or in chief value of granulated cork, in slabs, boards, planks or moulded forms, ¼ cent a pound; cork paper, 35 per centum ad valorem; manufactures wholly or in chief value of cork or of cork bark, or of artificial cork or bark substitutes, granulated or ground cork, not specially provided for in this section, 30 per centum ad valorem.

341. Dice, dominoes, draughts, chessmen, chess balls and billiard, pool, bagatelle balls and poker chips, of ivory, bone or other materials, 50 per centum ad valorem.

342 Dolls, and parts of dolls, doll heads, toy marbles of whatever materials composed, and all other toys, and parts of toys, not composed of china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stone ware, and not specially provided for in this section, 35 per centum ad valorem.

343. Emery grains and emery, manufactured, ground, pulverized or refined, 1 cent a pound; emery wheels, emery files, emery paper and manufactures of which emery or corundum is the component material of chief value, 20 per centum ad valorem.

344. Firecrackers of all kinds, 6 cents a pound; bombs, rockets, Roman candles and fireworks of all descriptions, not specially provided for in this section, 10 cents a pound; the weight on all the foregoing to include all coverings, wrappings and packing material.

**Matches.** 345. Matches, friction or lucifer, of all descriptions, per gross of 144 boxes, containing not more than 100 matches a box, 3 cents a gross; when imported otherwise than in boxes containing not more than 100 matches each, ⅝ of 1 cent per 1,000 matches; wax matches, fusees, wind matches and all matches in books or folders or having a stained, dyed or colored stick or stem, and tapers consisting of a wick coated with an inflammable substance, and night lights, 25 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That in accordance with section 10 of "An act to provide for a tax upon white phosphorus matches, and for other purposes," approved April 9, 1912, white phosphorus matches manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country shall not be entitled to enter at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited: Provided further, That nothing in this act contained shall be held to repeal or modify said act to provide for a tax upon white phosphorus matches, and for other purposes, approved April 9, 1912.

**The total income of the Cunard Steamship Company in 1912 amounted to $17,457,527 and the profits were $1,657,093.**

346. Percussion caps, cartridges and cartridge shells empty, 15 per centum ad valorem; blasting caps, $1 per 1,000; mining, blasting or safety fuses of all kinds, 15 per centum ad valorem.

347. Feathers and downs, on the skin or otherwise, crude or not dressed, colored or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per centum ad valorem; when dressed, colored or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, and not suitable for use as millinery ornaments; including quilts of down and manufactures of down, 40 per centum ad valorem; artificial or ornamental feathers suitable for use as millinery ornaments, artificial and ornamental fruits, grains, leaves, flowers and stems or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, not specially provided for in this section, 60 per centum ad valorem; boas, boutonnieres, wreaths, and all articles not specially provided for in this section, composed wholly or in chief value of any of the feathers, flowers, leaves or other material herein mentioned, 60 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That the importation of aigrettes, egret plumes or so-called osprey plumes, and the feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins, or parts of skins, of wild birds, either raw or manufactured, and not for scientific or educational purposes, is hereby prohibited; but this provision shall not apply to the feathers or plumes of ostriches, or to the feathers or plumes of domestic fowls of any kind.

**Furs.**

348. Furs dressed on the skin, not advanced further than dyeing, 30 per centum ad valorem; plates and mats of dog and goat skins, 10 per centum ad valorem; manufactures of furs, further advanced than dressing and dyeing, when prepared for use as material, joined or sewed together, including plates, linings and crosses, except plates and mats of dog and goat skins, and articles manufactured from fur not specially provided for in this section, 40 per centum ad valorem; articles of wearing apparel of every description partly or wholly manufactured, composed of or of which hides or skins of cattle of the bovine species, or of the dog or goat are the component material of chief value, 15 per centum ad valorem; articles of wearing apparel of every description partly or wholly manufactured, composed of or of which fur is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 50 per centum ad valorem: furs not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, including fur skins carroted, 15 per centum ad valorem.

349. Fans of all kinds, except common palm leaf fans, 50 per centum ad valorem.

350. Gun wads of all descriptions, 10 per centum ad valorem.

351. Human hair, raw, 10 per centum ad valorem; if cleaned or commercially known as drawn, but not manufactured, 20 per centum ad valorem; manufactures of human hair, including nets and nettings, or of which human hair is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 35 per centum ad valorem.

352. Hair, curled, suitable for beds or mattresses, 10 per centum ad valorem.

353. Hair cloth, known as "crinoline" cloth, 6 cents a square yard; hair cloth, known as "hair seating," and hair press cloth, 15 cents a square yard.

354. Hats, bonnets or hoods, for men's, women's, boys' or children's wear, trimmed or untrimmed, including bodies, hoods, plateaux, forms or shapes, for hats or bonnets, composed wholly or in chief value of fur of the rabbit, beaver or other animals, 45 per centum ad valorem.

355. Indurated fiber ware and manufactures of pulp, not specially provided for in this section, 25 per centum ad valorem.

**Jewelry.**

356. Jewelry, commonly or commercially so known, valued above 20 cents a dozen pieces, 60 per centum ad valorem; rope, curb, cable and fancy patterns of chain not exceeding one-half inch in diameter, width or thickness, valued above 80 cents a yard; and articles valued above 20 cents a dozen pieces designed to be worn on apparel or carried on or about or attached to the person, such as and including buckles, card cases, chains, cigar cases, cigar cutters, cigar holders, cigarette cases, cigarette holders, coin holders, collar, cuff and dress buttons, combs, match boxes, mesh bags and purses, millinery, military and hair ornaments, pins, powder cases, stamp cases, vanity cases and like articles; all the foregoing and parts thereof, finished or partly finished, composed of metal, whether or not enamelled, washed, covered or plated, including rolled gold plate, and whether or not set with precious or semi-precious stones, pearls, cameos, coral or amber, or with imitation precious stones or imitation pearls, 60 per centum ad valorem. Stampings, galleries, mesh and other materials of metal, whether or not set with glass or paste, finished or partly finished, separate or in strips or sheets, suitable for use in the manufacture of any of the foregoing articles in this paragraph, 50 per centum ad valorem.

**Precious Stones.**

357. Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut and not advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting or other process, whether in their natural form or broken, and bort; any of the foregoing not set, and diamond dust, 10 per centum ad valorem; pearls and parts thereof, drilled or undrilled, but not set or strung; diamonds, coral, rubies, cameos and other precious stones and semi-precious stones, cut but not set, and suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry, 20 per centum ad valorem; imitation precious stones, including pearls and parts thereof, for use in the manufacture of jewelry, doublets, artificial or so-called synthetic or reconstructed pearls and parts thereof, rubies or other precious stones, 20 per centum ad valorem.

358. Laces, lace window curtains, not specially provided for in this section, coach, carriage and automobile laces, and all lace articles of whatever yarns,

**The Cabinet officer with the longest record of continuous service was James Wilson, who held the post of Secretary of Agriculture for sixteen years.**

threads or filaments composed; handkerchiefs, napkins, wearing apparel and all other articles or fabrics made wholly or in part of lace or of imitation lace of any kind; embroideries, wearing apparel, handkerchiefs and all articles or fabrics embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, whether with a plain or fancy initial, monogram or otherwise, or tamboured, appliquéd or scalloped by hand or machinery, any of the foregoing by whatever name known; edgings, insertings, galloons, nets, nettings, veils, veilings, neck ruffings, ruchings, tuckings, flouncings, flutings, quillings, ornaments; braids, loom woven and ornamented in the process of weaving, or made by hand, or on any braid machine, knitting machine or lace machine, and not specially provided for; trimmings not specially provided for; woven fabrics or articles from which threads have been omitted, drawn, punched or cut, and with threads introduced after weaving, forming figures or designs, not including straight hemstitching; and articles made in whole or in part of any of the foregoing fabrics or articles; all of the foregoing of whatever yarns, threads or filaments composed, 60 per centum ad valorem.

359. Chamois skin, 15 per centum ad valorem; pianoforte, pianoforte action, enamelled upholstery leather, and glove leathers, 10 per centum ad valorem.

**Leather Goods.**

360. Bags, baskets, belts, satchels, card cases, pocketbooks, jewel boxes, portfolios and other boxes and cases, made wholly of or in chief value of leather or parchment, not jewelry, and manufactures of leather or parchment, or of which leather or parchment is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 30 per centum ad valorem; any of the foregoing permanently fitted and furnished with travelling, bottle, drinking, dining, luncheon and similar sets, 35 per centum ad valorem.

361. Gloves, not specially provided for in this section, made wholly or in chief value of leather, whether wholly or partly manufactured, shall pay duty at the following rates, the lengths stated in each case being the extreme length when stretched to their full extent, namely:

362. Men's, women's or children's "glacé" finish, Schmaschen (of sheep origin), not over 14 inches in length, 61 a dozen pairs; over 14 inches in length, 25 cents additional a dozen pairs for each inch in excess of 14 inches.

363. All other women's or children's gloves wholly or in chief value of leather, not over 14 inches in length, $2 a dozen pairs; over 14 inches in length, 25 cents additional a dozen pairs for each inch in excess of 14 inches; all men's leather gloves not specially provided for in this section, $2 50 a dozen pairs.

364. In addition to the foregoing rates there shall be paid the following cumulative duties: On all leather gloves when lined with cotton or other vegetable fibre, 25 cents a dozen pairs; when lined with a knitted glove or when lined with silk, leather or wool, 50 cents a dozen pairs; when lined with fur, $2 a dozen pairs; on all piqué and prixseam gloves, 25 cents a dozen pairs.

365. Glove tranks, with or without the usual accompanying pieces, shall pay 75 per centum of the duty provided for the gloves in the fabrication of which they are suitable.

366. Manufactures of catgut, or whip gut, or worm gut, including strings for musical instruments; any of the foregoing or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per centum ad valorem.

367. Manufactures of amber, asbestos, bladders or wax, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 10 per centum ad valorem; yarn and woven fabrics composed wholly or in chief value of asbestos, 20 per centum ad valorem.

**Bone Manufactures.**

368. Manufactures of bone, chip, grass, horn, india rubber or gutta percha, palm leaf, quills, straw, weeds or whalebone, or of which any of them is the component material of chief value not otherwise specially provided for in this section, shall be subject to the following rates: Manufactures of India rubber or gutta percha, commonly known as druggists' sundries, 15 per centum ad valorem; manufactures of India rubber or gutta percha, not specially provided for in this section, 10 per centum ad valorem; palm leaf, 15 per centum ad valorem; bone, chip, horn, quills and whalebone, 20 per centum ad valorem; grass, straw and weeds, 25 per centum ad valorem; combs composed wholly of horn or of horn and metal, 25 per centum ad valorem. The terms "grass" and "straw" shall be understood to mean these substances in their natural state and not the separated fibres thereof.

369. Ivory tusks in their natural state, or cut vertically across the grain only, with the bark left intact, 20 per centum ad valorem; manufactures of ivory or vegetable ivory, or of which either of these substances is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 35 per centum ad valorem; manufactures of mother-of-pearl and shell, plaster of paris, papier-mâché and vulcanized India rubber known as "hard rubber," or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 25 per centum ad valorem; shells engraved, cut, ornamented or otherwise manufactured, 25 per centum ad valorem.

370. Masks, of whatever material composed, 25 per centum ad valorem.

371. Matting made of cocoa fibre or rattan, 5 cents a square yard; mats made of cocoa fiber or rattan, 3 cents a square foot.

372. Moss and sea grass, eelgrass and seaweeds, if manufactured or dyed, 10 per centum ad valorem

373. Musical instruments or parts thereof, pianoforte actions and parts thereof, cases for musical instruments, pitch pipes, tuning forks, tuning hammers and metronomes; strings for musical instruments, composed wholly or in part of steel or other metal, all the foregoing, 35 per centum ad valorem.

374. Phonographs, gramophones, graphophones and similar articles or parts thereof, 25 per centum ad valorem.

375. Violin rosin, in boxes or cases or otherwise, 10 per centum ad valorem.

376. Works of art, including paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings, or copies, replicas or reproductions of any of the same, statuary, sculptures or copies, replicas or reproductions thereof, and etchings and engravings, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem.

377. Peat moss, 50 cents a ton.

378. Pencils of paper or wood, or other material not metal, filled with lead or other material, pencils of lead, 36 cents a gross, but in no case shall any of the foregoing pay less than 25 per centum ad valorem; slate pencils, 25 per centum ad valorem.

379. Pencil leads not in wood or other material, 10 per centum ad valorem.

380. Photographic cameras and parts thereof, not specially provided for in this section, photographic dry plates, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem; photographic film negatives, imported in any form, for use in any way in connection with moving picture exhibits, or for making or reproducing pictures for such exhibits, exposed but not developed, 2 cents a linear or running foot; if exposed and developed, 3 cents a linear or running foot; photographic film positives, imported in any form, for use in any way in connection with moving picture exhibits, including herein all moving, motion, motophotography or cinematography film pictures, prints, positives or duplicates of every kind and nature, and of whatever substance made, 1 cent a linear or running foot: Provided, however, That all photographic films imported under this section shall be subject to such censorship as may be imposed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

**Cameras.**

381. Pipes and smokers' articles: Common tobacco pipes and pipe bowls made wholly of clay, 25 per centum ad valorem; other pipes and pipe bowls of whatever material composed, and all smokers' articles whatsoever, not specially provided for in this section, including cigarette books, cigarette book covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco and cigarette paper in all forms, except cork paper, 50 per centum ad valorem; meerschaum, crude or unmanufactured, 20 per centum ad valorem.

382. Plush, black, known commercially as hatters' plush, composed of silk, or of silk and cotton, such as is used for making men's hats, 10 per centum ad valorem.

383. Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades covered with material other than paper or lace, not embroidered or appliquéd, 35 per centum ad valorem. Sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades, and walking canes, finished or unfinished, 30 per centum ad valorem.

384. Waste, not specially provided for in this section, 10 per centum ad valorem.

385. That there shall be levied, collected and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles not enumerated or provided for in this section, a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, and on all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not provided for in this section, a duty of 15 per centum ad valorem.

386. That each and every imported article, not enumerated in this section, which is similar, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any article enumerated in this section as chargeable with duty, shall pay the same rate of duty which is levied on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates of duty are chargeable, there shall be levied on such non-enumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest rate of duty; and on articles not enumerated, manufactured of two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rate at which the same would be chargeable if composed wholly of the component material thereof of chief value; and the words "component material of chief value," wherever used in this section, shall be held to mean that component material which shall exceed in value any other single component material of the article; and the value of each component material shall be determined by the ascertained value of such material in its condition as found in the article. If two or more rates of duty shall be applicable to any imported article, it shall pay duty at the highest of such rates.

## FREE LIST.

Acids: Acetic or pyroligneous, arsenic or arsenious, carbolic, chromic, fluoric, hydrofluoric, hydrochloric or muriatic, nitric, phosphoric, phthalic, prussic, silicic, sulphuric or oil of vitriol and valerianic; aconite, acorns, raw, dried or undried, but unground; agates, unmanufactured; agricultural implements: Ploughs, tooth and disk harrows, headers, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horserakes, cultivators, thrashing machines, cotton gins, machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar, wagons and carts, and all other agricultural implements of any kind and description, whether specifically mentioned herein or not, whether in whole or in parts, including repair parts; albumen, not specially

**The youngest man to be inaugurated President of the United States was Theodore Roosevelt, who was forty-two years and ten months old when he took office.**

provided for in this section; alcohol, methyl or wood; alizarin, natural or synthetic, and dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene and carbazol; ammonia, sulphate of, perchlorate of, and nitrate of; antimony ore and stibnite containing antimony, but only as to the antimony content.

**Animals For Breeding.**

Any animal imported by a citizen of the United States, specially for breeding purposes, shall be admitted free, whether intended to be used by the importer himself or for sale for such purposes: Provided, That no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed, and duly registered in a book of record recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for that breed: And provided further, That the certificate of such record and pedigree of such animal shall be produced and submitted to the Department of Agriculture, duly authenticated by the proper custodian of such book of record, together with an affidavit of the owner, agent, or importer that the animal imported is the identical animal described in said certificate of record and pedigree. The Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe such regulations as may be required for determining the purity of breeding and the identity of such animal: And provided further, That the collectors of customs shall require a certificate from the Department of Agriculture stating that such animal is pure bred of a recognized breed and duly registered in a book of record recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for that breed; the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such additional regulations as may be required for the strict enforcement of this provision; horses, mules and asses straying across the boundary line into any foreign country, or driven across such boundary line by the owner for temporary pasturage purposes only, together with their offspring, shall be dutiable unless brought back to the United States within six months, in which case they shall be free of duty, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: And provided further, That the provisions of this act shall apply to all such animals as have been imported and are in quarantine or otherwise in the custody of customs or other officers of the United States at the date of the taking effect of this act.

Animals brought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of breeding, exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural, polo or racing association; but a bond shall be given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; also teams of animals, including their harness and tackle, and the wagons or other vehicles actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families, and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and wild animals intended for exhibition in zoological collections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or profit.

Annatto, roucou, rocoa or orleans, and all extracts of; antitoxins, vaccine virus and all other serums derived from animals and used for therapeutic purposes; apatite, arrowroot in its natural state and not manufactured; arsenic and sulphide of arsenic, or orpiment.

**Articles Exported and Returned.**

Articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means; steel boxes, casks, barrels, carboys, bags and other containers or coverings of American manufacture exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products, including shooks and staves when returned as barrels or boxes; also quicksilver flasks or bottles, iron or steel drums of either domestic or foreign manufacture, used for the shipment of acids, or other chemicals, which shall have been actually exported from the United States; but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made, under general regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the exemption of bags from duty shall apply only to such domestic bags as may be imported by the exporter thereof, and if any such articles are subject to internal revenue tax at the time of exportation, such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded; photographic dry plates or films of American manufacture (except moving picture films), exposed abroad, whether developed or not, and films from moving picture machines, light struck or otherwise damaged, or wornout, so as to be unsuitable for any other purpose than the recovery of the constituent materials, provided the basic films are of American manufacture, but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made under general regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; articles exported from the United States for repairs may be returned upon payment of a duty upon the value of the repairs at the rate at which the article itself would be subject if imported under conditions and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, That this paragraph shall not apply to any article upon which an allowance of drawback has been made, the reimportation of which is hereby prohibited except upon payment of duties equal to the drawbacks allowed; or to any article manufactured in bonded warehouse and exported under any provision of law: And provided further, That when manufactured tobacco which has been exported without payment of internal revenue tax shall be reimported it shall be retained in the custody of the collector of customs until internal revenue stamps in payment of the legal duties shall be placed thereon: And provided further, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to animals made dutiable under the provisions of paragraph 397.

**The first printing office in the United States was established in Cambridge, Mass., by Stephen Daye, in 1640.**

Asafetida, asbestos, unmanufactured; ashes, wood and lye of, and beet root ashes.

**Fabrics for Covering Cotton.**

Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth and similar fabrics, suitable for covering cotton, composed of single yarns, made of jute, jute butts, seg, Russian seg, New Zealand tow, Norwegian tow, aloe, mill waste, cotton tares or other material not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, not exceeding sixteen threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and weighing not less than fifteen ounces a square yard; plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns by whatever name known, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, printed or rendered non-inflammable by any process; and waste of any of the above articles suitable for the manufacture of paper.

Balm of Gilead, barks, cinchona or other, from which quinine may be extracted; bauxite or beauxite, crude, not refined or otherwise advanced in condition from its natural state; beeswax, bells, broken, and bell metal, broken and fit only to be remanufactured; Bibles, comprising the books of the Old or New Testament or both, bound or unbound; all binding twine manufactured from New Zealand hemp, manila, istle or Tampico fiber, sisal grass or sunn, or a mixture of any two or more of them, of single ply and measuring not exceeding 750 feet to the pound; birds and land and water fowls, not specially provided for in this section; biscuits, bread and wafers, not specially provided for in this section; bismuth, bladders and all integuments, tendons and intestines of animals and fish sounds, crude, dried or salted for preservation only, and unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this section; blood, dried, not specially provided for in this section; blue vitriol or sulphate of copper; acetate and subacetate of copper, or verdigris.

**Bolting Cloths.**

Bolting cloths composed of silk, imported expressly for milling purposes and so permanently marked as not to be available for any other use. Press cloths composed of camel's hair, imported expressly for oil milling purposes and marked so as to indicate that it is for such purposes, and cut into lengths not to exceed 72 inches and woven in widths not under 10 inches nor to exceed 15 inches and weighing not less than one-half pound per square foot; bones, crude, burned, calcined, ground, steamed, but not otherwise manufactured, and bone dust or animal carbon, bone meal and bone ash; books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps and charts imported by authority or for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress; books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints, bound or unbound, and charts, which shall have been printed more than twenty years at the date of importation, and all hydrographic charts and publications issued for their subscribers or exchanges by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation, not advertising matter, and public documents issued by foreign governments; books and pamphlets printed wholly or chiefly in languages other than English; also books and music, in raised print, used exclusively by the blind, and all textbooks used in schools and other educational institutions; Braille tablets, cubarithmes, special apparatus and objects serving to teach the blind, including printing apparatus, machines, presses and types for the use and benefit of the blind exclusively.

**Books.**

Books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints and charts, specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use and by order of any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use and by order of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning in the United States, or any state or public library, and not for sale, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; books, libraries, usual and reasonable furniture, and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, all the foregoing if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale.

Borax, crude and unmanufactured, and borate of lime, soda and other borate material, crude and unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for in this section; brass, old brass, clippings from brass or Dutch metal, all the foregoing, fit only for remanufacture; Brazilian pebble, unwrought or unmanufactured; bristles, crude, not sorted, bunched or prepared; bromin, broom corn, buckwheat and buckwheat flour; bullion, gold or silver; burgundy pitch; burrstones, manufactured or bound up into millstones; cadmium, calcium, acetate of, brown and gray, and chloride of, crude; calcium carbide and calcium nitrate.

**Cash Registers.**

Cash registers, linotype and all typesetting machines, sewing machines, typewriters, shoe machinery, cream separators valued at not exceeding $75, sand blast machines, sludge machines and tar and oil spreading machines used in the construction and maintenance of roads and in improving them by the use of road preservatives, all the foregoing, whether imported in whole or in parts, including repair parts; castor or castoreum; catgut, whip gut or worm gut, unmanufactured; cement, Roman, Portland and other hydraulic; cerium, cerite or cerium ore; chalk, crude, not ground, bolted, precipitated or otherwise manufactured; charcoal, blood char, bone char or bone black, not suitable for use as a pigment; chromate of iron or

**The world's production of cotton amounts to about 22,000,000 bales of 500 pounds per bale.**

chromic ore; chromium, hydroxide of, crude; common blue clay and Gross-Almerode glass pot clay, in cases or casks, suitable for the manufacture of crucibles and glass melting pots or tank blocks.

Coal, anthracite, bituminous, culm, slack and shale; coke; compositions used for fuel in which coal or coal dust is the component material of chief value, whether in briquets or other form; coal tar, crude, pitch of coal tar, wood or other tar, dead or creosote oil, and products of coal tar known as anthracene and anthracene oil, naphthalin, phenol and cresol; cobalt and cobalt ore; cocculus indicus; cochineal, cocoa or cacao, crude and fiber, leaves and shells of; coffee, coins of gold, silver, copper or other metal; coir and coir yarn; composition metal of which copper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section; copper ore; regulus of, and black or coarse copper and copper cement; old copper, fit only for remanufacture, copper scale, clippings from new copper and copper in plates, bars, ingots or pigs, not manufactured or specially provided for in this section; copperas or sulphate of iron; coral, marine, uncut and unmanufactured; cork wood or cork bark, unmanufactured, and cork waste, shavings and cork refuse of all kinds; corn or maize; corn meal; cotton and cotton waste or flocks; cryolite or kryolith; cudbear, curling stones or quoits, and curling stone handles; curry and curry powder; cuttlefish bones; dandelion roots, raw, dried or undried, but unground; glaziers' and engravers' diamonds, unset, miners' diamonds; dividivi, dragon's blood.

**Drugs.** Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescenses, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, dried insects, grains, gums, gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, logs, roots, stems, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), seeds of morbid growth, weeds; any of the foregoing which are natural and uncompounded drugs and not edible and not specially provided for in this section, and are in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the drugs and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture: Provided, That no article containing alcohol shall be admitted free of duty under this paragraph; eggs of poultry, birds, fish and insects (except fish roe preserved for food purposes): Provided, however, That the importation of eggs of game birds or eggs of birds not used for food, except specimens for scientific collections, is prohibited: Provided further, That the importation of eggs of game birds for purposes of propagation is hereby authorized, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

479. Emery ore and corundum, and crude artificial abrasives, not specially provided for; fans, common palm leaf, plain and not ornamented or decorated in any manner, and palm leaf in its natural state, not colored, dyed or otherwise advanced or manufactured; felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels; fibrin, in all forms; fresh water fish and all other fish not otherwise specially provided for in this section; fish skins; flax straw, flax, not hackled or dressed; flax hackled, known as "dressed line," tow of flax and flax noils; hemp and tow of hemp; hemp hackled, known as "line of hemp"; flint, flints and flint stones, unground; fossils, fruits or berries, green, ripe or dried, and fruits in brine, not specially provided for in this section; fruit plants, tropical and semitropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation; fulminates, fulminating powder, and other like articles not specially provided for in this section; furs and fur skins, undressed; gambier.

**Glass for Optical Instruments.** Glass enamel, white, for watch and clock dials; glass plates or disks, rough cut or unwrought, for use in the manufacture of optical instruments, spectacles and eyeglasses, and suitable only for such use: Provided, however, That such disks exceeding eight inches in diameter may be polished sufficiently to enable the character of the glass to be determined; gloves, made wholly or in chief value of leather made from horsehides, pigskins and cattle hides of cattle of the bovine species, excepting calfskins, whether wholly or partly manufactured; goldbeaters' moulds and goldbeaters' skins; grasses and fibers: Istle or Tampico fiber, jute, jute butts, manila, sisal grass, sunn and all other textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, not dressed or manufactured in any manner, and not specially provided for in this section: greases, fats, vegetable tallow and oils (excepting fish oils), not chemically compounded, such as are commonly used in soap making or in wire drawing, or for stuffing or dressing leather, not specially provided for in this section.

Guano, manures and all substances used only for manure, including basic slag, ground or unground, and calcium cyanamid or lime nitrogen; gum: Amber in chips valued at not more than 50 cents a pound, copal, damar and kauri; gunpowder and all explosive substances, not specially provided for in this section, used for mining, blasting and artillery purposes; gutta-percha, crude; hair of horse, cattle and other animals, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this section.

Hide cuttings, raw, with or without hair, and all other glue stock; hide rope; hides of cattle, raw or uncured or dry, salted or pickled; hones and whetstones; hoofs, unmanufactured; hoop or band iron, or hoop or band steel, cut to lengths, or wholly or partly manufactured into hoops or ties, coated or not coated with paint or any other preparation, with or without buckles or fastenings, for baling cotton or any other commodity; hop roots for cultivation; horns and parts of, including horn strips and tips, unmanufactured; ice; India rubber, crude and milk of, and scrap or refuse India rubber, fit only for remanufacture; indigo, natural or syn-

Of the pensioners of the War of 1812 on the Federal Pension Bureau's roll, 199 w still living on June 30, 1913.

thetic, dry or suspended in water, and dyes obtained from indigo; iodine, crude or resublimed; ipecac, iridium, osmium, palladium, rhodium and ruthenium, and native combinations thereof with one another or with platinum.

Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore and the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites; iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, wrought iron and scrap and scrap steel; but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except second hand, or waste or refuse iron or steel fit only to be remanufactured; ferromanganese; iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms less finished than iron bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, not specially provided for in this section; jalap, jet, unmanufactured; joss stick or joss light, junk, old; kelp, kieserite, kyanite or cyanite, and kainite; lac dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell; lactarene or casein; lard, lard compounds and lard substitutes; lava, unmanufactured.

**Iron Ore.**

All leather not specially provided for in this section and leather board or compressed leather; leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps or other forms suitable for conversion into boots or shoes; boots and shoes made wholly or in chief of leather; leather shoe laces, finished or unfinished; harness, saddles and saddlery, in sets or in parts, finished or unfinished; leeches, lemon juice, lime juice and sour orange juice, all the foregoing containing not more than 2 per centum of alcohol; lifeboats and life saving apparatus specially imported by societies and institutions incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life; limestone rock asphalt, asphaltum and bitumen; lithographic stones, not engraved; litmus, prepared or not prepared; loadstones, madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of; magnesite, crude or calcined, not purified; manganese, oxide and ore of; manna, manuscripts, marrow, crude; marshmallow or althea root, leaves or flowers, natural or unmanufactured.

Meats: Fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork; bacon and hams; meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this section: Provided, however, That none of the foregoing meats shall be admitted into the United States unless the same is healthful, wholesome and fit for human food and contains no dye, chemical, preservative or ingredient which renders the same unhealthful, unwholesome or unfit for human food, and unless the same also complies with the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of Agriculture, and that, after entry into the United States in compliance with said rules and regulations, said imported meats shall be deemed and treated as domestic meats within the meaning of and shall be subject to the provisions of the act of June 30, 1906 (thirty-fourth statutes at large, page 674), commonly called the meat inspection amendment, and the act of June 30, 1906 (thirty-fourth statutes at large, page 768), commonly called the food and drugs act, and that the Secretary of Agriculture be and hereby is authorized to make rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this paragraph, and that in such rules and regulations the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe the terms and conditions for the destruction for food purposes of all such meats offered for entry and refused admission into the United States unless the same be exported by the consignee within the time fixed therefor in such rules and regulations.

**Meats.**

Medals of gold, silver or copper, and other articles actually bestowed as trophies or prizes, and received and accepted as honorary distinctions; milk and cream, including milk or cream preserved or condensed, or sterilized by heating or other processes, and sugar of milk; mineral salts obtained by evaporation from mineral waters, when accompanied by a duly authenticated certificate and satisfactory proof showing that they are in no way artificially prepared and are only the product of a designated mineral spring; minerals, crude, or not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially provided for in this section; miners' rescue appliances, designed for emergency use in mines where artificial breathing is necessary in the presence of poisonous gases, to aid in the saving of human life, and miners' safety lamps and parts, accessories and appliances for cleaning, repairing and operating all the foregoing.

Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts, to be used exclusively as models and incapable of any other use; moss, seaweeds and vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not otherwise specially provided for in this section; myrobolans fruit; cut nails and cut spikes of iron or steel, horseshoe nails, horseshoe nail rods, hobnails and all other wrought iron or steel nails not specially provided for in this section; wire staples, wire nails made of wrought iron or steel, spikes and horse, mule or ox shoes, of iron or steel, and cut tacks, brads or sprigs; needles, hand sewing and darning, and needles for shoe machines.

Newspapers and periodicals; but the term "periodicals" as herein used shall be understood to embrace only unbound or paper covered publications issued within six months of the time of entry, devoted to current literature of the day, or containing current literature as a predominant feature, and issued regularly at stated periods, as weekly, monthly or quarterly, and bearing the date of issue; nuts: Marrons, crude; cocoanuts in the shell and broken cocoanut meat or copra, not shredded, desiccated or prepared in any manner; palm nuts and palm nut kernels; nux vomica; oakum, oil cake.

**Periodicals.**

Oils: Birch tar, cajeput, cocoanut, cod, cod liver, cottonseed, croton, ichthyol, juglandium, palm, palm kernel, perilla, soya-bean and olive oil rendered unfit for use as food or for any but mechanical or manufacturing purposes, by such means as shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury and under regulations to

**The wages paid in the carriage and wagon industry of the United States amounted to $37,595,000 in 1909.**

be prescribed by him; Chinese nut oil, nut oil or oil of nuts not specially provided for in this section; petroleum, crude or refined, and all products obtained from petroleum, including kerosene, benzine, naphtha, gasolene, paraffin and paraffin oil; and also spermaceti, whale and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all fish and other products of such fisheries; oleo stearin; orange and lemon peel, not preserved, candied or dried; orchil or orchil liquid; ores of gold, silver or nickel, and nickel matte; ores of the platinum metals; sweepings of gold and silver; paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibers, rags, waste, including jute, hemp and flax waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope and waste bagging, and all other waste not specially provided for in this section, including old gunny cloth and old gunny bags, used chiefly for paper making.

**Printing Paper.** Printing paper (other than paper commercially known as handmade or machine handmade paper, japan paper and imitation japan paper by whatever name known), unsized, sized or glued, suitable for the printing of books and newspapers, but not for covers or bindings, not specially provided for in this section, valued at not above 2½ cents a pound, decalcomania paper not printed; parchment and vellum; paris green and London purple; pearl, mother of, and shells, not sawed, cut, flaked, polished or otherwise manufactured or advanced in value from the natural state; personal effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries; pewter and britannia metal, old and fit only to be remanufactured.

**Scientific Apparatus.** Philosophical and scientific apparatus, utensils, instruments and preparations, including bottles and boxes containing the same, specially imported in good faith literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific or for the use and by order of any society or institution incorporated or use and by order of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning in the United States, or any state or public library, and not for sale, and articles solely for experimental purposes, when imported by any society or institution of the character herein described, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; phosphates, crude; phosphorus, photographic and moving picture films, sensitized but not exposed or developed; plants, trees, shrubs, roots, seed cane and seeds, imported by the Department of Agriculture or the United States Botanic Garden; platinum, unmanufactured or in ingots, bars, plates, sheets, wire, sponge or scrap, and vases, retorts and other apparatus, vessels and parts thereof, composed of platinum, for chemical uses; plumbago; potash; crude or "black salts"; carbonate of; cyanide of; sulphate of; hydrate of, when not containing more than 15 per centum of caustic soda; nitrate of, or saltpetre, crude, and muriate of.

Potatoes and potatoes dried, desiccated, or otherwise prepared, not specially provided for in this section: Provided, That any of the foregoing specified articles shall be subject to a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem when imported directly or indirectly from a country, dependency or other subdivision of government which imposes a duty on such articles imported from the United States; professional books, implements, instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment in the actual possession of persons emigrating to the United States owned and used by them abroad; but this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for any other person or persons, or for sale, nor shall it be construed to include theatrical scenery, properties and apparel; but such articles brought by proprietors or managers of theatrical exhibitions arriving from abroad, for temporary use by them in such exhibitions, and not for any other person, and not for sale, and which have been used by them abroad, shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; but bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by law upon any and all such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importation: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, extend such period for a further term of six months in case application shall be made therefor.

Pulu; quinia, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark; radium and salts of, radioactive substitutes, selenium and salts of; rags, not otherwise specially provided for in this section; railway bars, made of iron or steel, and railway bars made in part of steel, T rails, and punched iron or steel flat rails; rennets, raw or prepared; rye and rye flour; sago, crude, and sago flour; salicin; salep or salop; salt; santonin, and its combinations with acids not subject to duty under this section.

**Seeds.** Seeds: Cardamom, cauliflower, celery, coriander, cotton, cummin, fennel, fenugreek, hemp, hoarhound, mangelwurzel, mustard, rape, Saint John's bread or bean, sorghum, sugar beet, and sugar cane for seed; bulbs and bulbous roots, not edible and not otherwise provided for in this section; all flower and grass seeds; coniferous evergreen seedlings; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this section; sheep dip; shotgun barrels, in single tubes, forged, rough bored; shrimps, lobsters and other shellfish; silk cocoons and silk waste; silk, raw, in skeins reeled from the cocoon, or rereeled, but not wound, doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way; silkworm eggs; skeletons and other preparations of anatomy; skins of hares, rabbits, dogs, goats and sheep, undressed; skins of all kinds, raw, and hides not specially provided for in this section; soda, arseniate of, cyanide of, sulphate of, crude or salt cake and niter cake, soda ash, silicate of, nitrate of, or cubic nitrate; soya beans;

**The capital invested in automobile manufacturing in 1909 was $173,873,000; the value of products was $249,202,000.**

specimens of natural history, botany and mineralogy, when imported for scientific public collections, and not for sale; spunk; spurs and stilts used in the manufacture of earthen, porcelain and stone ware.

Stamps: Foreign postage or revenue stamps, cancelled or uncancelled, and foreign government stamped postcards bearing no other printing than the official imprint thereon.

**Statuary.** Statuary and casts of sculpture for use as models or for art educational purposes only; regalia and gems, where specially imported in good faith for the use and by order of any society incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use and by order of any college, academy, school, seminary of learning, orphan asylum or public hospital in the United States, or any state or public library, and not for sale, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but the term "regalia" as herein used shall be held to embrace only such insignia of rank or office or emblems as may be worn upon the person or borne in the hand during public exercises of the society or institution, and shall not include articles of furniture or fixtures, or of regular wearing apparel, nor personal property of individuals.

Steel engraved forms for bonds, debentures, stock certificates, negotiable receipts, notes and other securities; and engraved steel plates, dies and rolls, suitable for use in engraving or printing bonds, stock certificates or other securities; steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, die blocks or blanks and billets, if made by the Bessemer, Siemens-Martin, open hearth or similar processes, not containing alloy, such as nickel, cobalt, vanadium, chromium, tungsten or wolfram, molybdenum, titanium, iridium, uranium, tantalum, boron and similar alloys.

Stone and sand: Burrstone in blocks, rough or unmanufactured; rotten stone, tripoli and sand, crude or manufactured; cliff stone, freestone, granite, sandstone and limestone, unmanufactured, and not suitable for use as monumental or building stone; all of the foregoing not specially provided for in this section; strontia, oxide of, protoxide of strontian and strontianite or mineral carbonate of strontia; strychnia or strychnine, and its combinations with acids not subject to duty under this section; sulphur in any form, brimstone, and sulphur ore as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing in excess of 25 per centum of sulphur; sumac, ground or unground; swine, cattle, sheep and all other domestic live animals, suitable for human food not otherwise provided for in this section; tagua nuts; talcum, steatite and French chalk, crude and unground; tallow; tamarinds.

**Tanning Material.** Tanning material: Extracts of quebracho and of hemlock bark; extracts of oak and chestnut and other barks and woods other than dyewoods, such as are commonly used for tanning, not specially provided for in this section; nuts and nutgalls and woods used expressly for dyeing or tanning, whether or not advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing or any other process; and articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning; all the foregoing not containing alcohol and not specially provided for in this section; tapioca, tapioca flour, cassava or cassady; tar and pitch of wood.

Tea, not specially provided for in this section, and tea plants: Provided, That the cans, boxes or other containers of tea packed in packages of less than five pounds each shall be dutiable at the rate chargeable thereon if imported empty: Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal or impair the provisions of an act entitled "An act to prevent the importation of impure and unwholesome tea," approved March 2, 1897, and any act amendatory thereof; teeth, natural or unmanufactured; terra alba, not made from gypsum or plaster rock; terra japonica.

Tin ore, cassiterite or black oxide of tin, tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or grain or granulated, and scrap tin: Provided, That there shall be imposed and paid upon cassiterite, or black oxide of tin, and upon bar, block, pig tin and grain or granulated, a duty of 4 cents a pound when it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States that the mines of the United States are producing 1,500 tons of cassiterite and bar, block and pig tin a year. The President shall make known this fact by proclamation, and thereafter said duties shall go into effect; tobacco stems; tungsten bearing ores of all kinds; turmeric, turpentine, Venice, and spirits of; turtles, type, stereotype metal, electrotype metal, linotype composition, all the foregoing old and fit only to be remanufactured; uranium, oxide and salts of; valonia, wafers, unleavened or not edible; wax, vegetable or mineral.

**Wearing Apparel.** Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall include only such articles as were actually owned by them and in their possession abroad at the time of or prior to their departure from a foreign country, and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons and are intended for such wear and use, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale: Provided, That in case of residents of the United States returning from abroad all wearing apparel, personal and household effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided further, That up to but not exceeding $100 in value of articles acquired abroad

There were 7,456,074 stations in the Bell system in the United States on December 31, 1912.

by such residents of the United States for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios, but not bought on commission or intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty; whalebone, unmanufactured.

Wheat, wheat flour, semolina and other wheat products, not specially provided for in this section: Provided, That wheat shall be subject to a duty of 10 cents a bushel, that wheat flour shall be subject to a duty of 45 cents a barrel of 196 pounds, and semolina and other products of wheat, not specially provided for in this section, 10 per centum ad valorem, when imported directly or indirectly from a country, dependency or other subdivision of government which imposes a duty on wheat or wheat flour or semolina imported from the United States.

**Wire.** All barbed wire, galvanized wire not larger than twenty one-hundredths of one inch in diameter and not smaller than eight one-hundredths of one inch in diameter of the kind commonly used for fencing purposes, galvanized wire fencing composed of wires not larger than twenty one-hundredths of one inch in diameter nor smaller than eight one-hundredths of one inch in diameter, and wire commonly used for baling hay or other commodities; witherite.

Wood: Logs, timber, round, unmanufactured, hewn or sawed, sided or squared; pulp woods, kindling wood, firewood, hop poles, hoop poles, fence posts, handle bolts, shingle bolts, gun blocks for gunstocks rough hewn or sawed, or planed on one side; hubs for wheels, posts, heading bolts, stave bolts, last blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, heading blocks and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn, sawed or bored; sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed, planed and tongued and grooved; clapboards, laths, pickets, palings, staves, shingles, ship timber, ship planking, broom handles, sawdust and wood flour; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this section.

**Woods.** Woods: Cedar, including Spanish cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood and all forms of cabinet woods, in the log, rough or hewn only, and red cedar (Juniperus virginiana) timber, hewn, sided, squared or round; sticks of partridge, hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, bamboo, rattan, reeds unmanufactured, India malacca joints and other woods not specially provided for in this section, in the rough, or not further advanced than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, fishing rods or walking canes; mechanically ground wood pulp, chemical wood pulp, unbleached or bleached, and rag pulp.

Wood of the sheep, hair of the camel and other like animals, and all wools and hair on the skin of such animals, and paper twine for binding any of the foregoing. This paragraph shall be effective on and after December 1, 1913, until which time the rates of duty now provided by schedule K of the existing law shall remain in full force and effect; wool wastes: All noils, top waste, card waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, bur waste, thread waste, garnetted waste, shoddies, mungo, flocks, wool extract, carbonized wool, carbonized noils and all other wastes not specially provided for in this section. This paragraph shall be effective on and after December 1, 1913, until which time the rates of duty now provided by schedule K of the existing law shall remain in full force and effect.

**Works of Art.** Original paintings in oil, mineral, water or other colors, pastels, original drawings and sketches in pen and ink or pencil and water colors, artists' proof etchings unbound, and engravings and woodcuts unbound, original sculptures or statuary, including not more than two replicas or reproductions of the same; but the terms "sculpture" and "statuary" as used in this paragraph shall be understood to include professional productions of sculptors only, whether in round or in relief, in bronze, marble, stone, terra cotta, ivory, wood or metal, or whether cut, carved or otherwise wrought by hand from the solid block or mass of marble, stone or alabaster, or from metal, or cast in bronze or other metal or substance, or from wax or plaster, made as the professional productions of sculptors only; and the words "painting" and "sculpture" and "statuary" as used in this paragraph shall not be understood to include any articles of utility, nor such as are made wholly or in part by stenciling or any other mechanical process; and the words "etchings," "engravings" and "woodcuts" as used in this paragraph shall be understood to include only such as are printed by hand from plates or blocks etched or engraved with hand tools and not such as are printed from plates or blocks etched or engraved by photochemical or other mechanical processes.

Works of art, drawings, engravings, photographic pictures and philosophical and scientific apparatus brought by professional artists, lecturers or scientists arriving from abroad for use by them temporarily for exhibition and in illustration, promotion and encouragement of art, science or industry in the United States, and not for sale, shall be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by law upon any and all such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importation: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, extend such period for a further term of six months in cases where application therefor shall be made.

Works of art, collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, sciences, agriculture or manufactures, photographs, works in terra cotta, parian, pottery

The number of employes in the gas industry in 1909 was 50,730, of which 13,5[illegible] were salaried officials and clerks and 37,215 wage-earners.

or porcelain, antiquities and artistic copies thereof in metal or other material, imported in good faith for exhibition at a fixed place by any state or by any society or institution established for the encouragement of the arts, science, agriculture or education, or for a municipal corporation, and all like articles imported in good faith by any society or association, or for a municipal corporation, for the purpose of erecting a public monument, and not intended for sale nor for any other purpose than herein expressed; but bond shall be given under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, for the payment of lawful duties which may accrue should any of the articles aforesaid be sold, transferred or used contrary to this provision, and such articles shall be subject, at any time, to examination and inspection by the proper officers of the customs: Provided, That the privileges of this and the preceding paragraph shall not be allowed to associations or corporations engaged in or connected with business of a private or commercial character.

Works of art, productions of American artists residing temporarily abroad, or other works of art, including pictorial paintings on glass, imported expressly for presentation to a national institution or to any state or municipal corporation or incorporated religious society, college or other public institution, including stained or painted window glass or stained or painted glass windows imported to be used in houses of worship, and excluding any article, in whole or in part, moulded, cast or mechanically wrought from metal within twenty years prior to importation; but such exemption shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; works of art (except rugs and carpets), collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, works in bronze, marble, terra cotta, parian, pottery or porcelain, artistic antiquities, and objects of art of ornamental character or educational value which shall have been produced more than one hundred years prior to the date of importation, but the free importation of such objects shall be subject to such regulations as to proof of antiquity as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; zaffer.

**The Income Tax.**

The text of the income tax provisions of the Underwood law is not given because it is unintelligible to the average reader. Nor is any summary given because it would be equally unintelligible. Any person required to make a statement of income—that is, any person having an income of $3,000 a year or over—should apply for instructions to a collector of internal revenue, and if in doubt after receiving his explanatory circulars should consult a lawyer The Treasury Department has issued several circulars instructing banks how to collect the tax on coupons on bonds at the source and there will be other circulars issued interpreting other obscure provisions regarding at-the-source collection.

Under the new income tax law every citizen whose net income exceeds $3,000 will be required to pay a normal tax of 1 per cent upon such excess. However, for the year 1913 the tax will be measured by the net income accruing from March 1 to December 31. The taxpayer whose annual net income exceeds $3,000 for the year 1913 will therefore only be taxed on that portion of the same accruing from March 1 to December 31 in excess of $2,500 for an individual and $3,333 33 for married persons. The normal tax of 1 per cent applies from the lowest to the highest taxable income. Each taxable person will be furnished blank return by the district collector or a deputy, which such taxpayer will be required to properly fill out and return to the office of the collector of the district in which he resides between January 1 and March 1, 1914. If any taxpayer should fail to receive such blank he will be required, under penalty, to apply to the collector or a deputy for a blank return. Blanks will probably be on deposit with most postmasters for the convenience of the taxpayer.

The statutory exemption of $3,000 is allowed for personal living or family expenses; however, this and other gross income for which special deductions are allowed by the law must be embraced in the return of gross income, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will make these deductions when he assesses and computes the tax. Each taxpayer will be notified of the amount of tax due by June 1, 1914, and will be required to make payment by June 30, 1914.

The normal tax upon individuals is assessed and collected by either one or both of two methods, namely, personal return of the taxpayer, and deduction and payment at the source of the income. For the year 1913 all such individual taxpayers will make a personal return of income for the purpose of the assessment and payment of the tax, except as to that portion of such income from which the tax is deducted and withheld at the source during the months of November and December, 1913. This latter method of assessing and collecting the tax only relates to fixed annual or periodical income exceeding $3,000 per annum, such as fixed annual or periodical interest, salaries, rent, royalties, partnership profits, and so forth. Under the provisions of the law this method requiring tax to be withheld at the source took effect on November 1, 1913. The tax withheld upon any amount of taxable income during November or December, 1913, was 1 per cent of such income exceeding $3,000.

If the income of a person is under $3,000, or if the tax upon same is withheld for payment at the source, or if the same is paid or to be paid elsewhere in the United States, such person may make affidavit to such fact, and thereupon no return will be required. However, this does not mean that all people will thus have to make affidavit; only those whom the collector or his deputy upon reasonable grounds might believe were subject to tax would make affidavit.

**The daily average of telephone conversations in the United States in 1912 reached 26,310,000, at the rate of 8,472,000,000 for the year.**

The administrative section of the Underwood law was practically a re-enactment of the existing law. The miscellaneous section—section 4—contained provisions repealing the minimum and maximum tariff sections of the Payne law and substituting for the reciprocal agreements concluded under the Payne law a new form of reciprocity, continuing the provisions of the Cuban reciprocity treaty and increasing the extent to which Philippine products may be admitted free into the United States, as follows:

**Reciprocity.**

A. For the purpose of readjusting the present duties on importations into the United States and at the same time to encourage the export trade of this country, the President of the United States is authorized and empowered to negotiate trade agreements with foreign nations wherein mutual concessions are made looking toward freer trade relations and further reciprocal expansion of trade and commerce: Provided, however, That said trade agreements before becoming operative shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States for ratification or rejection.

**The Cuban Treaty.**

B. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the Republic of Cuba on December 11, 1902, or the provisions of the act of Congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same except as to the proviso of Article eight of said treaty, which proviso is hereby abrogated and repealed.

**Philippine Products.**

C. That there shall be levied, collected and paid upon all articles coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands the rates of duty which are required to be levied, collected and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries: Provided, That all articles, the growth or product of or manufactured in the Philippine Islands from materials the growth or product of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, or of both, or which do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than 20 per centum of their total value, upon which no drawback of customs duties has been allowed therein, coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands shall hereafter be admitted free of duty: Provided, however, That in consideration of the exemptions aforesaid, all articles, the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, upon which no drawback of customs duties has been allowed therein, shall be admitted to the Philippine Islands from the United States free of duty: And provided further, That the free admission, herein provided, of such articles, the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States into the Philippine Islands, or of the growth, product or manufacture, as hereinbefore defined, of the Philippine Islands, into the United States, shall be conditioned upon the direct shipment thereof, under a through bill of lading, from the country of origin to the country of destination: Provided, That direct shipment shall include shipments in bond through foreign territory contiguous to the United States: Provided, however, That if such articles become unpacked while en route by accident, wreck or other casualty, or so damaged as to necessitate their repacking, the same shall be admitted free of duty upon satisfactory proof that the unpacking occurred through accident or necessity, and that the merchandise involved is the identical merchandise originally shipped from the United States or the Philippine Islands, as the case may be, and that its condition has not been changed except for such damage as may have been sustained: And provided, That there shall be levied, collected and paid, in the United States, upon articles, goods, wares or merchandise coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands, a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States upon the like articles, goods, wares or merchandise of domestic manufacture: such tax to be paid by internal revenue stamp or stamps, to be provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to be affixed in such manner and under such regulations as he, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; and such articles, goods, wares or merchandise, shipped from said islands to the United States, shall be exempt from the payment of any tax imposed by the internal revenue laws of the Philippine Islands: And provided further, That there shall be levied, collected and paid in the Philippine Islands, upon articles, goods, wares or merchandise going into the Philippine Islands from the United States, a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the Philippine Islands upon the like articles, goods, wares or merchandise of Philippine Islands manufacture; such tax to be paid by internal revenue stamps or otherwise as provided by the laws in the Philippine Islands; and such articles, goods, wares or merchandise going into the Philippine Islands from the United States shall be exempt from the payment of any tax imposed by the internal revenue laws of the United States: And provided further, That in addition to the customs taxes imposed in the Philippine Islands there shall be levied, collected and paid therein upon articles, goods, wares or merchandise imported into the Philippine Islands from countries other than the United States, the internal revenue tax imposed by the Philippine government on like articles manufactured and consumed in the Philippine Islands or shipped thereto for consumption therein, from the United States: And provided further, That from and after the passage of this act all internal revenues collected in or for account of the Philippine Islands shall accrue intact to the general government thereof and be paid into the insular treasury: And provided further, That section 13 of "An act to raise revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1909, is hereby repealed.

**The first recorded "legislative action" for the establishment of a national United States flag was on June 14, 1777.**

J. Sub-section 7. That a discount of 5 per centum on all duties imposed by this act shall be allowed on such goods, wares and merchandise as shall be imported in vessels admitted to registration under the laws of the United States: Provided, That nothing in this sub-section shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty concluded between the United States and any foreign nation.

**Five Per Cent Rebate to American Vessels.**

An act approved July 15, 1913, extended the provisions of the Erdman conciliation act. It provided that the act should apply to any common carrier or carriers and their officers, agents and employes, except masters of vessels and seamen, as defined in Section 4612, Revised Statutes of the United States, engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water, for a continuous carriage or shipment from one state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to any other state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States.

**Mediation in Railroad Labor Disputes.**

Whenever a controversy concerning wages, hours of labor or conditions of employment shall arise between an employer or employers and employes subject to this act interrupting or threatening to interrupt the business of said employer or employers to the serious detriment of the public interest, either party to such controversy may apply to the Board of Mediation and Conciliation created by this act and invoke its services for the purpose of bringing about an amicable adjustment of the controversy; and upon the request of either party the said board shall with all practicable expedition put itself in communication with the parties to such controversy and shall use its best efforts, by mediation and conciliation, to bring them to an agreement; and if such efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment through mediation and conciliation shall be unsuccessful, the said board shall at once endeavor to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this act.

In any case in which an interruption of traffic is imminent and fraught with serious detriment to the public interest, the Board of Mediation and Conciliation may, if in its judgment such action seem desirable, proffer its services to the respective parties to the controversy.

In any case in which a controversy arises over the meaning or the application of any agreement reached through mediation under the provisions of this act either party to the said agreement may apply to the Board of Mediation and Conciliation for an expression of opinion from such board as to the meaning or application of such agreement, and the said board shall upon receipt of such request give its opinion as soon as may be practicable.

**The Arbitration Board.**

That whenever a controversy shall arise between an employer or employers and employes subject to this act, which cannot be settled through mediation and conciliation in the manner provided in the preceding section, such controversy may be submitted to the arbitration of a board of six, or, if the parties to the controversy prefer so to stipulate, to a board of three persons, which board shall be chosen in the following manner: In the case of a board of three, the employer or employers and the employes, parties respectively to the agreement to arbitrate, shall each name one arbitrator; and the two arbitrators thus chosen shall select the third arbitrator; but in the event of their failure to name the third arbitrator within five days after their first meeting, such third arbitrator shall be named by the Board of Mediation and Conciliation. In the case of a board of six, the employer or employers and the employes, parties respectively to the agreement to arbitrate, shall each name two arbitrators, and the four arbitrators thus chosen shall, by a majority vote, select the remaining two arbitrators; but in the event of their failure to name the two arbitrators within fifteen days after their first meeting the said two arbitrators, or as many of them as have not been named, shall be named by the Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

In the event that the employes engaged in any given controversy are not members of a labor organization, such employes may select a committee which shall have the right to name the arbitrator, or the arbitrators, who are to be named by the employes as provided in this section.

That the agreement to arbitrate—

First—Shall be in writing;

Second—Shall stipulate that the arbitration is had under the provisions of this act;

Third—Shall state whether the board of arbitration is to consist of three or six members;

Fourth—Shall be signed by duly accredited representatives of the employer or employers and of the employes;

Fifth—Shall state specifically the questions to be submitted to the said board for decision;

Sixth—Shall stipulate that a majority of said board shall be competent to make a valid and binding award;

Seventh—Shall fix a period from the date of the appointment of the arbitrator or arbitrators necessary to complete the board, as provided for in the agreement, within which the said board shall commence its hearings;

The average yearly loss by fire in London, England, during the period from 1898 to 1911 was $2,629,880.

Eighth—Shall fix a period from the beginning of the hearings within which the said board shall make and file its award: Provided, That this period shall be thirty days unless a different period be agreed to;

Ninth—Shall provide for the date from which the award shall become effective and shall fix the period during which the said award shall continue in force;

Tenth—Shall provide that the respective parties to the award will each faithfully execute the same;

Eleventh—Shall provide that the award and the papers and proceedings, including the testimony relating thereto, certified under the hands of the arbitrators, and which shall have the force and effect of a bill of exceptions, shall be filed in the clerk's office of the district court of the United States for the district wherein the controversy arises or the arbitration is entered into, and shall be final and conclusive upon the parties to the agreement unless set aside for error of law apparent on the record;

Twelfth—May also provide that any difference arising as to the meaning or the application of the provisions of an award made by a board of arbitration shall be referred back to the same board or to a sub-committee of such board for a ruling, which ruling shall have the same force and effect as the original award; and if any member of the original board is unable to serve, another arbitrator shall be named in the same manner as such original member was named.

Each member of the board of arbitration created under the provisions of this act shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, together with his travelling and other necessary expenses. The sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, to be immediately available and to continue available until the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, for the necessary and proper expenses incurred in connection with any arbitration or with the carrying on of the work of mediation and conciliation, including per diem, travelling and other necessary expenses of members or employes of boards of arbitration, and rent in the District of Columbia, furniture, office fixtures and supplies, books, salaries, travelling expenses and other necessary expenses of members or employes of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, to be approved by the chairman of said board and audited by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

**Compensation.**

There shall be a Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and whose salary shall be $7,500 per annum, who shall hold his office for a term of seven years and until a successor qualifies, and who shall be removable by the President only for misconduct in office. The President shall also designate not more than two other officials of the government who have been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the officials thus designated, together with the Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation, shall constitute a board to be known as the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

There shall also be an Assistant Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and whose salary shall be $5,000 per annum. In the absence of the Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation, or when that office shall become vacant, the assistant commissioner shall exercise the functions and perform the duties of that office. Under the direction of the Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation, the assistant commissioner shall assist in the work of mediation and conciliation, and when acting alone in any case he shall have the right to take acknowledgments, receive agreements of arbitration, and cause the notices in writing to be served upon the arbitrators chosen by the respective parties to the controversy, as provided for in Section 5 of this act.

The act of June 1, 1898, relating to the mediation and arbitration of controversies between railway companies and certain classes of their employes is hereby repealed: Provided, That any agreement of arbitration which, at the time of the passage of this act, shall have been executed in accordance with the provisions of said act of June 1, 1898, shall be governed by the provisions of said act of June 1, 1898, and the proceedings thereunder shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of said act.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Act, approved June 23, 1913, appropriated $300,000 for the use of the Department of Justice in enforcing the anti-trust law with this proviso: "That no part of this money shall be spent in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours or bettering the conditions of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof, not in itself unlawful: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the prosecution of producers of farm products and associations of farmers who co-operate and organize in an effort to and for the purpose to obtain and maintain a fair and reasonable price for their products." The Urgent Deficiency Act approved by the President removed deputy collectors of internal revenue and deputy United States marshals from the classified Civil Service; an act approved May 22, 1913, related to holding of a Panama California Exposition in San Diego in 1915; an act approved July 9, 1913, increased the number of midshipmen in the United States Naval Academy; an act approved September 4, 1913, authorized the appointment of an

**Miscellaneous.**

**The bronze statue of Freedom on the Capitol at Washington is 19 feet high and weighs 14,985 pounds.**

Ambassador to Spain; an act approved September 18, 1913, provided for the free importation and protection of articles intended for foreign buildings and exhibits at the San Francisco Fair.

# APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1912-'13 AND 1913-'14.

History of appropriation bills, third session of the Sixty-second Congress; estimates and appropriations for the fiscal year 1913-'14, and appropriations for the fiscal year 1912-'13. Prepared by the clerks to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives.

| Title. | Estimates. 1913-'14. | Law, 1913-'14. | Law, 1912-'13. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | $18,287,230 00 | $17,986,945 00 | $16,651,496 00 |
| Army | 95,397,631 13 | 94,266,145 51 | [1]90,958,712 98 |
| Diplomatic and Consular | 3,965,392 61 | 3,730,642 66 | 3,638,047 41 |
| District of Columbia[2] | 12,874,297 60 | 11,375,639 00 | 10,670,733 00 |
| Fortification | 7,009,834 00 | 5,218,250 00 | 4,036,235 00 |
| Indian | 11,303,316 53 | 9,411,129 98 | 8,920,970 66 |
| Legislative, etc | 36,514,955 50 | [3]35,183,864 50 | 34,216,463 38 |
| Military Academy | 1,666,735 69 | 1,099,734 87 | 1,064,668 26 |
| Navy | 151,463,758 53 | 140,800,643 53 | 123,225,007 76 |
| Pension | 185,220,000 00 | 180,300,000 00 | 165,146,145 84 |
| Postoffice[4] | 281,791,508 00 | 285,376,271 00 | 271,429,399 00 |
| Rivers and harbors | [5]43,829,010 00 | [6]41,073,094 00 | [7]31,059,370 50 |
| Sundry civil | [8]128,357,629 43 | [9]116,718,386 91 | [10]112,039,184 40 |
| Total | 977,681,299 02 | 942,540,746 96 | 873,056,634 19 |
| Deficiency, 1913, and prior years | [11]31,500,000 00 | 28,081,549 13 | 9,700,939 67 |
| Total | 1,009,181,299 02 | 970,622,296 09 | 882,757,573 86 |
| Miscellaneous | [12]13,500 000 00 | 500,000 00 | 3,448,712 93 |
| Total regular annual appropriations | 1,022,681,299 02 | 971,122,296 09 | 886,206,286 79 |
| Permanent annual appropriations | [13]127,525,664 12 | [13]127,525,664 12 | 133,206,424 12 |
| Grand total, regular and permanent annual appropriations | 1,150,206,963 14 | [13]1,098,647,960 21 | [14]1,019,412,710 91 |

Amount of estimated revenues for fiscal year 1914 ..... $710,000,000 00
Amount of estimated postal revenues for fiscal year 1914 ..... 281,791,508 00

Total of estimated revenues for fiscal year 1914 ..... 991,791,508 00

**Note.**—The Sundry Civil bill and the Indian bill, which failed at the third session of the Sixty-second Congress, were repassed unchanged at the extra session of the Sixty-third Congress.

[1]This amount includes $1,350,000 appropriated in a joint resolution, approved July 8, 1912, for the organized militia, a like sum having been carried by the army act which was vetoed, and omitted from the army act finally approved. [2]One-half of the amounts for the District of Columbia payable by the United States, except amounts for the Water Department, which are payable from the revenues of the Water Department. [3]This amount includes appropriations for objects for which there was appropriated for similar purposes $999,670 in other than the legislative act for 1913. [4]Includes all expenses of the postal service payable from postal revenues and out of the Treasury. [5]In addition to this amount the sum of $12,937,982 to meet contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements is included in the sundry civil estimates for 1914. [6]In addition to this amount the sum of $10,045,795 is appropriated in the sundry civil act to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1914. [7]In addition to this amount the sum of $9,500,250 was appropriated in the sundry civil act to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1913. [8]This amount includes $12,937,982 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements and $30,174,432 11 for construction and fortification of the Panama Canal for 1914. [9]This amount includes $10,045,795 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements, and $21,135,393 for construction and fortification of the Panama Canal for 1914, and appropriations for objects for which there was appropriated for similar purposes $6,152,798 56 in other than the sundry

The rotunda in the Capitol at Washington is 180 feet 3 inches high and 97 feet 6 inches in diameter.

civil act for 1913. [10]This amount includes $9,500,250 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements, and $31,786,950 for the construction and fortification of the Panama Canal for 1913. [11]This amount is approximated. [12]This is the amount submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury in the annual estimates for the fiscal year 1914, the exact amount appropriated not being ascertainable until two years after the close of the fiscal year. This amount includes estimated amount of $60,685,000 to meet sinking fund obligations for 1914. [13]In addition to this amount contracts are authorized to be entered into, subject to future appropriations by Congress, as follows: By the army act, $150,000; by the District of Columbia act, $2,185,000: by the fortification act, $300,000; by the naval act, $21,296,524; by the rivers and harbors act, $6,795,800; by the public buildings act, $39,892,850 (exclusive of $5,116,000 for authorizations without contracts); in all, $70,620,174. [14]In addition to this amount contracts are authorized to be entered into, subject to future appropriations by Congress, as follows: By the fortification act, $371,400; by the naval act, $23,852,500; by the rivers and harbors act, $2,200,000; in all, $26,423,900.

# SUPREME COURT DECISIONS, 1913.

**The Minnesota Rate Cases.**

The right of the states to regulate interstate traffic by fixing reasonable rates for railroad transportation within their borders was upheld on June 9 by the Supreme Court of the United States in a unanimous decision in the Minnesota rate cases. These cases arose from the action by the State of Minnesota establishing, through its Legislature and its Railroad Commission, maximum freight and passenger rates within the state. The railway companies had assailed this action, on the grounds that the maximum thus prescribed was an unconstitutional effort, by a state, to affect existing interstate rates prescribed by federal authority; that it imposed a direct burden on interstate commerce, and that the rates were in themselves confiscatory. The suits were brought by stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and the Great Northern Railway Company. In Minnesota the Federal Circuit Court had upheld all three contentions of the railways; in similar Missouri cases, the Circuit Court had sustained the argument as to confiscatory rates, but not the argument of interference with the interstate commerce.

Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes thus summarized the court's findings:

1. The Constitution gives Congress an authority at all times adequate to secure the freedom of interstate commercial intercourse from state control, and to provide effective regulation of that intercourse as the national interest may demand.

2. The commerce that is confined within one state and does not affect other states is reserved to the state. This reservation is only of that power which is consistent with the grant to Congress.

The authority of Congress extends to every part of interstate commerce and to every instrumentality or agency by which it is carried on; and the full control by Congress over the subjects committed to its regulation is not to be denied or thwarted by the commingling of interstate and intrastate operations.

3. Even without action by Congress the commerce clause of the Constitution necessarily excludes the states from direct control of subjects embraced within the clause, which are of such nature that if regulated at all their regulation should be prescribed by a single authority. There is thus secured the essential immunity of interstate intercourse from the imposition by the states of direct burdens and restraints.

4. But there remains to the states the exercise of the power appropriate to their territorial jurisdiction in making suitable provision for local needs.

**States Control Local Needs.**

The state may provide local improvements, create and regulate local facilities and adopt protective measures of a reasonable character in the interest of the health, safety, morals and welfare of its people, although interstate commerce may incidentally or indirectly be involved. Where matters falling within the state power, as above described, are also by reason of their relation to interstate commerce within the reach of the federal power, Congress must be the judge of the necessity of federal action, and until Congress acts the states may act. The paramount authority of Congress enables it to intervene at its discretion for the complete and effective government of that which has been committed to its care, and for this purpose and to this extent, in response to a conviction of national need, to displace local laws by substituting laws of its own.

5. State regulation of railroad rates began with railroad transportation. The authority of the state to prescribe what shall be reasonable charges for intrastate transportation is state wide, unless it be limited by the exertion of the constitutional power of Congress with respect to interstate commerce and its instruments. As a power appropriate to the territorial jurisdiction of the state it is not confined to a part of the state, but extends throughout the state, to its cities adjacent to its boundaries as well as to those in the interior of the state. If this authority of the state be restricted it must be by virtue of the actual exercise of federal control and not by reason merely of a dormant federal power—that is, one which has not been exerted.

**The cornerstone of the original Capitol building was laid by George Washi on the 18th of September, 1793.**

Kansas City & Colorado and the St. Louis & St. Francisco roads. The Missouri rates were held to be confiscatory as to the Chicago & Great Western, the

6. Congress, in an act to regulate commerce, expressly provided that the provisions of the act should not extend to transportation "wholly within one state." Having regard to the terms of the federal statute, the familiar range of state action at the time it was enacted, the continued exercise of state authority in the same manner and to the same extent, after its enactment, and the decisions of this court recognizing and upholding this authority, the court finds no foundation for the proposition that the act to regulate commerce contemplated interference with the authority of the state to prescribe reasonable rates for the exclusively internal traffic throughout the extent of its territory.

Neither by the original act nor by its amendment has Congress sought to establish a unified control over interstate and intrastate rates; it has not set up a standard for intrastate rates or prescribed or authorized the federal commission to prescribe either maximum or minimum rates for intrastate traffic. The fixing of reasonable rates for intrastate transportation was left by the act where it was found—that is, with the states and the agencies created by the states to deal with that subject.

**Did Not Transcend Authority.**

7. Under the established principles governing state action Minnesota did not transcend the limits of its authority in prescribing the rates here involved, assuming them to be reasonable intrastate rates. It exercised an authority appropriate to its territorial jurisdiction and not opposed to any action thus far taken by Congress.

8. The interblending of operations in the conduct of interstate and local business by interstate carriers, and the exigencies that are said to arise with respect to the maintenance of interstate rates by reason of their relation to intrastate rates, are considerations for the practical judgment of Congress. If the situation has become such that adequate regulation of interstate rates cannot be maintained without imposing requirements with respect to such intrastate rates of interstate carriers, as substantially affect interstate rates, it is for Congress to determine, within the limits of its constitutional authority over interstate commerce, the measure of the regulation it should supply.

It is the function of the court to interpret and apply the law already enacted, but not, under the guise of construction, to provide a more comparative scheme of regulation than Congress has decided upon. Nor in the absence of federal action may effect be denied to the laws of the state enacted within the field which it is entitled to occupy until its authority is limited through the exertion by Congress of its paramount constitutional power.

**Concerning Confiscation.**

9. On the issue of confiscation: The rate making power is a legislative power and necessarily implies a range of legislative discretion. The court does not sit as a board of review to substitute its judgment for that of the Legislature, or of the commission law fully constituted by it, as to matters within the province of either. The question is whether in prescribing a general schedule of rates involving the profitableness of the intrastate operations of the carrier, taken as a whole, the state has superseded the constitutional limit by making the rates confiscatory. The property of the railroad corporation has been devoted to a public use.

But the state has not seen fit to undertake the service itself and the private property embarked in it is not placed at the mercy of legislative caprice. It rests secure under the constitutional protection, which extends not merely to the title, but to the right to receive just compensation for the services given to the public.

10. In the cases of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern companies, on the examination of estimates of value and methods of apportionment, it is concluded that the proof is insufficient to justify a finding that the rates were confiscatory, and the decrees were reversed, with instructions to dismiss the bill in each case without prejudice.

11. In the case of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company it is found, in view of the special facts appearing, that the margin of error in the estimates and calculations was not sufficient to affect the result. The decree in that case, adjudging the rates to be confiscatory, is therefore affirmed, with the modification that the members of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission and the Attorney General of the state may apply to the court, by bill or otherwise, as they may be advised, for a further order or decree whenever it shall appear that by reason of a change in circumstances the rates fixed by the state's acts and orders are sufficient to yield to this company reasonable compensation for the services rendered.

**States Again Upheld in Making of Rates.**

In a decision delivered by Associate Justice Hughes on June 16, the court, in accordance with the principles laid down in its opinion in the Minnesota rate cases, upheld the interstate rates fixed by the states of Missouri, West Virginia, Oregon and Arkansas. The Missouri maximum freight rate laws and two-cent passenger rate law were held to be valid as to the St. Louis Southwestern, the Missouri Pacific, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, the Wabash, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Alton, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Kansas City Southern, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the St. Louis, Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City and the St. Joseph & Grand Island roads.

**The longest verse in the Bible is Esther, viii, 9; the shortest, John, xi, 35; the middle verse is the eighth verse of Psalm cxviii.**

The Supreme Court, in a unanimous decision on February 4, sustained the constitutionality of the White Slave Act. The decision, handed down by Assistant Justice McKenna, declared that the power of Congress to control the passage from one state into another of persons for improper purposes, and the aiding and assistance of their travel, is directly analogous to the power already exercised in control over the interstate trade in impure foods, in lottery tickets, and other articles adjudged to be contrary to public policy.

**White Slave Law Upheld.**

In a decision in the Sanatogen case, delivered by Associate Justice Day, on May 26, Associate Justices McKenna, Holmes, Lurton and Van Devanter dissenting, the court announced as a universal rule that "a patentee who has parted with a patented machine by passing title to a purchaser has placed the article beyond the limits of the monopoly secured by the patent act."

**Cut Rates on Patented Goods.**

The opinion was rendered in the case of Bauer & Cie, and the Bauer Chemical Company vs. James O'Donnell, on certificate from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Bauer & Cie. are a corporation operating as The Bauer Chemical Company, in manufacturing and selling a patented water soluble known as Sanatogen.

The company issued its patented article in packages warning druggists that they must sell at not less than $1 a package, and that sales at lower prices infringed its patent rights and would render the seller liable to injunction and damages. James O'Donnell, of Washington, persistently sold the article at less than the dollar price, and the question certified to the Supreme Court was whether Mr. O'Donnell's disregard of the stipulation constituted an infringement of the patent held by Bauer & Cie. The court held that it did not.

In deciding against the right of the vendor of patented articles to control their retail price, the court said it paralleled its decision in the case of Dr. Miles's Medical Company vs. Park & Sons Company in regard to articles not patented. It also closely followed its decision in the case of the Bobbs-Merrill Company vs Straus, in which it held that a copyright did not enable the publisher of a book to prevent its sale at less than a fixed sum by department stores and others.

It would be a "perversion of terms," said the decision, "to call the transaction, that is, the sale of Sanatogen, in any sense a license to use the invention. The jobber from whom the appellee purchased had previously bought, at a price which must be deemed to have been satisfactory, the packages of Sanatogen afterward sold to the appellee. The patentee had no interest in the proceeds of the subsequent sales, no right to any royalty thereon, or to participation in the profit thereof.

"The packages were sold with as full and complete title as any article could have been sold in the open market, excepting only the attempt to limit the sale or use when sold for not less than $1. There was no transfer of a limited right to use this invention, and to call the sale a license to use it is a mere play upon words. The right to vend conferred by the patent law has been exercised, and the added restriction is beyond the protection and purpose of the act.

"This being so, the case is brought within that line of cases in which this court from the beginning has held that a patentee who has parted with a patented machine by passing title to a purchaser has placed the article beyond the limits of the monopoly secured by the patent act."

**Corners Criminal Under Sherman Law.**

The court, on January 6, held that a corner in any commodity that enters into general use or is transported in interstate commerce amounts to a restraint of trade, and is a criminal offence under the Sherman law. The ruling was embodied in a decision, delivered by Justice Van Devanter, in the so-called cotton corner case. The court held that the main counts in the indictment against James A. Patten, W. P. Brown, Frank B. Hayne and Eugene G. Scales, alleged participants in the conspiracy to corner the cotton market, came under the prohibitions of the anti-trust law as they were interpreted by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. Justice Lurton delivered a dissenting opinion, in which Chief Justice White and Justice Holmes concurred.

**State Tax on Foreign Corporations.**

In a decision delivered on November 8 by Justice Day, Chief Justice White and Justices Van Devanter and Pitney dissenting, the court sustained as constitutional the foreign tax law of Massachusetts. The law provides that every foreign corporation shall pay annually an excise tax of one-fiftieth of 1 per cent on the par value of its authorized stock, such tax not to exceed $2,000. The court interpreted this to mean a tax on the privilege of doing business within the state, and not a tax on the property of the corporation outside the state.

In cases involving a loan by the National City Bank of New York to Lathrop, Haskins & Co., and a loan by the Mechanics and Metal National Bank to J. M. Fiske & Co., the court, in a decision handed down on November 8, held by unanimous vote that banks which make "clearance loans" to brokers are not entitled to preference over other creditors in bankruptcy.

For other important decisions of the Supreme Court at the fall session, if any, see at end of this volume. Page numbers will be found in the index.

**The King James Version of the Bible contains 1,189 chapters, 41,173 verses, 774,7[illegible] words and 3,566,480 letters.**

# POPULATION STATISTICS.

## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES.

### Comparative Summary for 1910, 1900 and 1890.

| States. | 1910 | 1900 | 1890 | Increase. 1900 to 1910 Number. | 1900 to 1910 P. C. | 1890 to 1900 Number. | 1890 to 1900 P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The United States (inclusive of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico).. | 93,402,151 | [1]77,256,630 | 62,979,766 | 16,145,521 | 20.9 | 14,276,864 | 22.7 |
| Continental United States ..... | 91,972,266 | 75,994,575 | 62,947,714 | 15,977,691 | 21.0 | 13,046,861 | 20.7 |
| Alabama ..... | 2,138,093 | 1,828,697 | 1,513,401 | 309,396 | 16.9 | 315,296 | 20.8 |
| Arizona ..... | 204,354 | 122,931 | 88,243 | 81,423 | 66.2 | 34,688 | 39.3 |
| Arkansas ..... | 1,574,449 | 1,311,564 | 1,128,211 | 262,885 | 20.0 | 183,353 | 16.3 |
| California ..... | 2,377,549 | 1,485,053 | 1,213,398 | 892,496 | 60.1 | 271,655 | 22.4 |
| Colorado ..... | 799,024 | 539,700 | 413,249 | 259,324 | 48.0 | 126,451 | 30.6 |
| Connecticut ..... | 1,114,756 | 908,420 | 746,258 | 206,336 | 22.7 | 162,162 | 21.7 |
| Delaware ..... | 202,322 | 184,735 | 168,493 | 17,587 | 9.5 | 16,242 | 9.6 |
| Dist. of Columbia.. | 331,069 | 278,718 | 230,392 | 52,351 | 18.8 | 48,326 | 21.0 |
| Florida ..... | 752,619 | 528,542 | 391,422 | 224,007 | 42.4 | 137,120 | 35.0 |
| Georgia ..... | 2,609,121 | 2,216,331 | 1,837,353 | 392,790 | 17.7 | 378,978 | 20.6 |
| Idaho ..... | 325,594 | 161,772 | 88,548 | 163,822 | 101.3 | 73,224 | 82.7 |
| Illinois ..... | 5,638,591 | 4,821,550 | 3,826,352 | 817,041 | 16.9 | 995,198 | 26.0 |
| Indiana ..... | 2,700,876 | 2,516,462 | 2,192,404 | 184,414 | 7.3 | 324,058 | 14.8 |
| Iowa ..... | 2,224,771 | 2,231,853 | 1,912,297 | [2]7,082 | [2]0.3 | 319,556 | 16.7 |
| Kansas ..... | 1,690,949 | 1,470,495 | 1,428,108 | 220,454 | 15.0 | 42,387 | 3.0 |
| Kentucky ..... | 2,289,905 | 2,147,174 | 1,858,635 | 142,731 | 6.6 | 288,539 | 15.5 |
| Louisiana ..... | 1,656,388 | 1,381,625 | 1,118,588 | 274,763 | 19.9 | 263,037 | 23.5 |
| Maine ..... | 742,371 | 694,466 | 661,086 | 47,905 | 6.9 | 33,380 | 5.0 |
| Maryland ..... | 1,295,346 | 1,188,044 | 1,042,390 | 107,302 | 9.0 | 145,654 | 14.0 |
| Massachusetts ..... | 3,366,416 | 2,805,346 | 2,238,947 | 561,070 | 20.0 | 566,399 | 25.3 |
| Michigan ..... | 2,810,173 | 2,420,982 | 2,093,890 | 389,191 | 16.1 | 327,092 | 15.6 |
| Minnesota ..... | 2,075,708 | 1,751,394 | 1,310,283 | 324,314 | 18.5 | 441,111 | 33.7 |
| Mississippi ..... | 1,797,114 | 1,551,270 | 1,289,600 | 245,844 | 15.8 | 261,670 | 20.3 |
| Missouri ..... | 3,293,335 | 3,106,665 | 2,679,185 | 186,670 | 6.0 | 427,480 | 16.0 |
| Montana ..... | 376,053 | 243,329 | 142,924 | 132,724 | 54.5 | 100,405 | 70.2 |
| Nebraska ..... | 1,192,214 | 1,066,300 | 1,062,656 | 125,914 | 11.8 | 3,644 | 0.3 |
| Nevada ..... | 81,875 | 42,335 | 47,355 | 39,540 | 93.4 | [2]5,020 | [2]10.6 |
| New Hampshire.... | 430,572 | 411,588 | 376,530 | 18,984 | 4.6 | 35,058 | 9.3 |
| New Jersey..... | 2,537,167 | 1,883,669 | 1,444,933 | 653,498 | 34.7 | 438,736 | 30.4 |
| New Mexico ..... | 327,301 | 195,310 | 160,282 | 131,991 | 67.5 | 35,028 | 21.9 |
| New York..... | 9,113,614 | 7,268,894 | 6,003,174 | 1,844,720 | 25.4 | 1,265,720 | 21.1 |
| North Carolina ... | 2,206,287 | 1,893,810 | 1,617,949 | 312,477 | 16.5 | 275,861 | 17.1 |
| North Dakota..... | 577,056 | 319,146 | 190,983 | 257,910 | 80.8 | 128,163 | 67.1 |
| Ohio ..... | 4,767,121 | 4,157,545 | 3,672,329 | 609,576 | 14.7 | 485,216 | 13.2 |
| Oklahoma ..... | 1,657,155 | 790,391 | 258,657 | 866,764 | 109.7 | 531,734 | 205.6 |
| Oregon ..... | 672,765 | 413,536 | 317,704 | 259,229 | 62.7 | 95,832 | 30.2 |
| Pennsylvania ..... | 7,665,111 | 6,302,115 | 5,258,113 | 1,362,996 | 21.6 | 1,044,002 | 19.9 |
| Rhode Island..... | 542,610 | 428,556 | 345,506 | 114,054 | 26.6 | 83,050 | 24.0 |
| South Carolina..... | 1,515,400 | 1,340,316 | 1,151,149 | 175,084 | 13.1 | 189,167 | 16.4 |
| South Dakota ..... | 583,888 | 401,570 | 348,600 | 182,318 | 45.4 | 52,970 | 15.2 |
| Tennessee ..... | 2,184,789 | 2,020,616 | 1,767,518 | 164,173 | 8.1 | 253,098 | 14.3 |
| Texas ..... | 3,896,542 | 3,048,710 | 2,235,527 | 847,832 | 27.8 | 813,183 | 36.4 |
| Utah ..... | 373,351 | 276,749 | 210,779 | 96,602 | 34.9 | 65,970 | 31.3 |
| Vermont ..... | 355,956 | 343,641 | 332,422 | 12,315 | 3.6 | 11,219 | 3.4 |
| Virginia ..... | 2,061,612 | 1,854,184 | 1,655,980 | 207,428 | 11.2 | 198,204 | 12.0 |
| Washington ..... | 1,141,990 | 518,103 | 357,232 | 623,887 | 120.4 | 160,871 | 45.0 |
| West Virginia..... | 1,221,119 | 958,800 | 762,794 | 262,319 | 27.4 | 196,006 | 25.7 |
| Wisconsin ..... | 2,333,860 | 2,069,042 | 1,693,330 | 264,818 | 12.7 | 375,712 | 22.2 |
| Wyoming ..... | 145,965 | 92,531 | 62,555 | 53,434 | 57.7 | 29,976 | 47.9 |
| Alaska ..... | 64,356 | 63,592 | 32,052 | 784 | 1.2 | 31,540 | 98.4 |
| Hawaii ..... | 191,909 | 154,001 | — | 37,908 | 24.6 | — | — |
| Porto Rico..... | 1,118,012 | [3]953,243 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Military and naval..... | 55,608 | 91,219 | — | — | — | — | — |

[1]Includes 953,243 persons in Porto Rico (1899 census). [2]Decrease. [3]According to the census of Porto Rico, taken in 1899 under the direction of the War Department.

The foreign commerce of the twenty Latin-American Republics for the year 1910 amounted to $2,343,744,030,

## RANK OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The rank of the states and territories in 1910 was as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1—New York. | 14—Kentucky. | 27—Maryland. | 40—New Hampshire. |
| 2—Pennsylvania. | 15—Iowa. | 28—West Virginia. | 41—Montana. |
| 3—Illinois. | 16—North Carolina. | 29—Nebraska. | 42—Utah. |
| 4—Ohio. | 17—Tennessee. | 30—Washington. | 43—Vermont. |
| 5—Texas. | 18—Alabama. | 31—Porto Rico. | 44—Dist. of Columbia. |
| 6—Massachusetts. | 19—Minnesota. | 32—Connecticut. | 45—New Mexico. |
| 7—Missouri. | 20—Virginia. | 33—Colorado. | 46—Idaho. |
| 8—Michigan. | 21—Mississippi. | 34—Florida. | 47—Arizona. |
| 9—Indiana. | 22—Kansas. | 35—Maine. | 48—Delaware. |
| 10—Georgia. | 23—Oklahoma. | 36—Oregon. | 49—Hawaii. |
| 11—New Jersey. | 24—Louisiana. | 37—South Dakota. | 50—Wyoming. |
| 12—California. | 25—Arkansas. | 38—North Dakota. | 51—Nevada. |
| 13—Wisconsin. | 26—South Carolina. | 39—Rhode Island. | 52—Alaska. |

## AREA OF THE STATES.

| STATE. | Rank in gross area. | Area in Square Miles. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Gross. | Land. | Water.[1] |
| Continental United States | | 3,026,789 | 2,973,890 | 52,899 |
| Texas | 1 | 265,896 | 262,398 | 3,498 |
| California | 2 | 158,297 | 155,652 | 2,645 |
| Montana | 3 | 146,997 | 146,201 | 796 |
| New Mexico | 4 | 122,634 | 122,503 | 131 |
| Arizona | 5 | 113,956 | 113,810 | 146 |
| Nevada | 6 | 110,690 | 109,821 | 869 |
| Colorado | 7 | 103,948 | 103,658 | 290 |
| Wyoming | 8 | 97,914 | 97,594 | 320 |
| Oregon | 9 | 96,699 | 95,607 | 1,092 |
| Utah | 10 | 84,990 | 82,184 | 2,806 |
| Minnesota | 11 | 84,682 | 80,858 | 3,824 |
| Idaho | 12 | 83,888 | 83,354 | 534 |
| Kansas | 13 | 82,158 | 81,774 | 384 |
| South Dakota | 14 | 77,615 | 76,868 | 747 |
| Nebraska | 15 | 77,520 | 76,808 | 712 |
| North Dakota | 16 | 70,837 | 70,183 | 654 |
| Oklahoma | 17 | 70,057 | 69,414 | 643 |
| Missouri | 18 | 69,420 | 68,727 | 693 |
| Washington | 19 | 69,127 | 66,836 | 2,291 |
| Georgia | 20 | 59,265 | 58,725 | 540 |
| Florida | 21 | 58,666 | 54,861 | 3,805 |
| Michigan | 22 | 57,980 | 57,480 | 500 |
| Illinois | 23 | 56,665 | 56,043 | 622 |
| Iowa | 24 | 56,147 | 55,586 | 561 |
| Wisconsin | 25 | 56,066 | 55,256 | 810 |
| Arkansas | 26 | 53,335 | 52,525 | 810 |
| North Carolina | 27 | 52,426 | 48,740 | 3,686 |
| Alabama | 28 | 51,998 | 51,279 | 719 |
| New York | 29 | 49,204 | 47,654 | 1,550 |
| Louisiana | 30 | 48,506 | 45,409 | 3,097 |
| Mississippi | 31 | 46,865 | 46,362 | 503 |
| Pennsylvania | 32 | 45,126 | 44,832 | 294 |
| Virginia | 33 | 42,627 | 40,262 | 2,365 |
| Tennessee | 34 | 42,022 | 41,687 | 335 |
| Ohio | 35 | 41,040 | 40,740 | 300 |
| Kentucky | 36 | 40,598 | 40,181 | 417 |
| Indiana | 37 | 36,354 | 36,045 | 309 |
| Maine | 38 | 33,040 | 29,895 | 3,145 |
| South Carolina | 39 | 30,989 | 30,495 | 494 |
| West Virginia | 40 | 24,170 | 24,022 | 148 |
| Maryland | 41 | 12,327 | 9,941 | 2,386 |
| Vermont | 42 | 9,564 | 9,124 | 440 |
| New Hampshire | 43 | 9,341 | 9,031 | 310 |
| Massachusetts | 44 | 8,266 | 8,039 | 227 |
| New Jersey | 45 | 8,224 | 7,514 | 710 |
| Connecticut | 46 | 4,965 | 4,820 | 145 |
| Delaware | 47 | 2,370 | 1,965 | 405 |
| Rhode Island | 48 | 1,248 | 1,067 | 181 |
| District of Columbia | 49 | 70 | 60 | 10 |

[1] Does not include the water surface of the oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, or the Great Lakes lying within the jurisdiction of the United States.

There were in 1912 70,000 towns, cities and hamlets in the United States from which telephone messages could be sent.

**AREA OF THE STATES (Continued).**

| Accession. | Gross area, in square miles. | Accession. | Gross area, in square miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| utlying possessions | 716,517 | Porto Rico, 1899 | 3,435 |
| | | Guam, 1899 | 210 |
| laska, 1867 | 590,884 | Samoa, 1900 | 77 |
| awaii, 1898 | 6,449 | Panama Canal Zone, 1904 | 436 |
| hilippine Islands, 1899 | 115,026 | | |

# OPULATION OF CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

**CITIES OF OVER 100,000 POPULATION.**

| Cities. | Population. | | | P. C. of increase. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1910. | 1900. | 1890. | 1900 to 1910. | 1890 to 1900. |
| lbany, N. Y. | 100,253 | 94,151 | 94,923 | [1] 6.5 | [1] 0.8 |
| llegheny, Penn. | (2) | 129,896 | 105,287 | — | 23.4 |
| tlanta, Ga. | 154,839 | 89,872 | 65,533 | 72.3 | 37.1 |
| altimore, Md. | 558,485 | 508,957 | 434,439 | 9.7 | 17.2 |
| irmingham, Ala. | 132,685 | 38,415 | 26,178 | 245.4 | 46.7 |
| oston, Mass. | 670,585 | 560,892 | 448,477 | 19.6 | 25.1 |
| ridgeport, Conn. | 102,054 | 70,996 | 48,866 | 43.7 | 46.8 |
| uffalo, N. Y. | 423,715 | 352,387 | 255,664 | 20.2 | 37.8 |
| ambridge, Mass. | 104,839 | 91,886 | 70,028 | 14.1 | 31.2 |
| hicago, Ill. | 2,185,283 | 1,698,575 | 1,099,850 | 28.7 | 54.4 |
| incinnati, Ohio | 364,463 | 325,902 | 296,908 | 11.8 | 9.8 |
| leveland, Ohio | 560,663 | 381,768 | 261,353 | 46.9 | 46.1 |
| olumbus, Ohio | 181,548 | 125,560 | 88,150 | 44.6 | 42.4 |
| ayton, Ohio | 116,577 | 85,333 | 61,220 | 36.6 | 39.4 |
| enver, Col. | 213,381 | 133,859 | 106,713 | 59.4 | 25.4 |
| etroit, Mich. | 465,766 | 285,704 | 205,876 | 63.0 | 38.8 |
| all River, Mass. | 119,295 | 104,863 | 74,398 | 13.8 | 40.9 |
| rand Rapids, Mich. | 112,571 | 87,565 | 60,278 | 28.6 | 45.3 |
| ndianapolis, Ind. | 233,650 | 169,164 | 105,436 | 38.1 | 60.4 |
| ersey City, N. J. | 267,779 | 206,433 | 163,003 | 29.7 | 26.6 |
| ansas City, Mo. | 248,381 | 163,752 | 132,716 | 51.7 | 23.4 |
| os Angeles, Cal. | 319,198 | 102,479 | 50,395 | 211.5 | 103.4 |
| ouisville, Ky. | 223,928 | 204,731 | 161,129 | 9.4 | 27.1 |
| owell, Mass. | 106,294 | 94,969 | 77,696 | 11.9 | 22.2 |
| emphis, Tenn. | 131,105 | 102,320 | 64,495 | 28.1 | 58.6 |
| ilwaukee, Wis. | 373,857 | 285,315 | 204,468 | 31.0 | 39.5 |
| innеapolis, Minn. | 301,408 | 202,718 | 164,738 | 48.7 | 23.1 |
| ashville, Tenn. | 110,364 | 80,865 | 76,168 | 36.5 | 6.2 |
| ewark, N. J. | 347,469 | 246,070 | 181,830 | 41.2 | 35.3 |
| ew Haven, Conn. | 133,605 | 108,027 | 81,298 | 23.7 | 32.9 |
| ew Orleans, La. | 339,075 | 287,104 | 242,039 | 18.1 | 18.6 |
| ew York, N. Y. | 4,766,883 | 3,437,202 | [3] 2,507,414 | 38.7 | 37.1 |
| akland, Cal. | 150,174 | 66,960 | 48,682 | 124.3 | 37.5 |
| maha, Neb. | 124,096 | 102,555 | 140,452 | 21.0 | [1] 27.0 |
| aterson, N. J. | 125,600 | 105,171 | 78,347 | 19.4 | 34.2 |
| hiladelphia, Penn. | 1,549,008 | 1,293,697 | 1,046,964 | 19.7 | 23.6 |
| ittsburg, Penn. | 533,905 | [4] 451,512 | [4] 343,904 | 18.2 | 31.3 |
| ortland, Ore. | 207,214 | 90,426 | 46,385 | 129.2 | 94.9 |
| rovidence, R. I. | 224,326 | 175,597 | 132,146 | 27.8 | 32.9 |
| ichmond, Va. | 127,628 | 85,050 | 81,388 | 50.1 | 4.5 |
| ochester, N. Y. | 218,149 | 162,608 | 133,896 | 34.2 | 21.4 |
| t. Louis, Mo. | 687,029 | 575,238 | 451,770 | 19.4 | 27.3 |
| t. Paul, Minn. | 214,744 | 163,065 | 133,156 | 31.7 | 22.5 |
| an Francisco, Cal. | 416,912 | 342,782 | 298,997 | 21.6 | 14.6 |
| cranton, Penn. | 129,867 | 102,026 | 75,215 | 27.3 | 35.6 |
| eattle, Wash. | 237,194 | 80,671 | 42,837 | 194.0 | 88.3 |
| pokane, Wash. | 104,402 | 36,848 | 19,922 | 183.3 | 85.0 |
| yracuse, N. Y. | 137,249 | 108,374 | 88,143 | 26.6 | 23.0 |
| oledo, Ohio | 168,497 | 131,822 | 81,434 | 27.8 | 61.9 |
| ashington, D. C. | 331,069 | 278,718 | 230,392 | 18.8 | 21.0 |
| orcester, Mass. | 145,986 | 118,421 | 84,655 | 23.3 | 39.9 |

[1] Decrease. [2] Annexed to Pittsburg in 1907. [3] Estimated population in 1890 of the rea of present New York; the population of New York as it existed in 1890 was 515,301. [4] Includes population of Allegheny as given above.

nada's imports for the fiscal year 1873 were valued at $74,218,000; in 1912 imports were valued at $559,320,544.

## CITIES OF FROM 25,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION.

| Cities. | Population. | | | Per cent of Increase. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1910. | 1900. | 1890. | 1900 to 1910. | 1890 to 1900. |
| Akron, Ohio | 69,067 | 42,728 | 27,601 | 61.6 | 54.8 |
| Allentown, Pa. | 51,913 | 35,416 | 25,228 | 46.6 | 40.4 |
| Altoona, Pa. | 52,127 | 38,973 | 30,337 | 33.8 | 28.5 |
| Amsterdam, N. Y. | 31,267 | 20,929 | 17,336 | 49.4 | 20.7 |
| Atlantic City, N. J. | 46,150 | 27,838 | 13,055 | 65.8 | 113.2 |
| Auburn, N. Y. | 34,668 | 30,345 | 25,858 | 14.2 | 17.4 |
| Augusta, Ga. | 41,040 | 39,441 | 33,300 | *4.1 | 18.4 |
| Aurora, Ill. | 29,807 | 24,147 | 19,688 | 23.4 | 22.6 |
| Austin, Tex. | 29,860 | 22,258 | 14,575 | 34.2 | 52.7 |
| Battle Creek, Mich. | 25,267 | 18,563 | 13,197 | 36.1 | 40.7 |
| Bay City, Mich. | 45,166 | 27,628 | 27,839 | 63.5 | *0.8 |
| Bayonne, N. J. | 55,545 | 32,722 | 19,033 | 69.7 | 71.9 |
| Berkeley, Cal. | 40,434 | 13,214 | 5,101 | 206.0 | 159.0 |
| Binghamton, N. Y. | 48,443 | 39,647 | 35,005 | 22.2 | 13.2 |
| Bloomington, Ill. | 25,768 | 23,286 | 20,484 | 10.7 | 13.7 |
| Brockton, Mass. | 56,878 | 40,063 | 27,294 | 42.0 | 46.8 |
| Brookline, Mass. | 27,792 | 19,935 | 12,103 | 39.4 | 64.7 |
| Butte, Mont. | 39,165 | 30,470 | 10,723 | 28.5 | 184.2 |
| Camden, N. J. | 94,538 | 75,935 | 58,313 | 24.5 | 30.2 |
| Canton, Ohio | 50,217 | 30,667 | 26,189 | 63.7 | 17.1 |
| Cedar Rapids, Iowa | 32,811 | 25,656 | 18,020 | 27.9 | 42.4 |
| Charleston, S. C. | 58,833 | 55,807 | 54,955 | 5.4 | 1.6 |
| Charlotte, N. C. | 34,014 | 18,091 | 11,557 | 88.0 | 56.5 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn. | 44,604 | 30,154 | 29,100 | 47.9 | 3.6 |
| Chelsea, Mass. | 32,452 | 34,072 | 27,909 | *4.8 | 22.1 |
| Chester, Pa. | 33,537 | 33,988 | 20,226 | 13.4 | 68.0 |
| Chicopee, Mass. | 25,401 | 19,167 | 14,050 | 32.5 | 36.4 |
| Clinton, Iowa | 25,577 | 22,698 | 18,619 | 12.7 | 66.7 |
| Colorado Springs, Col. | 29,078 | 21,085 | 11,140 | 37.9 | 89.3 |
| Columbia, S. C. | 26,319 | 21,108 | 15,353 | 24.7 | 37.5 |
| Council Bluffs, Iowa | 29,292 | 25,802 | 21,474 | 13.5 | 20.2 |
| Covington, Ky. | 53,270 | 42,988 | 37,371 | 24.1 | 14.9 |
| Dallas, Tex. | 92,104 | 42,638 | 38,067 | 116.0 | 12.0 |
| Danville, Ill. | 27,871 | 16,354 | 11,491 | 70.4 | 42.3 |
| Davenport, Iowa | 43,028 | 35,254 | 26,872 | 22.1 | 31.2 |
| Decatur, Ill. | 31,140 | 20,754 | 16,841 | 50.0 | 23.2 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | 86,368 | 62,139 | 50,093 | 39.0 | 24.0 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 38,494 | 36,297 | 30,311 | 6.1 | 19.7 |
| Duluth, Minn. | 78,466 | 52,969 | 33,115 | 48.1 | 60.0 |
| Easton, Pa. | 28,523 | 25,238 | 14,481 | 13.0 | 74.3 |
| East Orange, N. J. | 34,371 | 21,506 | 13,282 | 59.8 | 61.9 |
| East St. Louis, Ill. | 58,547 | 29,655 | 15,169 | 97.4 | 95.5 |
| Elgin, Ill. | 25,976 | 22,433 | 17,823 | 15.8 | 25.9 |
| Elizabeth, N. J. | 73,409 | 52,130 | 37,764 | 40.8 | 38.0 |
| Elmira, N. Y. | 37,176 | 35,672 | 30,893 | 4.2 | 15.5 |
| El Paso, Tex. | 39,279 | 15,906 | 10,338 | 146.9 | 53.9 |
| Erie, Pa. | 66,525 | 52,733 | 40,634 | 26.2 | 29.8 |
| Evansville, Ind. | 69,647 | 59,007 | 50,756 | 18.0 | 16.3 |
| Everett, Mass. | 33,484 | 24,336 | 11,068 | 37.6 | 119.9 |
| Fitchburg, Mass. | 37,826 | 31,531 | 22,037 | 20.0 | 43.1 |
| Flint, Mich. | 38,550 | 13,103 | 9,803 | 194.2 | 33.7 |
| Fort Wayne, Ind. | 63,933 | 45,115 | 35,393 | 41.7 | 27.5 |
| Fort Worth, Tex. | 73,312 | 26,688 | 23,076 | 174.7 | 15.7 |
| Galveston, Tex. | 36,981 | 37,789 | 29,084 | *2.1 | 29.9 |
| Green Bay, Wis. | 25,236 | 18,684 | 9,069 | 35.1 | 106.0 |
| Hamilton, Ohio | 35,279 | 23,914 | 17,565 | 47.5 | 36.1 |
| Harrisburg, Pa. | 64,186 | 50,167 | 39,385 | 27.9 | 27.4 |
| Hartford, Conn. | 98,915 | 79,850 | 53,230 | 23.9 | 50.0 |
| Haverhill, Mass. | 44,115 | 37,175 | 27,412 | 18.7 | 35.6 |
| Hazleton, Pa. | 25,452 | 14,230 | 11,872 | 78.9 | 19.9 |
| Hoboken, N. J. | 70,324 | 59,364 | 43,648 | 18.5 | 36.0 |
| Holyoke, Mass. | 57,730 | 45,712 | 35,637 | 26.3 | 28.3 |
| Houston, Tex. | 78,800 | 44,633 | 27,557 | 76.6 | 62.0 |
| Huntington, W. Va. | 31,161 | 11,923 | 10,108 | 161.4 | 18.0 |
| Jackson, Mich. | 31,433 | 25,180 | 20,798 | 24.8 | 21.1 |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 57,699 | 28,429 | 17,201 | 103.0 | 65.3 |
| Jamestown, N. Y. | 31,297 | 22,892 | 16,038 | 36.7 | 42.7 |
| Johnstown, Pa. | 55,482 | 35,936 | 21,805 | 54.4 | 64.8 |
| Joliet, Ill. | 34,670 | 29,353 | 28,264 | 18.1 | 26.1 |
| Joplin, Mo. | 32,073 | 26,023 | 9,943 | 23.2 | 161.7 |
| Kalamazoo, Mich. | 39,437 | 24,404 | 17,853 | 61.6 | 36.7 |
| Kansas City, Kan. | 82,331 | 51,418 | 38,316 | 60.1 | 34.2 |
| Kingston, N. Y. | 25,908 | 24,535 | 21,261 | 5.6 | 15.4 |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | 36,346 | 32,637 | 22,535 | 11.4 | 44.8 |
| La Crosse, Wis. | 30,417 | 28,895 | 25,090 | 5.3 | 15.1 |

The railway mileage in the world at the end of 1909 was 625,698 miles, not includ street cars, trolley lines and other light structures.

## CITIES OF FROM 25,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION (Continued).

| Cities. | Population. | | | Per cent of increase. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1910. | 1900. | 1890. | 1900 to 1910. | 1890 to 1900. |
| Lancaster, Pa. | 47,227 | 41,459 | 32,011 | 13.9 | 29.5 |
| Lansing, Mich. | 31,229 | 16,485 | 13,102 | 89.4 | 25.8 |
| Lawrence, Mass. | 85,892 | 62,559 | 44,654 | 37.3 | 40.1 |
| Lewiston, Me. | 26,247 | 23,761 | 21,701 | 10.5 | 9.5 |
| Lexington, Ky. | 35,099 | 26,369 | 21,567 | 33.1 | 22.3 |
| Lima, Ohio | 30,508 | 21,723 | 15,981 | 40.4 | 35.9 |
| Lincoln, Neb. | 43,973 | 40,169 | 55,154 | 9.5 | *27.2 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 45,941 | 38,307 | 25,874 | 19.9 | 48.1 |
| Lorain, Ohio | 28,833 | 16,028 | 4,863 | 80.2 | 229.6 |
| Lynchburg, Va. | 29,494 | 18,891 | 19,709 | 56.1 | *4.2 |
| Lynn, Mass. | 89,336 | 68,513 | 55,727 | 30.4 | 22.9 |
| Macon, Ga. | 40,665 | 23,272 | 22,746 | 74.7 | 2.3 |
| McKeesport, Pa. | 42,694 | 34,227 | 20,741 | 24.7 | 65.0 |
| Madison, Wis. | 25,531 | 19,164 | 13,426 | 33.2 | 42.7 |
| Malden, Mass. | 44,404 | 33,664 | 23,031 | 31.9 | 46.2 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 70,063 | 56,987 | 44,126 | 22.9 | 29.1 |
| Meriden, Conn. | 27,265 | 24,296 | 21,652 | 12.2 | 12.2 |
| Mobile, Ala. | 51,521 | 38,469 | 31,076 | 33.9 | 23.8 |
| Montgomery, Ala. | 38,136 | 30,346 | 21,883 | 25.7 | 38.7 |
| Mount Vernon, N. Y. | 30,919 | 21,228 | 10,830 | 45.7 | 96.0 |
| Muskogee, Okla. | 25,278 | 4,254 | —— | 494.2 | —— |
| Nashua, N. H. | 26,005 | 23,898 | 19,311 | 8.8 | 23.8 |
| Newark, Ohio | 25,404 | 18,157 | 14,270 | 39.9 | 27.2 |
| New Bedford, Mass. | 96,652 | 62,442 | 40,733 | 54.8 | 53.3 |
| New Britain, Conn. | 43,916 | 25,998 | 16,519 | 68.9 | 57.4 |
| Newburgh, N. Y. | 27,805 | 24,948 | 23,087 | 11.5 | 8.0 |
| Newcastle, Pa. | 36,280 | 26,339 | 11,600 | 38.0 | 144.3 |
| Newport, Ky. | 30,309 | 28,301 | 24,918 | 7.1 | 13.6 |
| Newport, R. I. | 27,149 | 22,441 | 19,457 | 21.0 | 15.3 |
| New Rochelle, N. Y. | 23,367 | 14,720 | 9,057 | 58.7 | 62.5 |
| Newton, Mass. | 39,806 | 33,587 | 24,379 | 18.5 | 37.8 |
| Niagara Falls, N. Y. | 30,445 | 19,457 | —— | 56.5 | —— |
| Norfolk, Va. | 67,452 | 46,624 | 34,871 | 44.7 | 33.7 |
| Norristown, Pa. | 27,875 | 23,265 | 19,791 | 26.2 | 12.5 |
| Ogden, Utah | 25,580 | 16,313 | 14,889 | 56.8 | 9.6 |
| Oklahoma City, Okla. | 64,205 | 10,037 | 4,151 | 539.7 | 141.8 |
| Orange, N. J. | 29,630 | 24,141 | 18,844 | 22.7 | 28.1 |
| Oshkosh, Wis. | 33,062 | 28,284 | 22,836 | 16.9 | 23.9 |
| Pasadena, Cal. | 30,291 | 9,117 | 4,882 | 232.2 | 86.7 |
| Passaic, N. J. | 54,773 | 27,777 | 13,028 | 97.2 | 113.2 |
| Pawtucket, R. I. | 51,622 | 39,231 | 27,633 | 31.5 | 42.0 |
| Peoria, Ill. | 66,950 | 56,100 | 41,024 | 19.3 | 36.7 |
| Perth Amboy, N. J. | 32,121 | 17,699 | 9,512 | 81.5 | 86.1 |
| Pittsfield, Mass. | 32,121 | 21,766 | 17,281 | 47.6 | 26.0 |
| Portland, Me. | 58,571 | 50,145 | 36,425 | 16.8 | 37.7 |
| Portsmouth, Va. | 33,190 | 17,427 | 13,268 | 90.5 | 31.3 |
| Poughkeepsie, N. Y. | 27,936 | 24,029 | 22,206 | 16.3 | 8.2 |
| Pueblo, Col. | 44,395 | 28,157 | 24,558 | 57.7 | 14.7 |
| Quincy, Ill. | 36,587 | 36,252 | 31,494 | 0.9 | 15.1 |
| Quincy, Mass. | 32,642 | 23,899 | 16,723 | 36.6 | 42.9 |
| Racine, Wis. | 38,002 | 29,102 | 21,014 | 30.6 | 38.5 |
| Reading, Pa. | 96,071 | 78,961 | 58,661 | 21.7 | 34.6 |
| Roanoke, Va. | 34,874 | 21,495 | 16,159 | 62.2 | 33.0 |
| Rockford, Ill. | 45,401 | 31,051 | 23,584 | 46.2 | 31.7 |
| Sacramento, Cal. | 44,696 | 29,282 | 26,386 | 52.6 | 11.0 |
| Saginaw, Mich. | 50,510 | 42,345 | 46,322 | 19.3 | *8.6 |
| St. Joseph, Mo. | 77,403 | 102,979 | 52,324 | *24.8 | 96.8 |
| Salem, Mass. | 43,697 | 35,956 | 30,801 | 21.5 | 16.7 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | 92,777 | 53,531 | 44,843 | 73.3 | 19.4 |
| San Antonio, Tex. | 96,614 | 53,321 | 37,673 | 81.2 | 41.5 |
| San Diego, Cal. | 39,578 | 17,700 | 16,159 | 123.6 | 9.5 |
| San Jose, Cal. | 28,946 | 21,500 | 18,060 | 34.6 | 19.0 |
| Savannah, Ga. | 65,064 | 54,244 | 43,189 | 19.9 | 25.6 |
| Schenectady, N. Y. | 72,826 | 31,682 | 19,902 | 129.9 | 59.2 |
| Sheboygan, Wis. | 26,398 | 22,962 | 16,359 | 15.0 | 40.4 |
| Shenandoah, Pa. | 25,774 | 20,321 | 15,944 | 26.8 | 27.5 |
| Shreveport, La. | 28,015 | 16,013 | 11,979 | 75.0 | 33.7 |
| Sioux City, Iowa | 47,828 | 33,111 | 37,806 | 44.4 | *12.4 |
| Somerville, Mass. | 77,236 | 61,643 | 40,152 | 25.3 | 53.5 |
| South Bend, Ind. | 53,684 | 35,999 | 21,819 | 49.1 | 65.0 |
| South Omaha, Neb. | 26,259 | 26,001 | 8,062 | 1.0 | 222.5 |
| Springfield, Ill. | 51,678 | 34,159 | 24,963 | 51.3 | 36.8 |
| Springfield, Mass. | 88,926 | 62,059 | 44,179 | 43.3 | 40.5 |

The Old World in 1909 had 287,513 miles of railway, against 338,185 for the New World.

| Cities. | Population. | | | Per cent of increase. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1910. | 1900. | 1890. | 1900 to 1910. | 1890 to 1900. |
| Springfield, Mo. | 35,201 | 23,267 | 21,850 | 51.3 | 6.5 |
| Springfield, Ohio | 46,921 | 38,253 | 31,895 | 22.7 | 19.9 |
| Stamford, Conn. | 25,138 | 15,997 | † | 57.1 | —— |
| Superior, Wis. | 40,384 | 31,091 | 11,983 | 29.9 | 159.5 |
| Tacoma, Wash. | 83,743 | 37,714 | 36,006 | 120.0 | 4.7 |
| Tampa, Fla. | 37,782 | 15,839 | 5,532 | 138.5 | 186.3 |
| Taunton, Mass. | 34,259 | 31,036 | 25,448 | 10.4 | 22.0 |
| Terre Haute, Ind. | 58,157 | 36,673 | 30,217 | 52.6 | 21.4 |
| Topeka, Kan. | 43,684 | 33,608 | 31,007 | 30.0 | 8.4 |
| Trenton, N. J. | 96,815 | 73,307 | 57,458 | 32.1 | 27.6 |
| Troy, N. Y. | 76,813 | 60,651 | 60,956 | 26.6 | *0.5 |
| Utica, N. Y. | 74,419 | 56,383 | 44,007 | 32.0 | 28.1 |
| Waco, Tex. | 26,425 | 20,686 | 14,445 | 27.7 | 43.2 |
| Waltham, Mass. | 27,834 | 23,481 | 18,707 | 18.5 | 25.5 |
| Warwick, R. I. | 26,629 | 21,316 | 17,761 | 24.9 | 20.0 |
| Waterbury, Conn. | 73,141 | 45,859 | 28,646 | 59.5 | 60.1 |
| Waterloo, Iowa | 26,693 | 12,580 | 6,674 | 112.2 | 88.5 |
| Watertown, N. Y. | 26,730 | 21,696 | 14,725 | 23.2 | 47.3 |
| West Hoboken, N. J. | 35,403 | 23,094 | 11,665 | 53.3 | 98.0 |
| Wheeling, W. Va. | 41,641 | 38,878 | 34,522 | 7.1 | 12.4 |
| Wichita, Kan. | 52,450 | 24,671 | 23,853 | 112.6 | 3.6 |
| Wilkes-Barre, Pa. | 67,105 | 51,721 | 37,718 | 29.7 | 37.1 |
| Williamsport, Pa. | 31,860 | 28,757 | 27,132 | 10.8 | 6.0 |
| Wilmington, Del. | 87,411 | 76,508 | 61,431 | 14.3 | 24.5 |
| Wilmington, N. C. | 25,748 | 20,976 | 20,056 | 22.7 | 4.6 |
| Woonsocket, R. I. | 38,125 | 28,204 | 20,830 | 35.7 | 35.4 |
| Yonkers, N. Y. | 79,803 | 47,931 | 32,033 | 66.5 | 49.6 |
| York, Pa. | 44,750 | 33,708 | 20,793 | 32.8 | 62.1 |
| Youngstown, Ohio | 79,066 | 44,885 | 33,220 | 76.2 | 35.1 |
| Zanesville, Ohio | 28,026 | 23,538 | 21,009 | 19.1 | 12.0 |

*Decrease. †Figures not given.

## POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS: 1900 AND 1910.

| CITY. | Cities of 200,000 Inhabitants or More. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area in acres 1910 | Population. 1910 | Population. 1900 | Per cent. of increase.[1] |
| Total for 25 metropolitan districts | 4,717,532.2 | 22,088,331 | 16,322,800 | 35.3 |
| In central cities (28 cities) | 1,185,795.8 | 17,099,904 | 12,833,201 | 33.2 |
| Outside central cities | 3,531,736.4 | 4,988,427 | 3,489,599 | 43.0 |
| **New York.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 616,027.6 | 6,474,568 | 4,607,804 | 40.5 |
| In city proper | 183,555.0 | 4,766,883 | 3,437,202 | 38.7 |
| Outside | 433,372.6 | 1,707,685 | 1,170,602 | 45.9 |
| **Chicago.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 409,086.7 | 2,446,921 | 1,837,987 | 33.1 |
| In city proper | 118,433.1 | 2,185,283 | 1,698,575 | 28.7 |
| Outside | 290,653.6 | 261,038 | 139,412 | 87.7 |
| **Philadelphia.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 437,732.5 | 1,972,342 | 1,623,149 | 21.5 |
| In city proper | 83,340.0 | 1,549,008 | 1,293,697 | 19.7 |
| Outside | 354,392.5 | 423,334 | 329,452 | 28.5 |
| **Boston.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 335,904.7 | 1,520,470 | 1,249,504 | 21.7 |
| In city proper | 26,289.0 | 670,585 | 560,892 | 19.6 |
| Outside | 309,615.7 | 849,885 | 688,612 | 23.4 |
| **Pittsburgh.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 405,880.1 | 1,042,855 | 792,968 | 31.5 |
| In city proper | 26,510.7 | 533,905 | 451,512 | 18.2 |
| Outside | 379,369.4 | 508,950 | 341,456 | 49.1 |
| **St. Louis.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 197,903.4 | 828,733 | 649,711 | 27.6 |
| In city proper | 39,276.3 | 687,029 | 575,238 | 19.4 |
| Outside | 158,717.1 | 141,704 | 74,473 | 90.3 |
| **San Francisco—Oakland.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 289,380.8 | 686,873 | 473,073 | 45.2 |
| In city proper (San Francisco) | 29,760.0 | 416,912 | 342,782 | 21.6 |
| In city proper (Oakland) | 29,248.0 | 150,174 | 66,960 | 124.3 |
| Outside | 230,372.8 | 119,787 | 63,331 | 89.1 |
| **Baltimore.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 184,659.8 | 658,715 | 577,670 | 14.0 |

The production of lumber in the United States in the calendar year 1911, by [illegible] mills, was 37,063,207 M feet, board measure.

## POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, 1910 AND 1900 (Continued).

| CITY. | Cities of 200,000 Inhabitants or More. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area in acres 1910 | Population. | | Per cent. of increase.[1] |
| | | 1910 | 1900 | |
| In city proper | 19 290.2 | 558,485 | 508,957 | 9.7 |
| Outside | 165,369.6 | 100,230 | 68,713 | 45.9 |
| **Cleveland.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 103,173.6 | 613,270 | 420,020 | 46.0 |
| In city proper | 29,208.8 | 560,663 | 381,768 | 46.9 |
| Outside | 73,964.8 | 52,607 | 38,252 | 37.5 |
| **Cincinnati.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 111,771.7 | 563,804 | 495,979 | 13.7 |
| In city proper | 31,893.3 | 363,591 | 325,902 | 11.6 |
| Outside | 79,878.4 | 200,213 | 170,077 | 17.7 |
| **Minneapolis—St. Paul.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 94,539.0 | 526,256 | 372,009 | 41.5 |
| In city proper (Minneapolis) | 32,069.0 | 301,408 | 202,718 | 48.7 |
| In city proper (St Paul) | 33,390.0 | 214,744 | 163,065 | 31.7 |
| Outside | 29,080.0 | 10,104 | 6,226 | 62.3 |
| **Detroit.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 96,553.8 | 500,982 | 318,967 | 57.1 |
| In city proper | 26,102.6 | 465,766 | 285,704 | 63.0 |
| Outside | 70,451.2 | 35,216 | 33,263 | 5.9 |
| **Buffalo.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 132,413.4 | 488,661 | 394,031 | 24.0 |
| In city proper | 24,791.0 | 423,715 | 352,387 | 20.2 |
| Outside | 107,622.4 | 64,946 | 41,644 | 56.0 |
| **Los Angeles.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 252,826.8 | 438,226 | 123,062 | 256.1 |
| In city proper | 63,480.0 | 319,198 | 102,479 | 211.5 |
| Outside | 189,346.8 | 119,028 | 20,583 | 478.3 |
| **Milwaukee.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 112,339.4 | 427,175 | 324,963 | 31.5 |
| In city proper | 14,585.8 | 373,857 | 285,315 | 31.0 |
| Outside | 97,753.6 | 53,318 | 39,648 | 34.5 |
| **Providence.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 120,469.4 | 395,972 | 306,110 | 29.4 |
| In city proper | 11,352.2 | 224,326 | 175,597 | 27.8 |
| Outside | 115,117.2 | 171,646 | 130,513 | 31.5 |
| **Washington.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 190,389.2 | 367,369 | 305,684 | 20.3 |
| In city proper | 38,408.4 | 331,069 | 278,718 | 18.8 |
| Outside | 151,980.8 | 36,300 | 26,966 | 36.5 |
| **New Orleans.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 137,760.0 | 348,109 | 294,615 | 18.2 |
| In city proper | 125,440.0 | 339,075 | 287,104 | 18.1 |
| Outside | 12,320.0 | 9,034 | 7,511 | 20.3 |
| **Kansas City (Missouri and Kansas)** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 62,030.5 | 340,446 | 228,235 | 49.2 |
| In city proper (Kansas City, Mo.) | 37,443.0 | 248,381 | 163,752 | 51.7 |
| In city proper (Kansas City, Kan.) | 10,940.0 | 82,331 | 51,418 | 60.1 |
| Outside | 13,647.5 | 9,734 | 13,065 | —25.5 |
| **Louisville.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 141,504.9 | 286,158 | 259,856 | 10.1 |
| In city proper | 13,229.7 | 223,928 | 204,731 | 9.4 |
| Outside | 128,275.2 | 62,230 | 55,125 | 12.9 |
| **Rochester.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 119,506.7 | 248,512 | 185,409 | 34.0 |
| In city proper | 12,876.3 | 218,149 | 162,608 | 34.2 |
| Outside | 106,630.4 | 30,363 | 22,801 | 33.2 |
| **Seattle.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 41,151.6 | 239,269 | 80,885 | 195.8 |
| In city proper | 35,750.0 | 237,194 | 80,671 | 194.0 |
| Outside | 5,401.6 | 2,075 | 214 | 869.6 |
| **Indianapolis.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 27,850.4 | 237,783 | 173,632 | 36.9 |
| In city proper | 21,130.4 | 233,650 | 169,164 | 38.1 |
| Outside | 6,720.0 | 4,133 | 4,468 | —7.5 |
| **Denver.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 46,148.0 | 219,314 | 135,809 | 61.5 |
| In city proper | 37,028.0 | 213,381 | 133,859 | 59.4 |
| Outside | 9,120.0 | 5,933 | 1,950 | 204.3 |
| **Portland, Ore.** | | | | |
| Metropolitan district | 48,538.2 | 215,048 | 91,668 | 134.6 |
| In city proper | 30,975.0 | 207,214 | 90,426 | 129.2 |
| Outside | 12,563.2 | 7,834 | 1,242 | 530.8 |

[1] A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

The smallest of the Latin-American republics is Salvador, with an area of 8,170 square miles.

**NOTE.—The following statement gives the name and population of each municipality of 5,000 inhabitants or more falling within each metropolitan district, except the central city itself.**

New York District.—New York: Yonkers city, 79,803; Mount Vernon city, 30,919; New Rochelle city, 28,867; Mamaroneck village, 5,699. New Jersey: Newark city, 347,469; Jersey City, 267,779; Paterson city, 125,600; Elizabeth city, 73,409; Hoboken city, 70,324; Bayonne city, 55,545; Passaic city, 54,773; West Hoboken town, 35,403; East Orange city, 34,371; Perth Amboy city, 32,121; Orange city, 29,630; Montclair town, 21,550; Union town, 21,023; Kearny town, 18,659; Bloomfield town, 15,070; Harrison town, 14,498; Hackensack town, 14,050; West New York town, 13,560; Irvington town, 11,877; Englewood city, 9,924; Rahway city, 9,337; Rutherford borough, 7,045; South Orange village, 6,014; Nutley town, 6,009; Roosevelt borough, 5,786; Guttenburg town, 5,647.

Chicago District.—Illinois: Evanston city, 24,978; Oak Park village, 19,444; Cicero town, 14,557; Chicago Heights city, 14,525; Blue Island village, 8,043; Maywood village, 8,033; Harvey city, 7,227; Forest Park village, 6,594; Berwyn city, 5,841; La Grange village, 5,282. Indiana: Hammond city, 20,925; East Chicago city, 19,098; Gary city, 16,802; Whiting city, 6,587.

Philadelphia District.—Pennsylvania: Chester city, 38,537; Norristown borough, 27,875; Bristol borough, 9,256; Conshohocken borough, 7,480; Darby borough, 6,305. New Jersey: Camden city, 94,538; Gloucester city, 9,462; Burlington city, 8,336.

Boston District.—Cambridge city, 104,839; Lynn city, 89,336; Somerville city, 77,236; Malden city, 44,404; Salem city, 43,697; Newton city, 39,806; Everett city, 33,484; Quincy city, 32,642; Chelsea city, 32,452; Waltham city, 27,834; Brookline town, 27,792; Medford city, 23,150; Revere town, 18,219; Peabody town, 15,721; Melrose city, 15,715; Hyde Park town, 15,507; Woburn city, 15,308; Framingham town, 12,948; Weymouth town, 12,895; Watertown town, 12,875; Wakefield town, 11,404; Arlington town, 11,187; Winthrop town, 10,132; Natick town, 9,866; Winchester town, 9,309; Dedham town, 9,284; Braintree town, 8,066; Saugus town, 8,047; Norwood town, 8,014; Milton town, 7,924; Marblehead town, 7,338; Stoneham town, 7,090; Swampscott town, 6,204; Belmont town, 5,542; Wellesley town, 5,413; Needham town, 5,026.

Pittsburgh District.—McKeesport city, 42,694; Braddock borough, 19,357; Wilkinsburg borough, 18,924; Homestead borough, 18,713; Duquesne borough, 15,727; McKees Rocks borough, 14,702; North Braddock borough, 11,824; Carnegie borough, 10,009; Sharpsburg borough, 8,153; Jeanette borough, 8,077; Millvale borough, 7,861; New Kensington borough, 7,707; Tarentum borough, 7,414; Swissvile borough, 7,381; Bellevue borough, 6,323. Wilmerding borough, 6,133; Carrick borough, 6,117; Rankin borough, 6,042; Etna borough, 5,830; Knoxville borough, 5,651; St. Clair borough, 5,640; East Pittsburgh borough, 5,615; Glassport borough, 5,540; Corapolis borough, 5,252; Munhall borough, 5,185.

St. Louis District.—Missouri: Wellston city, 7,312; Webster Groves city, 7,080. Illinois: East St. Louis city, 58,547; Granite city, 9,903; Madison village, 5,046.

San Francisco-Oakland District.—Berkeley city, 40,434; Alameda city, 23,383; Richmond city, 6,802; San Rafael city, 5,934.

Cleveland District.—Lakewood city, 15,181; East Cleveland city, 9,179; Newburgh city, 5,813.

Cincinnati District.—Ohio: Norwood city, 16,185; Madisonville city, 5,193; St. Bernard city, 5,002. Kentucky: Covington city, 53,270; Newport city, 30,309; Dayton city, 6,979; Bellevue city, 6,683.

Detroit District.—Wyandotte city, 8,287.

Buffalo District.—Lackawanna city, 14,549; North Tonawanda city, 11,955; Tonawanda city, 8,290.

Los Angeles District.—Pasadena city, 30,291; Long Beach city, 17,809; Santa Monica city, 7,847, Alhambra city, 5,201.

Milwaukee District.—West Allis city, 6,645; South Milwaukee city, 6,092.

Providence District.—Pawtucket city, 51,622; Warwick town, 26,629; Central Falls city, 22,754; Cranston city, 21,107; East Providence town, 15,808; Cumberland town, 10,107; Lincoln town, 9,825; Johnston town, 5,935; North Providence town, 5,407.

Washington District.—Alexandria city (Va.), 15,329.

Kansas City (Missouri and Kansas) District.—Rosedale city (Kan.), 5,960.

Louisville District.—Indiana: New Albany city, 20,629; Jeffersonville city, 10,412.

## CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS AND VILLAGES, WITH POPULATION IN 1910 BETWEEN 3,000 AND 25,000, SO-CALLED NEW ENGLAND TOWNS (TOWNSHIPS) NOT INCLUDED.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama.** | | Girard ..... | 4,214 | Talladega .. | 5,854 | Globe ..... | 7,083 |
| Ala. City .. | 4,313 | Greenville .. | 3,377 | Troy ..... | 4,961 | Nogales .... | 3,514 |
| Anniston ... | 12,794 | Huntsville . | 7,611 | Tuscaloosa . | 8,407 | Phoenix ... | 11,134 |
| Bessemer .. | 10,864 | Lannett .... | 3,820 | Tuscumbia . | 3,324 | Prescott .... | 5,092 |
| Decatur .... | 4,228 | New Decatur | 6,118 | Union Spgs. | 4,055 | Tucson ..... | 13,193 |
| Dothan ..... | 7,016 | Opelika .... | 4,734 | **Arizona.** | | **Arkansas.** | |
| Eufaula .... | 4,259 | Phenix City. | 4,555 | Bisbee ..... | 9,019 | Argentina .. | 11,138 |
| Florence ... | 6,699 | Selma ..... | 13,649 | Clifton .... | 4,874 | Batesville .. | 3,399 |
| Gadsden ... | 10,557 | Sheffield ... | 4,865 | Douglas .... | 6,437 | Blytheville . | 3,849 |

The most populous of the Mexican states is Jalisco, which had 1,202,862 inhabitr in 1910.

## POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS AND VILLAGES (Continued).

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Arkansas.** | | Grand Jct... | 7,754 | Fitzgerald .. | 5,795 | La Grange.. | 5,282 |
| Camden .... | 3,995 | Greeley .... | 8,179 | Gainesville . | 5,925 | La Salle.... | 11,537 |
| El Dorado . | 4,202 | La Junta .. | 4,154 | Griffin ..... | 7,478 | Lake Forest. | 3,349 |
| Eureka Spgs | 3,228 | Leadville ... | 7,508 | Hawkins- | | Lawrence- | |
| Fayetteville.. | 4.471 | Longmont .. | 4,256 | ville ..... | 3,420 | ville ..... | 3,235 |
| Fort Smith. | 23,975 | Loveland ... | 3,651 | La Grange.. | 5,587 | Lincoln .... | 10,892 |
| Helena .... | 8,772 | Montrose ... | 3,254 | Marietta ... | 5,949 | Litchfield .. | 5,971 |
| Hope ..... | 3,639 | Rocky Ford. | 3,230 | Milledge- | | Macomb .... | 5,774 |
| Hot Springs. | 14,434 | Salida ..... | 4,425 | ville ..... | 4,885 | Madison .... | 5,046 |
| Jonesboro .. | 7,123 | Sterling .... | 3,044 | Monroe ..... | 3,029 | Marion ..... | 7,093 |
| Mariana .... | 4,810 | Trinidad ... | 10,204 | Moultrie ... | 3,349 | Marseilles .. | 3,291 |
| Mena ..... | 3,963 | Victor ..... | 3,162 | Newnan .... | 5,548 | Mattoon .... | 11,450 |
| Newport .... | 3,557 | **Connecticut.** | | Quitman ... | 3,915 | Maywood .. | 8,033 |
| Paragould .. | 5,248 | Ansonia .... | 15,152 | Rome ..... | 12,090 | Melrose Park | 4,806 |
| Pine Bluff . | 15,102 | Bethel ..... | 3,041 | Summerville | 4,361 | Mendota .... | 3,806 |
| Texarkana . | 5,655 | Bristol ..... | 9,527 | Thomasville . | 6,727 | Metropolis .. | 4,655 |
| Van Buren . | 3,878 | Danbury ... | 20,234 | Toccoa .... | 3,120 | Moline ..... | 24,199 |
| **California.** | | Derby ..... | 8,991 | Valdosta ... | 7,656 | Monmouth .. | 9,128 |
| Alameda ... | 23,383 | Greenwich .. | 3,886 | Washington | 3,065 | Morgan P'k. | 3,094 |
| Alhambra .. | 5,021 | Jewitt City. | 3,023 | Waycross .. | 14,485 | Morris .... | 4,563 |
| Bakersfield . | 12,727 | Shelton ..... | 4,807 | **Idaho.** | | Mt. Carmel. | 6,934 |
| Chico ..... | 3,750 | Middletown . | 11,851 | Boise ..... | 17,358 | Mt. Olive ... | 3,501 |
| Coalinga ... | 4,199 | Naugatuck . | 12,722 | Caldwell ... | 3,543 | Mt. Vernon. | 8,007 |
| Colton ..... | 3,980 | New Britain | 43,916 | Coeur | | Murphys- | |
| Corona ..... | 3,540 | New London | 19,659 | d'Alene .. | 7,291 | boro ..... | 7,485 |
| Eureka .... | 11,845 | Norwalk ... | 6,954 | Idaho Falls. | 4,827 | Napersville . | 3,449 |
| Fresno ..... | 24,892 | S. Norwalk.. | 8,968 | Lewiston ... | 6,043 | Normal .... | 4,024 |
| Grass Valley | 4,520 | Norwich ... | 20,367 | Moscow .... | 3,670 | N. Chicago. | 3,306 |
| Hanford ... | 4,829 | West Haven. | 8,548 | Nampa ..... | 4,205 | Oak Park... | 19,444 |
| Long Beach. | 17,809 | Putnam .... | 6,637 | Pocatello ... | 9,110 | Olney ..... | 5,011 |
| Marysville .. | 5,430 | Southington | 3,714 | Twin Falls.. | 5,258 | Ottawa .... | 9,535 |
| Merced ..... | 3,102 | Stafford Spgs | 3,059 | Wallace ... | 3,000 | Pana ..... | 6,065 |
| Modesto .... | 4,034 | Torrington . | 15,483 | **Illinois.** | | Paris ..... | 7,664 |
| Monrovia ... | 3,576 | Rockville ... | 7,977 | Alton ..... | 17,528 | Pekin ..... | 9,897 |
| Monterey .. | 4,923 | Wallingford | 8,690 | Batavia .... | 4,436 | Peru ..... | 7,984 |
| Napa. ..... | 5,791 | Winsted .... | 7,754 | Beardstown | 6,107 | Pontiac .... | 6,090 |
| Ocean Park. | 3,119 | Willimantic | 11,230 | Belleville ... | 21,122 | Portland ... | 3,194 |
| Ontario .... | 4,274 | **Delaware.** | | Belvidere ... | 7,253 | Princeton ... | 4,131 |
| Oroville .... | 3,859 | Dover ..... | 3,720 | Berwyn .... | 5,841 | Robinson ... | 3,863 |
| Palo Alto... | 4,486 | New Castle.. | 3,351 | Blue Island | 8,043 | Rock Island. | 24,335 |
| Petaluma .. | 5,880 | **Florida.** | | Cairo ..... | 14,548 | St. Charles . | 4,046 |
| Pomona .... | 10,207 | Apalachicola | 3,065 | Canton ..... | 10,453 | Savanna .... | 3,691 |
| Red Bluff... | 3,530 | Daytona .... | 3,062 | Carbondale . | 5,411 | Shelbyville . | 3,590 |
| Redding ... | 3,572 | Fernandina . | 3,482 | Carlinville . | 3,616 | Sparta ..... | 3,081 |
| Redlands ... | 10,449 | Gainesville . | 6,183 | Centralia ... | 9,680 | Spring | |
| Richmond .. | 6,802 | Key West .. | 19,945 | Champaign . | 12,421 | Valley .... | 7,035 |
| Riverside ... | 15,212 | Lake City .. | 5,032 | Charleston .. | 5,884 | Staunton ... | 5,048 |
| Salinas .... | 3,736 | Lakeland ... | 3,719 | Chicago | | Sterling .... | 7,467 |
| San Benar- | | Live Oak ... | 3,450 | Heights .. | 14,525 | Streator ... | 14,253 |
| dino ..... | 12,779 | Miami ..... | 5,471 | Cicero ..... | 14,557 | Sycamore ... | 3,926 |
| San Leandro | 3,471 | Ocala ..... | 4,370 | Clinton ..... | 5,165 | Taylorville . | 5,446 |
| San Luis | | Orlando .... | 3,894 | Collinsville . | 7,478 | Urbana ..... | 8,245 |
| Obispo ... | 5,157 | Palatka .... | 3,779 | Dekalb ..... | 8,102 | Venice ..... | 3,718 |
| San Mateo.. | 4,384 | Pensacola .. | 22,982 | Dixon ..... | 7,216 | Virden ..... | 4,000 |
| San Rafael.. | 5,934 | Quincy ..... | 3,204 | Duquoin ... | 5,454 | Waukegan .. | 16,069 |
| Santa Ana.. | 8,429 | St. Augustine | 5,494 | Edwards- | | West Ham- | |
| Santa Bar- | | St. Peters- | | ville ..... | 5,014 | mond ..... | 4,948 |
| bara ..... | 11,659 | burg ..... | 4,127 | Effingham .. | 3,898 | Wheaton ... | 3,423 |
| Santa Clara | 4,348 | Sanford .... | 3,570 | Eldorado ... | 3,366 | Wilmette ... | 4,943 |
| Santa Cruz.. | 11,146 | Tallahassee | 5,018 | Evanston ... | 24,978 | Winnetka .. | 3,168 |
| Santa Mon- | | West Tampa | 8,258 | Forest Park. | 6,594 | Woodstock .. | 4,331 |
| ica ..... | 7,847 | **Georgia.** | | Freeport .... | 17,567 | Zion City.... | 4,789 |
| Santa Rosa. | 7,817 | Albany ..... | 8,190 | Galena ..... | 4,835 | **Indiana.** | |
| South Pasa- | | Americus ... | 8,063 | Galesburg .. | 22,089 | Alexandria . | 5,096 |
| dena ..... | 4,649 | Athens ..... | 14,913 | Geneseo .... | 3,190 | Anderson ... | 22,476 |
| Stockton .... | 23,253 | Beinbridge . | 4,217 | Granite .... | 9,903 | Attica ..... | 3,335 |
| Vallejo ..... | 11,340 | Barnesville . | 3,068 | Greenville .. | 3,178 | Auburn ..... | 3,919 |
| Visalia ..... | 4,550 | Brunswick . | 10,182 | Harrisburg . | 5,309 | Aurora ..... | 4,410 |
| Watsonville | 4,446 | Carrolton ... | 3,297 | Harvard .... | 3,006 | Bedford .... | 8,716 |
| Whittier ... | 4,550 | Cartersville | 4,067 | Harvey .... | 7,227 | Bloomington. | 8,838 |
| Woodland .. | 3,187 | Cedartown .. | 3,551 | Havana .... | 3,525 | Bluffton .... | 4,987 |
| **Colorado.** | | Columbus .. | 20,554 | Herrin .... | 6,861 | Boonville ... | 3,931 |
| Alamosa ... | 3,013 | Cordele .... | 5,883 | Highland Pk | 4,209 | Brazil ..... | 9,340 |
| Boulder .... | 9,539 | Cuthbert ... | 3,210 | Hillsboro ... | 3,424 | Clinton .... | 6,229 |
| Canon City.. | 5,162 | Dalton ..... | 5,324 | Hoopeston .. | 4,698 | Columbia | |
| Colo. City... | 4,333 | Dawson .... | 3,827 | Jacksonville | 51,326 | City ..... | 3,448 |
| Cripple | | Douglas .... | 3,550 | Jerseyville . | 4,113 | Columbus .. | 8,813 |
| Creek .... | 6,206 | Dublin ..... | 5,795 | Johnston ... | 3,248 | Connersville | 7,738 |
| Durango .... | 4,686 | East Point.. | 3,682 | Kankakee .. | 13,986 | Crawfords- | |
| Fort Collins. | 8,210 | Elberton ... | 6,483 | Kewanee ... | 9,307 | ville ..... | 9,371 |

**Out of the 22,334 miles of telegraph lines in Chili the overnment owns 16,513, a little over 70 per cent of them.**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Decatur .... | 4,471 | Eagle Grove | 3,387 | Winfield ... | 6,700 | Frostburg .. | 6,022 |
| Dunkirk .... | 3,081 | Estherville | 3,404 | **Kentucky.** | | Hagerstown | 16,507 |
| East Chicago | 19,098 | Fairfield ... | 4,970 | Ashland .... | 8,688 | Havre de | |
| Elkhart .... | 19,282 | Fort Dodge. | 15,543 | Bellevue ... | 6,683 | Grace .... | 4,212 |
| Elwood ..... | 11,028 | Ft. Madison | 8,900 | Bowling | | Salisbury ... | 6,690 |
| Frankfort .. | 8,634 | Glenwood .. | 4,032 | Green .... | 9,173 | Westminster ..... | 3,298 |
| Franklin ... | 4,502 | Grinnell .... | 5,036 | Catlettsburg | 3,520 | **Mass.** | |
| Garrett .... | 4,149 | Independence .... | 3,517 | Cynthiana . | 3,603 | Beverly .... | 18,650 |
| Gary ..... | 16,802 | Indianola .. | 3,283 | Danville ... | 5,420 | Gloucester .. | 24,398 |
| Gas City ... | 3,224 | Iowa City... | 10,091 | Dayton .... | 6,979 | Marlborough | 14,579 |
| Goshen .... | 3,514 | Keokuk .... | 14,008 | Earlington . | 3,931 | Medford .... | 23,150 |
| Greencastle . | 3,790 | Knoxville .. | 3,190 | Frankfort .. | 10,465 | Melrose .... | 15,715 |
| Greenfield .. | 4,448 | Le Mars .... | 4,157 | Franklin ... | 3,063 | Newburyport ..... | 14,949 |
| Greensburg . | 5,420 | Maquoketa . | 3,579 | Georgetown | 4,533 | No. Adams.. | 22,019 |
| Hammond .. | 20,925 | Marion ..... | 4,400 | Harrodsburg | 3,147 | Northampton ..... | 19,431 |
| Hartford City ..... | 6,187 | Marshalltown ..... | 13,374 | Henderson . | 11,452 | Woburn .... | 15,308 |
| Huntington . | 10,272 | Mason City. | 11,230 | Hopkinsville | 9,419 | **Michigan.** | |
| Jasonville .. | 3,295 | Missouri Valley .... | 3,187 | Lebanon .... | 3,077 | Adrian ..... | 10,763 |
| Jeffersonville ..... | 10,412 | Mt. Pleasant | 3,874 | Luddlow ... | 4,163 | Albion ..... | 5,833 |
| Kendallville | 4,981 | Muscatine .. | 16,178 | Madisonville ..... | 4,963 | Allegan .... | 3,412 |
| Kokomo .... | 17,010 | Newton .... | 4,616 | Mayfield ... | 5,916 | Alpena .... | 12,706 |
| Lafayette .. | 20,081 | Oelwein .... | 6,028 | Maysville .. | 6,141 | Ann Arbor.. | 14,817 |
| Laporte. City | 10,525 | Oskaloosa .. | 9,466 | Middlesboro | 7,305 | Belding ..... | 4,119 |
| Lawrenceburg ..... | 3,930 | Ottumwa .. | 22,012 | Mt. Sterling. | 3,982 | Benton Harbor ... | 9,185 |
| Lebanon .... | 5,474 | Pella ..... | 3,021 | Owensboro . | 16,011 | Bessemer ... | 4,583 |
| Linton ..... | 5,906 | Perry ..... | 4,630 | Paducah ..... | 22,760 | Big Rapids . | 4,519 |
| Logansport . | 19,050 | Red Oak .. | 4,830 | Paris ..... | 5,859 | Boyne ..... | 5,218 |
| Madison .... | 6,934 | Shenandoah . | 4,976 | Princeton ... | 3,015 | Cadillac .... | 8,375 |
| Marion ..... | 19,359 | Spencer .... | 3,005 | Richmond ... | 5,340 | Charlotte ... | 4,886 |
| Martinsville | 4,529 | Vinton ..... | 3,336 | Russellville . | 3,111 | Cheboygan . | 6,859 |
| Michigan City ..... | 19,027 | Washington | 4,380 | Shelbyville . | 3,412 | Coldwater .. | 5,945 |
| Mishawaka . | 11,886 | Waverly ... | 3,205 | Somerset ... | 4,491 | Crystal Falls ..... | 3,775 |
| Mitchell .... | 3,438 | Webster City ..... | 5,208 | Winchester . | 7,156 | Dowagiac ... | 5,088 |
| Mt. Vernon. | 5,563 | **Kansas.** | | **Louisiana.** | | Escanaba ... | 13,194 |
| Muncie ..... | 24,005 | Abilene .... | 4,118 | Alexandria . | 11,213 | Gladstone .. | 4,211 |
| New Albany. | 20,629 | Arkansas City ..... | 7,508 | Baton Rouge | 14,897 | Gd. Haven.. | 5,856 |
| New Castle.. | 9,446 | Atchison ... | 16,429 | Crowley .... | 5,099 | Greenville .. | 4,045 |
| Noblesville . | 5,073 | Beloit ..... | 3,082 | Donaldsonville ..... | 4,090 | Hamtramck | 3,559 |
| Peru ..... | 10,910 | Caney ..... | 3,597 | Franklin ... | 3,857 | Hancock ... | 8,981 |
| Plymouth .. | 3,838 | Chanute .... | 9,272 | Houma ..... | 5,024 | Hastings ... | 4,383 |
| Portland ... | 5,130 | Cherryvale . | 4,304 | Jennings ... | 3,925 | Highland Park ..... | 4,120 |
| Princeton .. | 6,448 | Clay Center. | 3,438 | Kentwood .. | 3,609 | Hillsdale ... | 5,001 |
| Richmond .. | 22,324 | Coffeyville . | 12,687 | Lafayette .. | 6,392 | Holland .... | 10,490 |
| Rochester .. | 3,364 | Columbus .. | 3,064 | Lake Charles | 11,449 | Houghton .. | 5,113 |
| Rushville ... | 4,925 | Concordia .. | 4,415 | **Minden** .... | 3,002 | Ionia ..... | 5,030 |
| Seymour ... | 6,305 | Dodge ..... | 3,214 | Monroe ..... | 10,209 | Iron Mountain ..... | 9,216 |
| Shelbyville . | 9,500 | Eldorado ... | 3,129 | Morgan City | 5,477 | Ironwood ... | 12,821 |
| Sullivan .... | 4,115 | Emporia ... | 9,058 | New Iberia.. | 7,499 | Ishpeming .. | 12,448 |
| Tipton ..... | 4,075 | Fort Scott.. | 10,463 | Opelousas .. | 4,623 | Lapeer ..... | 3,946 |
| Tell City ... | 3,369 | Fredonia ... | 3,040 | Plaquemine | 4,955 | Laurium ... | 8,587 |
| Union City.. | 3,209 | Frontenac .. | 3,396 | Ruston ..... | 3,377 | Ludington .. | 9,132 |
| Valparaiso... | 6,987 | Galena ..... | 6,096 | Thibodaux .. | 3,824 | Manistee ... | 12,881 |
| Vincennes .. | 14,895 | Garden ..... | 3,171 | **Maine.** | | Manistique . | 4,722 |
| Wabash .... | 8,687 | Great Bend. | 4,622 | Auburn ..... | 15,064 | Marine City. | 3,770 |
| Warsaw .... | 4,430 | Herington .. | 3,278 | Augusta .... | 13,211 | Marquette .. | 11,503 |
| Washington | 7,854 | Horton ..... | 3,600 | Bangor ..... | 24,803 | Marshall .... | 4,236 |
| West Lafayette ..... | 3,867 | Hutchinson . | 16,364 | Bath ..... | 9,396 | Menominee . | 10,507 |
| West Terre Haute .... | 3,083 | Independence ..... | 10,480 | Belfast ..... | 4,618 | Monroe .... | 6,893 |
| Whiting .... | 6,587 | Iola ..... | 9,032 | Biddeford .. | 17,079 | Mt. Clemens | 7,707 |
| Winchester . | 4,266 | Junction .... | 5,598 | Brewer ..... | 5,667 | Mt. Pleasant | 3,972 |
| **Iowa.** | | Lawrence .. | 12,374 | Brunswick .. | 5,341 | Muskegon .. | 24,062 |
| Albia ..... | 4,969 | Leavenworth .... | 19,363 | Calais ..... | 6,116 | Negaunee .. | 8,460 |
| Ames ..... | 4,223 | McPherson . | 3,546 | Eastport .... | 4,961 | Niles ..... | 5,156 |
| Atlantic .... | 4,560 | Manhattan . | 5,722 | Ellsworth .. | 3,549 | Norway .... | 4,974 |
| Belle Plaine. | 3,121 | Newton .... | 7,862 | Gardiner ... | 5,311 | Owosso .... | 9,639 |
| Boone ..... | 10,347 | Olathe ..... | 3,272 | Old Town .. | 6,317 | Petoskey ... | 4,779 |
| Burlington . | 24,324 | Osawatomie | 4,046 | Rockland ... | 8,174 | Pontiac .... | 14,582 |
| Carroll ..... | 3,546 | Ottawa ..... | 7,650 | Rumford Falls ..... | 5,427 | Port Huron.. | 18,863 |
| Cedar Falls. | 5,012 | Paola ..... | 3,207 | Saco ..... | 6,583 | Red Jacket. | 4,211 |
| Centerville . | 6,936 | Parsons .... | 12,463 | So. Portland | 7,471 | River Rouge | 4,162 |
| Charlton ... | 3,794 | Pittsburg ... | 14,755 | Waterville . | 11,458 | St. Johns.... | 3,154 |
| Charles City | 5,892 | Pratt ..... | 3,302 | Westbrook .. | 8,281 | St. Joseph... | 5,934 |
| Cherokee ... | 4,884 | Rosedale .... | 5,960 | **Maryland.** | | Sault Ste. Marie .... | 12,615 |
| Clarinda .... | 3,872 | Salina ..... | 9,688 | Annapolis .. | 8,609 | South Haven | 3,577 |
| Creston .... | 6,924 | Wellington . | 7,034 | Brunswick .. | 3,721 | Sturgis ..... | 3,638 |
| Decorah .... | 3,592 | Wichita .... | 52,450 | Cambridge .. | 6,407 | | |
| Denison .... | 3,133 | | | Crisfield .... | 3,468 | | |
| | | | | Cumberland | 21,839 | | |
| | | | | Easton ..... | 3,063 | | |
| | | | | Frederick .. | 10,411 | | |

**In 1911-'12 the percentage of American railroad stocks paying dividends was 65. and the average dividend paid on those stocks was 7.20 per cent.**

**POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS AND VILLAGES (Continued).**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Three Rivers | 5,072 | Charleston .. | 3,144 | **New Hamp.** | | Woodbury .. | 4,642 |
| Traverse | | Chillicothe . | 6,265 | Berlin ..... | 11,780 | **New Mexico.** | |
| City ..... | 12,115 | Clinton ..... | 4,992 | Concord .... | 21,497 | Albuquerque | 11,020 |
| Wyandotte . | 8,287 | Columbia ... | 9,662 | Dover ..... | 13,247 | Clovis ..... | 3,255 |
| Ypsilanti ... | 6,239 | De Soto .... | 4,721 | Franklin ... | 6,132 | Las Cruces . | 3,836 |
| **Minnesota.** | | Excelsior | | Haverhill ... | 3,498 | Las Vegas | |
| Albert Lea.. | 6,192 | Springs ... | 3,900 | Keene ..... | 10,068 | (East Las | |
| Alexandria . | 3,001 | Flat River . | 5,112 | Laconia .... | 10,183 | Vegas P. | |
| Anoka ..... | 3,972 | Fulton ..... | 5,228 | Littleton ... | 3,059 | O.) ..... | 3,755 |
| Austin ..... | 6,900 | Hannibal ... | 18,341 | Portsmouth . | 11,269 | Las Vegas . | 3,170 |
| Bemidji .... | 5,099 | Indepen- | | Rochester .. | 8,868 | Raton ..... | 4,539 |
| Brainerd ... | 8,526 | dence ..... | 9,859 | Somers- | | Roswell .... | 6,172 |
| Chisholm ... | 7,684 | Jefferson | | worth .... | 6,704 | Santa Fe ... | 5,072 |
| Cloquet .... | 7,031 | City ..... | 11,850 | | | Silver City.. | 3,217 |
| Crookston .. | 7,559 | Kennett .... | 3,038 | **New Jersey.** | | **New York.** | |
| Ely ..... | 3,572 | Kirksville .. | 6,347 | Asbury Park | 10,150 | Albion ..... | 5,016 |
| Eveleth ..... | 7,036 | Kirkwood .. | 4,171 | Bloomfield .. | 15,070 | Baldwins- | |
| Faribault .. | 9,001 | Lexington .. | 5,242 | Boonton .... | 4,930 | ville ..... | 3,099 |
| Fergus Falls | 6,887 | Liberty .... | 2,980 | Bordentown | 4,250 | Ballston Spa. | 4,138 |
| Hastings ... | 3,983 | Louisiana .. | 4,454 | Boundbrook | 3,970 | Batavia .... | 11,613 |
| Hibbing .... | 8,832 | Macon ..... | 3,584 | Bridgton ... | 14,209 | Bath ..... | 3,884 |
| Lake City... | 3,142 | Maplewood . | 4,976 | Burlington . | 8,836 | Brockport .. | 3,579 |
| Little Falls. | 6,078 | Marceline .. | 3,920 | Carlstadt ... | 3,807 | Canandaigua. | 7,217 |
| Mankato ... | 10,365 | Marshall ... | 4,869 | Cliffside Pk.. | 3,894 | Canastota .. | 3,247 |
| Montevideo . | 3,056 | Maryville ... | 4,762 | Collingswod | 4,795 | Carthage ... | 3,563 |
| Moorhead .. | 4,840 | Mexico ..... | 5,933 | Dover ..... | 7,468 | Catskill .... | 5,296 |
| New Ulm .. | 5,648 | Moberly .... | 10,923 | E. Newark.. | 3,168 | Cohoes ..... | 24,709 |
| Northfield .. | 3,265 | Monette .... | 4,177 | East Ruth- | | Corning .... | 13,730 |
| Owatonna .. | 5,658 | Neosho ..... | 3,661 | erford .... | 4,275 | Cortland ... | 11,504 |
| Red Wing . | 9,048 | Nevada .... | 7,176 | Englewood . | 9,924 | Dansville ... | 3,938 |
| Rochester .. | 7,844 | Poplar Bluff. | 6,916 | Fort Lee ... | 4,472 | Depew ..... | 3,921 |
| St. Cloud ... | 10,600 | Richmond .. | 3,664 | Freehold ... | 3,233 | Dobbs Ferry | 3,455 |
| St. Peter .. | 4,176 | St. Charles.. | 9,437 | Garfield .... | 10,218 | Dunkirk .... | 17,221 |
| So. St. Paul. | 4,510 | Sedalia ..... | 17,822 | Glen Ridge . | 3,290 | E. Syracuse. | 3,274 |
| Stillwater .. | 10,198 | Sikeston .... | 3,327 | Gloucester .. | 9,462 | Ellenville .. | 3,114 |
| Thief River | | Slater ..... | 3,238 | Guttenberg . | 5,647 | Fairport .... | 3,112 |
| Falls ..... | 3,714 | Trenton .... | 5,656 | Hackensack.. | 14,050 | Fishkill | |
| Two Harbors | 4,990 | Warrens- | | Haddon- | | Landing .. | 3,902 |
| Virginia .... | 10,473 | burg ..... | 4,689 | field ..... | 4,142 | Fort Edward | 3,762 |
| Waseca .... | 3,054 | Washington | 3,670 | Hammonton | 5,088 | Frankfort .. | 3,303 |
| West Min- | | Webb City.. | 11,817 | Harrison ... | 14,498 | Fredonia ... | 5,285 |
| neapolis .. | 3,022 | Webster | | Hawthorn .. | 3,400 | Freeport ... | 4,836 |
| Willmar .... | 4,135 | Groves ... | 7,090 | Irvington ... | 11,877 | Fulton ..... | 10,480 |
| Winona .... | 18,583 | Wellston ... | 7,132 | Kearny ..... | 18,659 | Geneva ..... | 12,446 |
| **Mississippi.** | | | | Keyport .... | 3,554 | Glens Falls. | 15,243 |
| Aberdeen ... | 3,708 | **Montana.** | | Lambert- | | Gloversville | 20,642 |
| Bay St. | | Anaconda .. | 10,134 | ville ..... | 4,657 | Goshen ..... | 3,081 |
| Louis ..... | 3,388 | Billings .... | 10,031 | Lodi ..... | 4,138 | Gouverneur . | 4,128 |
| Biloxi ..... | 8,049 | Bozeman ... | 5,107 | Long Branch | 13,298 | Granville ... | 3,920 |
| Brookhaven . | 5,293 | Great Falls . | 13,948 | Madison .... | 4,658 | Green Island | 4,737 |
| Canton ..... | 3,929 | Havre ..... | 3,624 | Millville .... | 12,451 | Greenport .. | 3,089 |
| Clarksdale .. | 4,079 | Helena ..... | 12,515 | Montclair ... | 21,550 | Hastings- | |
| Columbus .. | 8,988 | Kalispel .... | 5,549 | Morristown . | 12,507 | upon- | |
| Corinth .... | 5,020 | Livingston . | 5,270 | New Bruns- | | Hudson ... | 4,552 |
| Greenville .. | 9,610 | Miles City... | 4,697 | wick ..... | 23,388 | Haverstraw | 5,669 |
| Greenwod .. | 5,836 | Missoula ... | 12,869 | Newton .... | 4,467 | Hempstead . | 4,964 |
| Gulfport .... | 6,386 | Red Lodge.. | 4,860 | N. Plainfield | 6,117 | Herkimer .. | 7,520 |
| Hattiesburg | 11,733 | **Nebraska.** | | Nutley ..... | 6,009 | Hoosick | |
| Jackson .... | 21,262 | Alliance .... | 3,105 | Phillipsburg | 13,903 | Falls ..... | 5,582 |
| Laurel ..... | 8,465 | Beatrice .... | 9,856 | Plainfield .. | 20,550 | Hornell ..... | 13,617 |
| McComb .... | 6,237 | Benson ..... | 3,170 | Pleasant- | | Hudson ..... | 11,417 |
| Meridian ... | 23,285 | Columbus .. | 5,014 | ville ..... | 4,890 | Hudson | |
| Moss Point.. | 3,054 | Fairbury ... | 5,294 | Princeton ... | 5,136 | Falls ..... | 5,189 |
| Natchez .... | 11,791 | Falls City . | 3,255 | Roosevelt ... | 5,786 | Ilion ..... | 6,588 |
| Pascagoula . | 3,379 | Fremont ... | 8,718 | Roselle Pk.. | 3,138 | Ithaca ..... | 14,802 |
| Tupelo ..... | 3,881 | Grand Island | 10,326 | Rutherford . | 7,045 | Johnstown .. | 10,447 |
| Vicksburg .. | 20,814 | Hastings ... | 9,339 | Salem ..... | 6,614 | Lacka- | |
| Water Valley | 4,275 | Holdredge .. | 3,030 | Secaucus ... | 4,740 | wanna .... | 14,549 |
| West Point.. | 4,861 | Kearney .... | 6,202 | Somerville .. | 5,060 | Lancaster .. | 4,364 |
| Yazoo ..... | 6,796 | McCook .... | 3,765 | So. Amboy . | 7,007 | Leroy ..... | 3,771 |
| **Missouri.** | | Nebraska | | So. Orange . | 6,014 | Lestershire . | 3,775 |
| Aurora ..... | 4,148 | City ..... | 5,488 | So. River .. | 4,772 | Little Falls. | 12,273 |
| Boonville .. | 4,252 | Norfolk .... | 6,025 | Summit .... | 7,500 | Lockport ... | 17,970 |
| Brookfield .. | 5,749 | North Platte | 4,793 | Union ..... | 21,023 | Lyons ..... | 4,460 |
| Cape Girard- | | Plattsmouth | 4,287 | Vineland ... | 5,289 | Malone ..... | 6,467 |
| eau ..... | 8,475 | So. Omaha . | 26,259 | Wallington . | 3,448 | Mamaro- | |
| Carrollton .. | 3,452 | University | | Washington | 3,567 | neck .... | 5,699 |
| Carterville . | 4,530 | Place .... | 3,200 | West New | | Matteawan . | 6,727 |
| Carthage ... | 9,483 | York ..... | 6,235 | York ..... | 13,560 | Mechanics- | |
| Caruthers- | | **Nevada.** | | West Orange | 10,980 | ville ..... | 6,634 |
| ville ..... | 3,655 | Reno ..... | 10,867 | Westfield ... | 6,420 | Medina ..... | 5,683 |

The second largest city in South America is Rio de Janeiro, whose population in 1900 was 858,000.

| | |
|---|---|
| Middletown | 15,313 |
| Newark | 6,227 |
| North Tarrytown | 5,421 |
| North Tonawanda | 11,955 |
| Norwich | 7,422 |
| Nyack | 4,619 |
| Ogdensburg | 15,933 |
| Olean | 14,743 |
| Oneida | 8,317 |
| Oneonta | 9,491 |
| Ossining | 11,480 |
| Oswego | 23,368 |
| Owego | 4,633 |
| Patchogue | 3,824 |
| Peekskill | 15,245 |
| Penn Yan | 4,597 |
| Perry | 4,388 |
| Plattsburg | 11,138 |
| Port Chester | 12,809 |
| Port Jervis | 9,564 |
| Potsdam | 4,036 |
| Rensselaer | 10,711 |
| Rockville Center | 3,667 |
| Rome | 20,497 |
| Rye | 3,964 |
| Sag Harbor | 3,408 |
| Salamanca | 5,792 |
| Saranac Lake | 4,983 |
| Saratoga Springs | 12,693 |
| Saugerties | 3,929 |
| Seneca Falls | 6,588 |
| Solvey | 5,139 |
| Tarrytown | 5,600 |
| Tonowanda | 8,290 |
| Tupper Lake | 3,067 |
| Walden | 4,004 |
| Walton | 3,103 |
| Wappingers Falls | 3,195 |
| Warsaw | 3,206 |
| Waterford | 3,245 |
| Waterloo | 3,931 |
| Watervliet | 15,074 |
| Waverly | 4,855 |
| Wellsville | 4,382 |
| White Plains | 15,949 |
| Whitehall | 4,917 |
| **N. Carolina.** | |
| Asheville | 18,762 |
| Burlington | 4,808 |
| Concord | 8,715 |
| Durham | 18,241 |
| ElizabethCity | 8,412 |
| Fayetteville | 7,045 |
| Gastonia | 5,759 |
| Goldsboro | 6,107 |
| Greensboro | 15,895 |
| Greenville | 4,101 |
| Henderson | 4,503 |
| Hickory | 3,716 |
| High Point | 9,525 |
| Kinston | 6,995 |
| Lenoir | 3,364 |
| Lexington | 4,163 |
| Monroe | 4,082 |
| Mooresville | 3,400 |
| Mount Airy | 3,844 |
| Newbern | 9,961 |
| Oxford | 3,018 |
| Raleigh | 19,218 |
| Reidsville | 4,828 |
| Rocky Mount | 8,051 |
| Salem | 5,533 |
| Salisbury | 7,153 |
| Shelby | 3,127 |
| Statesville | 4,500 |
| Tarboro | 4,129 |
| Thomasville | 3,877 |
| Washington | 6,211 |
| Wilson | 6,717 |
| Winston | 17,167 |
| **N. Dakota.** | |
| Bismarck | 5,443 |
| Devils Lake | 5,157 |
| Dickinson | 3,678 |
| Fargo | 14,331 |
| Grand Forks | 12,[illegible] |
| Jamestown | 4,858 |
| Mandan | 3,873 |
| Minot | 6,188 |
| Valley City | 4,606 |
| Williston | 3,124 |
| **Ohio.** | |
| Alliance | 15,083 |
| Ashland | 6,795 |
| Ashtabula | 18,266 |
| Athens | 5,463 |
| Barberton | 9,410 |
| Barnesville | 4,233 |
| Bellaire | 12,946 |
| Bellefontaine | 8,238 |
| Bellevue | 5,209 |
| Bowling Green | 5,222 |
| Bridgeport | 3,974 |
| Bryan | 3,641 |
| Bucyrus | 8,122 |
| Byesville | 3,156 |
| Cambridge | 11,327 |
| Canal Dover | 6,621 |
| Carthage | 3,618 |
| Celina | 3,493 |
| Chillicothe | 14,508 |
| Circleville | 6,744 |
| Conneaut | 8,319 |
| Coshocton | 9,603 |
| Crestline | 3,807 |
| Crooksville | 3,028 |
| Cuyahoga Falls | 4,020 |
| Defiance | 7,327 |
| Delaware | 9,076 |
| Delphos | 5,038 |
| Dennison | 4,008 |
| E. Cleveland | 9,179 |
| E. Liverpool | 20,387 |
| E. Palestine | 3,537 |
| E. Youngstown | 4,972 |
| Eaton | 3,187 |
| Elmwood Place | 3,423 |
| Elyria | 14,825 |
| Findlay | 14,858 |
| Fostoria | 9,597 |
| Fremont | 9,339 |
| Galion | 7,214 |
| Gallipolis | 5,560 |
| Girard | 3,736 |
| Greenfield | 4,223 |
| Greenville | 6,237 |
| Hillsboro | 4,296 |
| Ironton | 13,147 |
| Jackson | 5,468 |
| Kent | 4,488 |
| Kenton | 7,185 |
| Lakewood | 15,181 |
| Lancaster | 13,093 |
| Lisbon | 3,084 |
| Lockland | 3,439 |
| Logan | 4,850 |
| London | 3,530 |
| Madisonville | 5,193 |
| Mansfield | 20,768 |
| Marietta | 12,923 |
| Marion | 18,232 |
| Martins Ferry | 9,133 |
| Marysville | 3,576 |
| Massillon | 13,879 |
| Miamisburg | 4,271 |
| Middleport | 3,194 |
| Middletown | 13,152 |
| Mingo Jct. | 4,049 |
| Mt. Vernon | 9,087 |
| Napoleon | 4,007 |
| Nelsonville | 6,082 |
| New Philadelphia | 8,542 |
| Newburgh | 5,813 |
| Niles | 8,361 |
| Norwalk | 7,858 |
| Norwood | 16,185 |
| Oberlin | 4,365 |
| Orrville | 3,101 |
| Painesville | 5,501 |
| Piqua | 13,388 |
| Pomeroy | 4,023 |
| Port Clinton | 3,007 |
| Portsmouth | 23,481 |
| Ravenna | 5,310 |
| Reading | 3,985 |
| Rockport | 3,179 |
| St. Bernard | 5,002 |
| St. Marys | 5,732 |
| Salem | 8,943 |
| Sandusky | 19,989 |
| Shelby | 4,903 |
| Sidney | 6,607 |
| Steubenville | 22,391 |
| Struthers | 3,370 |
| Tiffin | 11,894 |
| Toronto | 4,271 |
| Troy | 6,122 |
| Uhrichsville | 4,751 |
| Upper Sandusky | 3,779 |
| Urbana | 7,739 |
| Van Wert | 7,157 |
| Wadsworth | 3,073 |
| Wapakoneta | 5,349 |
| Warren | 11,081 |
| Washington Court Hse. | 7,277 |
| Wellston | 6,875 |
| Wellsville | 7,769 |
| Wilmington | 4,491 |
| Wooster | 6,136 |
| Xenia | 8,706 |
| **Okla.** | |
| Ada | 4,349 |
| Altus | 4,821 |
| Alva | 3,688 |
| Anadarko | 3,439 |
| Ardmore | 8,618 |
| Bartlesville | 6,181 |
| Blackwell | 3,266 |
| Chickasha | 10,320 |
| Coalgate | 3,255 |
| Durant | 5,330 |
| El Reno | 7,872 |
| Elk City | 3,165 |
| Enid | 13,799 |
| Frederick | 3,027 |
| Guthrie | 11,654 |
| Hobart | 3,845 |
| Hugo | 4,582 |
| Lawton | 7,788 |
| McAlester | 12,954 |
| Mangum | 3,667 |
| Norman | 3,[illegible] |
| Nowata | 3,672 |
| Okmulgee | 4,176 |
| Perry | 3,133 |
| Sapulpa | 8,282 |
| Shawnee | 12,474 |
| Stillwater | 3,444 |
| Sulphur | 3,[illegible] |
| Tulsa | 18,182 |
| Vinita | 4,082 |
| Wagoner | 4,018 |
| **Oregon.** | |
| Albany | 4,275 |
| Ashland | 5,020 |
| Astoria | 9,599 |
| Baker City | 6,742 |
| Corvallis | 4,552 |
| Eugene | 9,609 |
| Grant's Pass | 3,897 |
| La Grande | 4,843 |
| Medford | 8,840 |
| Oregon City | 4,287 |
| Pendleton | 4,460 |
| Roseburg | 4,738 |
| St. Johns | 4,872 |
| Salem | 14,094 |
| The Dalles | 4,880 |
| **Penn.** | |
| Ambridge | 5,205 |
| Apollo | 3,006 |
| Archbald | 7,194 |
| Ashland | 6,855 |
| Ashley | 5,601 |
| Athens | 3,796 |
| Avalon | 4,317 |
| Avoca | 4,634 |
| Bangor | 5,369 |
| Barnesboro | 3,535 |
| Beaver | 3,456 |
| Beaver Falls | 12,191 |
| Bellefonte | 4,145 |
| Bellevue | 6,323 |
| Berwick | 5,357 |
| Bethlehem | 12,837 |
| Blairsville | 3,572 |
| Blakeley | 5,345 |
| Bloomsburg | 7,413 |
| Brackenridge | 3,134 |
| Braddock | 19,357 |
| Bradford | 14,544 |
| Bridgeport | 3,860 |
| Bristol | 9,256 |
| Brookville | 3,006 |
| Butler | 20,728 |
| Canonsburg | 3,891 |
| Carbondale | 17,040 |
| Carlisle | 10,303 |
| Carnegie | 10,009 |
| Carrick | 6,117 |
| Catasauqua | 5,250 |
| Chambersburg | 11,800 |
| Charleroi | 9,615 |
| Clairton | 3,326 |
| Clearfield | 6,851 |
| Clifton Heights | 3,155 |
| Coaldale | 5,154 |
| Coatesville | 11,094 |
| Columbia | 11,454 |
| Connellsville | 12,845 |
| Conshohocken | 7,480 |
| Coraopolis | 5,252 |
| Corry | 5,991 |
| Coudersport | 3,100 |
| Crafton | 4,583 |
| Danville | 7,517 |
| Darby | 6,305 |
| Dickson City | 9,331 |
| Donora | 8,174 |
| Dorranceton | 4,046 |
| Downingtown | 3,326 |
| Doylestown | 3,304 |
| Dubois | 12,623 |
| Dunmore | 17,615 |
| Duquesne | 15,727 |
| Duryea | 7,487 |
| East Conemaugh | 5,046 |
| E. Pittsburgh | 5,516 |

**The mining industries of Chili employ 60,000 persons, while the railroads f work to 65,000**

## POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS AND VILLAGES (Continued).

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mauch Chunk | 3,548 |
| E. Stroudsburg | 3,330 |
| Edwardsville | 8,407 |
| Ellwood City | 3,902 |
| Emaus | 3,501 |
| Ephrata | 3,192 |
| Etna | 5,830 |
| Exeter | 3,537 |
| Ford City | 4,850 |
| Forest City | 5,749 |
| Frackville | 3,118 |
| Franklin | 9,767 |
| Freedom | 3,060 |
| Freeland | 6,197 |
| Galeton | 4,027 |
| Gallitzin | 3,504 |
| Gettysburg | 4,030 |
| Gilberton | 5,401 |
| Girardville | 4,396 |
| Glassport | 5,540 |
| Greater Punxsutawney | 9,058 |
| Greensburg | 13,012 |
| Greenville | 5,909 |
| Grove City | 3,674 |
| Hanover | 7,057 |
| Hollidaysburg | 3,734 |
| Homestead | 18,713 |
| Huntingdon | 6,861 |
| Indiana | 5,749 |
| Jeannette | 8,077 |
| Jermyn | 3,158 |
| Jersey Shore | 5,381 |
| Johnsonburg | 4,331 |
| Juniata | 5,285 |
| Kane | 6,626 |
| Kingston | 6,449 |
| Kittanning | 4,311 |
| Knoxville | 5,651 |
| Lansford | 8,321 |
| Lansdale | 3,551 |
| Lansdowne | 4,086 |
| Larksville | 9,288 |
| Latrobe | 8,777 |
| Lebanon | 19,240 |
| Leechburg | 3,624 |
| Lehighton | 5,816 |
| Lewisburg | 3,081 |
| Lewistown | 8,166 |
| Lock Haven | 7,772 |
| Luzerne | 5,426 |
| McAdoo | 3,389 |
| McKeesRocks | 14,702 |
| Mahanoy City | 15,936 |
| Mauch Chunk | 3,952 |
| Mayfield | 3,662 |
| Meadville | 12,780 |
| Mechanicsburg | 4,469 |
| Media | 3,562 |
| Meyersdale | 3,741 |
| Middletown | 5,374 |
| Millvale | 7,861 |
| Milton | 7,460 |
| Miners Mills | 3,159 |
| Minersville | 7,240 |
| Monaca | 3,376 |
| Monessen | 11,775 |
| Monongahela City | 7,503 |
| Moosic | 3,964 |
| Mt. Carmel | 17,532 |
| Mt. Oliver | 4,241 |
| Mt. Pleasant | 5,812 |
| Mt. Union | 3,338 |
| Munhall | 5,185 |
| Nanticoke | 18,877 |
| Nazareth | 3,978 |
| New Brighton | 8,329 |
| New Kensington | 7,707 |
| N. Braddock | 11,824 |
| Northampton | 8,729 |
| Northumberland | 3,517 |
| Oakmont | 3,436 |
| Oil City | 15,657 |
| Old Forge | 11,324 |
| Olyphant | 8,505 |
| Parsons | 4,338 |
| Patton | 3,907 |
| Pen Argyl | 3,967 |
| Phillipsburg | 3,585 |
| Phoenixville | 10,743 |
| Pitcairn | 4,975 |
| Pittston | 16,267 |
| Plymouth | 16,996 |
| Pottstown | 15,599 |
| Pottsville | 20,236 |
| Quakertown | 3,801 |
| Rankin | 6,402 |
| Renovo | 4,621 |
| Reynoldsville | 3,189 |
| Ridgway | 5,408 |
| Rochester | 5,903 |
| Royersford | 3,073 |
| St. Clair[1] | 5,640 |
| St. Clair[2] | 6,455 |
| St. Marys | 6,346 |
| Sayre | 6,426 |
| Schuylkill Haven | 4,747 |
| Scottdale | 5,456 |
| Sewickley | 4,475 |
| Shamokin | 19,588 |
| Sharon | 15,270 |
| Sharpsburg | 8,153 |
| Sharpsville | 3,634 |
| Shippensburg | 3,457 |
| Slatington | 4,454 |
| S. Bethlehem | 19,973 |
| S. Brownsville | 3,943 |
| South Fork | 4,592 |
| South Sharon | 10,196 |
| South Williamsport | 3,734 |
| Steelton | 14,246 |
| Stroudsburg | 4,379 |
| Summit Hill | 4,209 |
| Sunbury | 13,770 |
| Susquehanna | 3,478 |
| Swissvale | 7,381 |
| Swoyersville | 5,396 |
| Tamaqua | 9,462 |
| Tarentum | 7,414 |
| Taylor | 9,060 |
| Throop | 5,133 |
| Titusville | 8,533 |
| Towanda | 4,281 |
| Turtle Creek | 4,995 |
| Tyrone | 7,176 |
| Union City | 3,684 |
| Uniontown | 13,344 |
| Vandergrift | 3,876 |
| Vandergrift Heights | 3,438 |
| Warren | 11,080 |
| Washington | 18,778 |
| Waynesburg | 3,545 |
| Waynesboro | 7,199 |
| Wellsboro | 3,183 |
| W. Berwick | 5,512 |
| W. Chester | 11,767 |
| W. Hazleton | 4,715 |
| W. Homestead | 3,009 |
| W. Pittston | 6,848 |
| Wilkinsburg | 18,924 |
| Williamstown | 2,904 |
| Wilmerding | 6,133 |
| Windber | 3,013 |
| Winton | 5,280 |
| Wyoming | 3,010 |

[1]Allegheny Co.
[2]Schuylkill Co.

| | |
|---|---|
| **R. I.** | |
| Central Falls | 22,754 |
| Cranston | 21,107 |
| **S. Carolina.** | |
| Abbeville | 4,459 |
| Aiken | 3,911 |
| Anderson | 9,654 |
| Camden | 3,569 |
| Chester | 4,754 |
| Clinton | 3,272 |
| Darlington | 3,789 |
| Florence | 7,057 |
| Gaffney | 4,767 |
| Georgetown | 5,530 |
| Greenville | 15,741 |
| Greenwood | 6,614 |
| Laurens | 4,818 |
| Marion | 3,844 |
| Newberry | 5,028 |
| Orangeburg | 5,904 |
| Rock Hill | 7,210 |
| Spartanburg | 17,517 |
| Sumter | 8,109 |
| Union | 5,623 |
| **S. Dakota.** | |
| Aberdeen | 10,753 |
| Deadwood | 3,653 |
| Huron | 5,791 |
| Lead | 8,392 |
| Madison | 3,137 |
| Mitchell | 6,515 |
| Pierre | 3,656 |
| Rapid City | 3,854 |
| Redfield | 3,060 |
| Sioux Falls | 14,094 |
| Watertown | 7,010 |
| Yankton | 3,787 |
| **Tenn.** | |
| Bristol | 7,148 |
| Clarksville | 8,548 |
| Cleveland | 5,549 |
| Columbia | 5,754 |
| Dyersburg | 4,149 |
| Fayetteville | 3,439 |
| Harriman | 3,061 |
| Humboldt | 3,446 |
| Jackson | 15,779 |
| Johnson City | 8,502 |
| Lebanon | 3,650 |
| Lenoir City | 3,392 |
| Morristown | 4,007 |
| Murfreesboro | 4,679 |
| Paris | 3,881 |
| Park City | 5,126 |
| Rockwood | 3,660 |
| Tullahoma | 3,049 |
| Union City | 4,389 |
| **Texas.** | |
| Abilene | 9,204 |
| Amarillo | 9,957 |
| Ballinger | 3,536 |
| Bay City | 3,156 |
| Beaumont | 20,640 |
| Beeville | 3,269 |
| Belton | 4,164 |
| Big Spring | 4,102 |
| Bonham | 4,844 |
| Brenham | 4,718 |
| Brownsville | 10,517 |
| Brownwood | 6,967 |
| Bryan | 4,132 |
| Cameron | 3,263 |
| Childress | 3,818 |
| Cleburne | 10,364 |
| Coleman | 3,046 |
| Corpus Christi | 8,222 |
| Corsicana | 9,749 |
| Crockett | 3,947 |
| Cuero | 3,109 |
| Denison | 13,632 |
| Denton | 4,732 |
| Eagle Pass | 3,536 |
| Ennis | 5,669 |
| Gainesville | 7,624 |
| Georgetown | 5,098 |
| Gonzales | 3,139 |
| Greenville | 8,850 |
| Hillsboro | 6,115 |
| Houston Heights | 6,984 |
| Laredo | 14,855 |
| Longview | 5,155 |
| McKinney | 4,714 |
| Marlin | 3,878 |
| Marshall | 11,452 |
| Mineral Wells | 3,950 |
| Mt. Pleasant | 3,137 |
| Nacogdoches | 3,369 |
| Navasota | 3,284 |
| New Braunfels | 3,165 |
| Orange | 5,527 |
| Palestine | 10,482 |
| Paris | 11,260 |
| Port Arthur | 7,663 |
| Quanah | 3,127 |
| San Angelo | 10,321 |
| San Marcos | 4,071 |
| Seguin | 3,116 |
| Sherman | 12,412 |
| Smithville | 3,167 |
| Stamford | 3,902 |
| Sulphur Springs | 5,151 |
| Sweetwater | 4,176 |
| Taylor | 5,314 |
| Teague | 3,288 |
| Temple | 10,993 |
| Terrell | 7,050 |
| Texarkana | 9,790 |
| Tyler | 10,400 |
| Uvalde | 3,998 |
| Vernon | 3,195 |
| Victoria | 3,673 |
| Waxahachie | 6,205 |
| Weatherford | 5,074 |
| Wichita Falls | 8,200 |
| Yoakum | 4,657 |
| **Utah.** | |
| Brigham | 3,685 |
| Eureka | 3,416 |
| Logan | 7,522 |
| Murray | 4,057 |
| Park | 3,439 |
| Provo | 8,925 |
| Spanish Fork | 3,464 |
| Springville | 3,356 |
| **Vermont.** | |
| Barre | 10,734 |
| Bennington | 6,211 |

**he Chilian government maintains fifty-one lighthouses along the coast and in the Strait of Magellan at an annual cost of $88,731.**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brattleboro | 6,517 | Wytheville | 3,054 | Princeton | 3,027 | Oconomowoc | 3,054 |
| Burlington | 20,468 | **Wash.** | | Richwood | 3,061 | Platteville | 4,452 |
| Bellows Falls | 4,883 | Aberdeen | 13,660 | Wellsburg | 4,189 | Plymouth | 3,094 |
| Fair Haven | 2,554 | Anacortes | 4,168 | Williamson | 3,561 | Port Washington | 3,7[illegible] |
| Montpelier | 7,856 | Bellingham | 24,298 | **Wisconsin.** | | Portage | 5,440 |
| Rutland | 13,546 | Centralia | 7,311 | Antigo | 7,196 | Prairie du Chien | 3,149 |
| St. Albans | 6,381 | Chehalis | 4,507 | Appleton | 16,773 | Rhinelander | 5,657 |
| St. Johnsbury | 6,693 | Ellensburg | 4,209 | Ashland | 11,594 | Rice Lake | 3,968 |
| Springfield | 3,250 | Hoquiam | 8,171 | Baraboo | 6,324 | Ripon | 3,739 |
| Winooski | 4,520 | N. Yakima | 14,082 | Beaver Dam | 6,758 | South Milwaukee | 6,092 |
| **Virginia.** | | Olympia | 6,996 | Beloit | 15,125 | Sparta | 3,973 |
| Alexandria | 15,329 | Port Townsend | 4,181 | Berlin | 4,636 | **Stevens Point** | 8,092 |
| Bristol | 6,247 | Puyallup | 4,544 | Burlington | 3,212 | Stoughton | 4,701 |
| Buena Vista | 3,245 | Roslyn | 3,126 | Chippewa Falls | 8,893 | Sturgeon Bay | 4,262 |
| Charlottesville | 6,765 | Snohomish | 3,244 | Cudahy | 3,691 | Tomah | 3,419 |
| Clifton Forge | 5,748 | South Bend | 3,023 | De Pere | 4,477 | Two Rivers | 4,850 |
| Covington | 4,234 | Vanvouver | 9,300 | Eau Claire | 18,310 | Washburn | 3,830 |
| Danville | 19,020 | Walla Walla | 19,364 | Fond du Lac | 18,79[illegible] | Watertown | 8,829 |
| Fredericksburg | 5,874 | Wenatchee | 4,050 | Ft. Atkinson | 3,877 | Waukesha | 8,740 |
| Hampton | 5,505 | **W. Virginia.** | | Gd. Rapids | 6,521 | Waupun | 3,362 |
| Harrisonburg | 4,879 | Benwood | 4,97[illegible] | Janesville | 13,894 | Wausau | 16,560 |
| Martinsville | 3,368 | Bluefield | 11,188 | Kaukauna | 4,717 | Wauwatosa | 3,346 |
| Newport News | 20,205 | Charleston | 22,996 | Kenosha | 21,371 | West Allis | 6,645 |
| Petersburg | 24,127 | Chester | 3,184 | Lake Geneva | 3,079 | Whitewater | 3,224 |
| Pulaski | 4,807 | Clarksburg | 9,201 | Manitowoc | 13,027 | **Wyoming.** | |
| Radford | 4,202 | Elkins | 5,260 | Marinette | 14,610 | Cheyenne | 11,320 |
| Salem | 3,849 | Fairmont | 9,711 | Marshfield | 5,793 | Laramie | 8,237 |
| South Boston | 3,516 | Grafton | 7,563 | Menasha | 6,081 | Rawlins | 4,256 |
| Staunton | 10,604 | Hinton | 3,656 | Menomonie | 5,036 | Rock Springs | 5,778 |
| Winchester | 5,864 | Keyser | 3,705 | Merrill | 8,659 | Sheridan | 8,408 |
| | | Martinsburg | 10,698 | Monroe | 4,410 | | |
| | | Morgantown | 9,150 | Neenah | 5,734 | | |
| | | Moundsville | 8,918 | New London | 3,383 | | |
| | | Parkersburg | 17,842 | Oconto | 5,629 | | |

# POPULATION BY COLOR, RACE AND NATIVITY.

The Census Bureau issued on November 9 and November 18, 1911, bulletins giving preliminary figures on the divisions of the population of the United States by color, race and nativity. The divisions by color and race were:

**The Country at Large.**

| Year. | Total. | White. | Negro. | All other.[1] | Per Cent. of Total. White | Negro. | All other.[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 | 91,972,266 | 81,732,687 | 9,828,294 | 411,285 | 88.9 | 10.7 | 0.4 |
| 1900 | 75,994,575 | 66,809,196 | 8,833,994 | 351,385 | 87.9 | 11.6 | 0.5 |
| 1890 | 62,947,714 | 55,101,258 | 7,488,676 | 357,780 | 87.5 | 11.9 | 0.6 |
| 1880 | 50,155,783 | 43,402,970 | 6,580,793 | 172,020 | 86.5 | 13.1 | [2]0.3 |

[1] Indians, Chinese, Japanese, etc. [2] Enumeration in 1880 did not cover all Indians as at later censuses.

**The South, including Delaware, Maryland, D. C., Kentucky and Oklahoma.**

| Year. | Total. | White. | Negro. | All other.[1] | Per Cent. of Total White. | Negro | All other[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 | 29,389,350 | 20,547,573 | 8,749,390 | 92,367 | 69.9 | 29.8 | 0.3 |
| 1900 | 24,523,527 | 16,521,970 | 7,922,969 | 78,588 | 67.4 | 32.3 | 0.3 |
| 1890 | 20,028,059 | 13,193,453 | 6,760,577 | 74,029 | 65.9 | 33.8 | 0.4 |
| 1880 | 16,516,568 | 10,255,427 | 5,953,903 | 7,238 | 63.9 | 36.0 | [2]— |

[1] Indians, Chinese, Japanese, etc. [2] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.; enumeration in 1880 did not cover all Indians, as at later censuses.

| Nativity and Color. | Number. 1910. | 1900. | 1890. | 1880. | Per Cent of Total. 1910. | 1900. | 1890. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 91,972,266 | 75,994,575 | 62,947,714 | 50,155,783 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Native white | 68,369,104 | 56,565,379 | 45,979,391 | 36,843,291 | 74.4 | 74.5 | 73.0 | 73.5 |
| Native parents | 49,488,441 | 40,949,362 | 34,475,714 | ——— | 53.8 | 53.9 | 54.7 | — |
| Foreign-born parents | 18,900,663 | 15,616,017 | 11,503,677 | ——— | 20.6 | 20.6 | 18.3 | - |
| Foreign-born white | 13,343,585 | 10,213,917 | 9,121,867 | 6,559,679 | 14.5 | 13.4 | 14.5 | 13.1 |
| Negro | 9,828,294 | 8,833,994 | 7,488,676 | 6,580,793 | 10.7 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 13.1 |
| [1]All other | 411,285 | 351,385 | 357,780 | 172,020 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 |

[1] Indians, and Chinese, Japanese and other Asiatics.

**The second largest city in British North America is Toronto, whose population in 1911 was 376,240.**

# POPULATION BY RACE AND NATIVITY, BY STATES.

| State. | Native white of native parentage. | Native white of foreign parentage. | Foreign white. | Negro. | Indian. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1,177,459 | 32,417 | 18,956 | 908,282 | 909 |
| Arizona | 82,468 | 42,176 | 46,824 | 2,009 | 29,201 |
| Arkansas | 1,077,509 | 36,608 | 16,909 | 442,891 | 460 |
| California | 1,106,533 | 635,889 | 517,250 | 21,645 | 16,371 |
| Colorado | 475,136 | 181,428 | 126,851 | 11,453 | 1,482 |
| Connecticut | 395,649 | 374,489 | 328,759 | 15,174 | 152 |
| Delaware | 127,809 | 25,873 | 17,420 | 31,181 | 5 |
| District of Columbia | 106,711 | 45,066 | 24,351 | 94,446 | 68 |
| Florida | 373,967 | 35,825 | 33,842 | 308,669 | 74 |
| Georgia | 1,391,058 | 25,672 | 15,072 | 1,176,987 | 95 |
| Idaho | 203,599 | 75,195 | 40,427 | 651 | 3,488 |
| Illinois | 2,600,555 | 1,723,847 | 1,202,560 | 109,049 | 188 |
| Indiana | 2,130,088 | 350,551 | 159,322 | 60,820 | 279 |
| Iowa | 1,303,526 | 632,181 | 273,484 | 14,973 | 471 |
| Kansas | 1,207,057 | 292,105 | 135,190 | 54,030 | 2,444 |
| Kentucky | 1,863,194 | 124,704 | 40,053 | 261,656 | 234 |
| Louisiana | 776,587 | 112,717 | 51,782 | 713,874 | 780 |
| Maine | 494,907 | 134,955 | 110,133 | 1,363 | 892 |
| Maryland | 766,627 | 191,838 | 104,174 | 232,250 | 55 |
| Massachusetts | 1,108,429 | 1,170,447 | 1,051,050 | 38,055 | 688 |
| Michigan | 1,224,841 | 964,882 | 595,524 | 17,115 | 7,519 |
| Minnesota | 575,081 | 941,136 | 543,010 | 7,084 | 9,053 |
| Mississippi | 757,233 | 19,489 | 9,389 | 1,009,487 | 1,253 |
| Missouri | 2,387,835 | 518,201 | 228,896 | 157,452 | 813 |
| Montana | 162,127 | 106,809 | 91,644 | 1,834 | 10,745 |
| Nebraska | 642,075 | 362,353 | 175,865 | 7,689 | 3,502 |
| Nevada | 35,326 | 20,951 | 17,999 | 513 | 5,240 |
| New Hampshire | 230,231 | 103,117 | 96,558 | 564 | 34 |
| New Jersey | 1,009,909 | 777,797 | 358,188 | 89,760 | 168 |
| New Mexico | 255,609 | 26,831 | 22,654 | 1,628 | 20,573 |
| New York | 3,230,325 | 3,007,248 | 2,729,272 | 134,191 | 6,046 |
| North Carolina | 1,485,718 | 8,851 | 5,942 | 697,843 | 7,851 |
| North Dakota | 102,461 | 251,236 | 156,158 | 617 | 6,486 |
| Ohio | 3,023,259 | 1,024,393 | 597,245 | 111,452 | 127 |
| Oklahoma | 1,310,403 | 94,044 | 40,084 | 137,612 | 74,825 |
| Oregon | 416,851 | 135,238 | 103,001 | 1,492 | 5,090 |
| Pennsylvania | 4,222,727 | 1,806,267 | 1,438,719 | 193,919 | 1,503 |
| Rhode Island | 159,821 | 194,646 | 178,025 | 9,529 | 284 |
| South Carolina | 661,970 | 11,137 | 6,054 | 835,843 | 331 |
| South Dakota | 215,652 | 217,491 | 100,628 | 817 | 19,137 |
| Tennessee | 1,654,606 | 38,367 | 18,459 | 473,088 | 216 |
| Texas | 2,602,950 | 361,914 | 239,984 | 690,049 | 702 |
| Utah | 171,663 | 131,527 | 63,398 | 1,144 | 3,123 |
| Vermont | 229,382 | 75,055 | 49,861 | 1,621 | 26 |
| Virginia | 1,325,238 | 37,943 | 26,628 | 671,096 | 539 |
| Washington | 585,386 | 282,528 | 241,197 | 6,058 | 10,997 |
| West Virginia | 1,042,107 | 57,638 | 57,072 | 64,173 | 36 |
| Wisconsin | 763,225 | 1,044,761 | 512,569 | 2,900 | 10,142 |
| Wyoming | 80,696 | 32,504 | 27,118 | 2,235 | 1,486 |
| Totals | 49,488,575 | 18,897,837 | 13,343,583 | 9,827,763 | 265,683 |

Note.—The total Chinese population was 71,531, the total Japanese, 72,157, and the total of "all others" was 3,175.

# POPULATION BY SEX, BY STATES.

| Division and State. | Total population, 1910 | Males, 1910 | Females, 1910 | Males to 100 Females. 1910 | Males to 100 Females. 1900 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States[1] | 91,972,266 | 47,332,277 | 44,639,989 | 106.0 | 104.4 |
| Geographic Divisions: | | | | | |
| New England | 6,552,681 | 3,265,114 | 3,287,567 | 99.3 | 97.7 |
| Middle Atlantic | 19,315,892 | 9,813,266 | 9,502,626 | 103.3 | 100.9 |
| East North Central | 18,250,621 | 9,382,839 | 8,867,782 | 106.0 | 104.7 |
| West North Central | 11,637,921 | 6,092,855 | 5,545,066 | 109.9 | 109.7 |
| South Atlantic | 12,194,895 | 6,134,605 | 6,060,290 | 101.2 | 100.0 |
| East South Central | 8,409,901 | 4,245,169 | 4,164,732 | 101.9 | 101.9 |
| West South Central | 8,784,534 | 4,544,505 | 4,240,029 | 107.2 | 106.7 |
| Mountain | 2,633,517 | 1,478,018 | 1,155,499 | 127.9 | 128.0 |
| Pacific | 4,192,304 | 2,365,906 | 1,826,398 | 129.5 | 128.2 |

[1] The Republic of Uruguay had in 1910 793 public schools, with an enrolment of 74,717 pupils.

| Division and State. | Total population. 1910. | Males, 1910. | Females, 1910. | Males to 100 Females. 1910 | 1900 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New England:** | | | | | |
| Maine | 742,871 | 377,052 | 365,819 | 103.2 | 102. |
| New Hampshire | 430,572 | 216,290 | 214,282 | 100.9 | 99. |
| Vermont | 355,956 | 182,568 | 173,388 | 105.3 | 103. |
| Massachusetts | 3,366,416 | 1,655,248 | 1,711,168 | 96.7 | 95. |
| Rhode Island | 542,610 | 270,314 | 272,296 | 99.3 | 96. |
| Connecticut | 1,114,756 | 563,642 | 551,114 | 102.3 | 100. |
| **Middle Atlantic:** | | | | | |
| New York | 9,113,614 | 4,584,597 | 4,529,017 | 101.2 | 98. |
| New Jersey | 2,537,167 | 1,286,463 | 1,250,704 | 102.9 | 100. |
| Pennsylvania | 7,665,111 | 3,942,206 | 3,722,905 | 105.9 | 103. |
| **East North Central:** | | | | | |
| Ohio | 4,767,121 | 2,434,758 | 2,332,363 | 104.4 | 102. |
| Indiana | 2,700,876 | 1,383,295 | 1,317,581 | 105.0 | 104. |
| Illinois | 5,638,591 | 2,911,674 | 2,726,917 | 106.8 | 105. |
| Michigan | 2,810,173 | 1,454,534 | 1,355,639 | 107.3 | 106. |
| Wisconsin | 2,333,860 | 1,208,578 | 1,125,282 | 107.4 | 106. |
| **West North Central** | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 2,075,708 | 1,108,511 | 967,197 | 114.6 | 113. |
| Iowa | 2,224,771 | 1,148,171 | 1,076,600 | 106.6 | 107. |
| Missouri | 3,293,335 | 1,687,813 | 1,605,522 | 105.1 | 105. |
| North Dakota | 577,056 | 317,554 | 259,502 | 122.4 | 125. |
| South Dakota | 583,888 | 317,112 | 266,776 | 118.9 | 116. |
| Nebraska | 1,192,214 | 627,782 | 564,432 | 111.2 | 112. |
| Kansas | 1,690,949 | 885,912 | 805,037 | 110.0 | 109. |
| **South Atlantic:** | | | | | |
| Delaware | 202,322 | 103,435 | 98,887 | 104.6 | 104. |
| Maryland | 1,295,346 | 644,225 | 651,121 | 98.9 | 98. |
| District of Columbia | 331,069 | 158,050 | 173,019 | 91.3 | 90. |
| Virginia | 2,061,612 | 1,035,348 | 1,026,264 | 100.9 | 99. |
| West Virginia | 1,221,119 | 644,044 | 577,075 | 111.6 | 108. |
| North Carolina | 2,206,287 | 1,098,476 | 1,107,811 | 99.2 | 98. |
| South Carolina | 1,515,400 | 751,842 | 763,558 | 98.5 | 98. |
| Georgia | 2,609,121 | 1,305,019 | 1,304,102 | 100.1 | 99. |
| Florida | 752,619 | 394,166 | 358,453 | 110.0 | 108. |
| **East South Central:** | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 2,289,905 | 1,161,709 | 1,128,196 | 103.0 | 103. |
| Tennessee | 2,184,789 | 1,103,491 | 1,081,289 | 102.1 | 102. |
| Alabama | 2,138,093 | 1,074,209 | 1,063,884 | 101.0 | 100. |
| Mississippi | 1,797,114 | 905,760 | 891,354 | 101.6 | 101. |
| **West South Central:** | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 1,574,449 | 810,026 | 764,423 | 106.0 | 106. |
| Louisiana | 1,656,388 | 835,275 | 821,113 | 101.7 | 101. |
| Oklahoma | 1,657,155 | 881,578 | 775,577 | 113.7 | 115. |
| Texas | 3,896,542 | 2,017,626 | 1,878,916 | 107.4 | 107. |
| **Mountain:** | | | | | |
| Montana | 376,053 | 226,872 | 149,181 | 152.1 | 160. |
| Idaho | 325,594 | 185,546 | 140,048 | 132.5 | 136. |
| Wyoming | 145,965 | 91,670 | 54,295 | 168.8 | 169. |
| Colorado | 799,024 | 430,697 | 368,327 | 116.9 | 120. |
| New Mexico | 327,301 | 175,245 | 152,056 | 115.3 | 114. |
| Arizona | 204,354 | 118,574 | 85,780 | 138.2 | 140. |
| Utah | 373,351 | 196,863 | 176,488 | 111.5 | 104. |
| Nevada | 81,875 | 52,551 | 29,342 | 179.2 | 153. |
| **Pacific:** | | | | | |
| Washington | 1,141,990 | 658,663 | 483,327 | 136.3 | 142. |
| Oregon | 672,765 | 384,265 | 288,500 | 133.2 | 129. |
| California | 2,377,549 | 1,322,978 | 1,054,571 | 125.5 | 123. |

[1] Exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and other non-contiguous possessions.

## POPULATION BY SEX, WHITE AND NEGRO.

| Division and State. | White. Male. | White. Female. | Negro. Male. | Negro. Female. | Males to 100 Females. White | Negro |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 42,178,245 | 39,553,712 | 4,885,881 | 4,941,882 | 106.6 | 98. |
| **Geographic Divisions:** | | | | | | |
| New England | 3,227,606 | 3,252,908 | 32,783 | 33,523 | 99.2 | 97. |
| Middle Atlantic | 9,596,348 | 9,284,104 | 203,466 | 214,404 | 103.4 | 94. |
| East North Central | 9,223,161 | 8,704,461 | 156,431 | 144,405 | 106.0 | 108. |
| West North Central | 5,943,884 | 5,407,737 | 125,864 | 116,798 | 109.0 | 107. |
| South Atlantic | 4,098,578 | 3,793,025 | 2,029,808 | 2,082,680 | 108.2 | 97. |
| East South Central | 2,927,602 | 2,826,724 | 1,315,792 | 1,336,721 | 103.6 | 99. |
| West South Central | 3,510,087 | 3,211,404 | 994,025 | 990,401 | 109.3 | 100. |
| Mountain | 1,412,148 | 1,108,307 | 11,766 | 9,701 | 127.4 | 121. |
| Pacific | 2,238,881 | 1,785,042 | 15,946 | 13,249 | 125.4 | 120. |

The country in Europe with the smallest forest area is Portugal, where the proport of forest lands is only 5 per cent.

## POPULATION BY SEX, WHITE AND NEGRO (Continued).

| Division and State. | White. | | Negro. | | Males to 100 Females. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | White | Negro |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 87,387 | 83,715 | 16,011 | 15,170 | 104.4 | 105.5 |
| Maryland | 529,072 | 533,567 | 114,749 | 117,501 | 99.2 | 97.7 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 115,001 | 121,127 | 42,615 | 51,831 | 94.9 | 82.2 |
| Virginia | 704,363 | 685,446 | 330,542 | 340,554 | 102.8 | 97.1 |
| West Virginia | 607,326 | 549,491 | 36,607 | 27,566 | 110.5 | 132.8 |
| North Carolina | 754,852 | 745,659 | 339,581 | 358,262 | 101.2 | 94.8 |
| South Carolina | 343,544 | 335,617 | 408,078 | 427,765 | 102.4 | 95.4 |
| Georgia | 724,488 | 707,314 | 580,263 | 596,724 | 102.4 | 97.2 |
| Florida | 282,545 | 211,089 | 161,362 | 147,307 | 110.2 | 109.5 |
| East South Central: | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 1,030,033 | 997,918 | 131,492 | 130,164 | 103.2 | 101.0 |
| Tennessee | 869,022 | 841,810 | 238,710 | 239,378 | 103.3 | 97.6 |
| Alabama | 625,891 | 602,941 | 447,794 | 460,488 | 103.8 | 97.2 |
| Mississippi | 402,056 | 384,055 | 502,796 | 506,691 | 104.7 | 99.2 |
| West South Central: | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 586,420 | 544,606 | 223,323 | 219,568 | 107.7 | 101.7 |
| Louisiana | 480,460 | 460,626 | 358,824 | 360,050 | 104.3 | 98.3 |
| Oklahoma | 771,770 | 672,761 | 71,937 | 65,675 | 114.7 | 109.5 |
| Texas | 1,671,437 | 1,533,411 | 344,941 | 345,108 | 109.0 | 100.0 |

## POPULATION BY SEX OF LEADING CITIES.

| City. | Total population, 1910 | Males. 1910 | Females, 1910 | Males to 100 Females. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1910 | 1900 |
| Albany, N. Y. | 100,253 | 48,270 | 51,983 | 92.9 | 91.7 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 154,839 | 74,501 | 80,338 | 92.7 | 85.3 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 558,485 | 268,195 | 290,290 | 92.4 | 91.6 |
| Birmingham, Ala. | 132,685 | 67,268 | 65,417 | 102.8 | 104.5 |
| Boston, Mass. | 670,585 | 329,703 | 340,882 | 96.7 | 96.1 |
| Bridgeport, Conn. | 102,054 | 52,549 | 49,505 | 106.1 | 99.3 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 423,715 | 212,502 | 211,213 | 100.6 | 98.6 |
| Cambridge, Mass. | 104,839 | 50,161 | 54,678 | 91.7 | 93.8 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2,185,283 | 1,125,764 | 1,059,519 | 106.3 | 103.4 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 363,591 | 177,511 | 186,080 | 95.4 | 93.1 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 560,663 | 289,262 | 271,401 | 106.6 | 101.8 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 181,511 | 91,452 | 90,059 | 101.5 | 101.7 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 116,577 | 58,848 | 57,729 | 101.9 | 97.6 |
| Denver, Col. | 213,381 | 107,395 | 105,986 | 101.3 | 99.0 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 465,766 | 240,354 | 225,412 | 106.6 | 95.1 |
| Fall River, Mass. | 119,295 | 57,627 | 61,668 | 93.4 | 92.0 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich. | 112,571 | 55,539 | 57,032 | 97.4 | 94.2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 233,650 | 116,069 | 117,581 | 98.7 | 97.5 |
| Jersey City, N. J. | 267,779 | 137,457 | 130,322 | 105.5 | 101.6 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 248,381 | 126,414 | 121,967 | 103.6 | 102.1 |
| Los Angeles, Cal. | 319,198 | 162,669 | 156,529 | 103.9 | 97.2 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 223,928 | 108,548 | 115,380 | 94.1 | 94.6 |
| Lowell, Mass. | 106,294 | 51,525 | 54,769 | 94.1 | 89.9 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 131,105 | 66,270 | 64,835 | 102.2 | 104.5 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 373,857 | 189,488 | 184,369 | 102.8 | 97.1 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 301,408 | 157,345 | 144,063 | 109.2 | 103.5 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 110,364 | 52,155 | 58,209 | 89.6 | 90.2 |
| New Haven, Conn. | 133,605 | 66,695 | 66,910 | 99.7 | 99.4 |
| New Orleans, La. | 339,075 | 163,239 | 175,836 | 92.8 | 90.1 |
| New York, N. Y. | 4,766,883 | 2,382,482 | 2,384,401 | 99.9 | 98.5 |
| Manhattan Borough | 2,331,542 | 1,166,659 | 1,164,883 | 100.2 | 98.5 |
| Bronx Borough | 430,980 | 217,120 | 213,860 | 101.5 | 103.0 |
| Brooklyn Borough | 1,634,351 | 809,791 | 824,560 | 98.2 | 96.8 |
| Queens Borough | 284,041 | 144,205 | 139,836 | 103.1 | 102.8 |
| Richmond Borough | 85,969 | 44,707 | 41,262 | 108.3 | 103.5 |
| Newark, N. J. | 347,469 | 173,389 | 174,080 | 99.6 | 96.8 |
| Oakland, Cal. | 150,174 | 78,222 | 71,952 | 108.7 | 96.7 |
| Omaha, Neb. | 124,096 | 64,802 | 59,294 | 109.3 | 111.6 |
| Paterson, N. J. | 125,600 | 62,439 | 63,161 | 98.9 | 97.4 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 1,549,008 | 760,463 | 788,545 | 96.4 | 96.2 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 533,905 | 273,589 | 260,316 | 105.1 | 106.0 |
| Portland, Ore. | 207,214 | 118,868 | 88,346 | 134.5 | 142.4 |
| Providence, R. I. | 224,326 | 110,288 | 114,038 | 96.7 | 94.0 |
| Richmond, Va. | 127,628 | 60,905 | 66,723 | 91.3 | 88.5 |
| Rochester, N. Y. | 218,149 | 108,352 | 109,797 | 98.7 | 91.1 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 687,029 | 346,068 | 340,961 | 101.5 | 100.4 |

ie largest city in Asia is Tokio, which on December 31, 1908, had 2,186,079 inhabitants.

| City. | Total population. 1910 | Males. 1910 | Females. 1910 | Males to 100 Females. 1910 | Males to 100 Females. 1900 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Paul, Minn. | 214,744 | 111,809 | 102,935 | 108.6 | 107.3 |
| San Francisco, Cal. | 416,912 | 236,901 | 180,011 | 131.6 | 117.1 |
| Scranton, Pa. | 129,867 | 65,591 | 64,276 | 102.0 | 100.8 |
| Seattle, Wash. | 237,194 | 136,773 | 100,421 | 136.2 | 176.7 |
| Spokane, Wash. | 104,402 | 57,513 | 46,889 | 122.7 | 135.0 |
| Syracuse, N Y. | 137,249 | 68,806 | 68,443 | 100.5 | 94.1 |
| Toledo, Ohio | 168,497 | 84,691 | 83,806 | 101.1 | 99.1 |
| Washington, D. C. | 331,069 | 158,050 | 173,019 | 91.3 | 90.0 |
| Worcester, Mass. | 145,986 | 73,424 | 72,562 | 101.2 | 99.6 |

## FOREIGN-BORN MALES OF VOTING AGE.

| Division. | Foreign-born white males 21 years of age and over. Total | Per cent in each division | Naturalized | Per cent naturalized |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States[1] | 6,646,817 | 100.0 | 3,034,117 | 45.6 |
| The North | 5,511,869 | 82.9 | 2,526,749 | 45.8 |
| New England | 796,847 | 12.0 | 323,994 | 40.7 |
| Middle Atlantic | 2,272,271 | 34.2 | 879,348 | 38.7 |
| East North Central | 1,573,343 | 23.7 | 812,489 | 51.6 |
| West North Central | 869,408 | 13.1 | 510,918 | 58.8 |
| The South | 368,913 | 5.6 | 157,854 | 42.8 |
| South Atlantic | 150,665 | 2.3 | 61,134 | 40.6 |
| East South Central | 46,308 | 0.7 | 25,555 | 55.0 |
| West South Central | 171,940 | 2.6 | 70,765 | 41.2 |
| The West | 766,035 | 11.5 | 349,514 | 45.6 |
| Mountain | 257,537 | 3.9 | 113,670 | 44.1 |
| Pacific | 508,498 | 7.7 | 235,844 | 46.4 |

[1] Exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and all other outlying territory.

## FOREIGN-BORN MALES OF VOTING AGE BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

| Place of birth. | For.-born white males 21 yrs. age and over. Total. | Naturalized. Number. | Naturalized. Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| All foreign countries | 6,646,817 | 3,034,117 | 45.6 |
| Europe | 5,943,974 | 2,733,291 | 46.0 |
| N'west Europe | 3,310,930 | 2,151,421 | 65.0 |
| Un'd K'dom | 1,211,193 | 770,092 | 63.6 |
| England | 437,153 | 259,569 | 59.4 |
| Ireland | 597,868 | 405,590 | 67.8 |
| Scotland | 133,118 | 75,161 | 56.5 |
| Wales | 43,054 | 29,772 | 69.2 |
| Scandinavia | 664,443 | 403,776 | 60.8 |
| Norway | 213,022 | 121,651 | 57.1 |
| Sweden | 349,023 | 219,057 | 62.8 |
| Denmark | 102,398 | 63,068 | 61.6 |
| Holland | 59,753 | 33,922 | 56.8 |
| Belgium | 25,740 | 10,611 | 41.2 |
| Luxemburg | 1,880 | 1,258 | 66.9 |
| Germany | 1,278,679 | 889,002 | 69.5 |
| Switzerland | 69,242 | 42,760 | 61.8 |
| S'west Europe | 815,253 | 165,595 | 20.3 |
| Portugal | 28,693 | 7,141 | 24.9 |
| Spain | 14,170 | 2,318 | 16.4 |
| France | 59,563 | 29,613 | 49.7 |
| Italy | 712,827 | 126,528 | 17.7 |
| Europe---Cont'd | | | |
| N'east Europe | 807,866 | 213,933 | 26.5 |
| Russia | 737,150 | 192,264 | 26.1 |
| Finland | 70,716 | 21,669 | 30.6 |
| S'east Europe | 1,008,339 | 201,778 | 20.0 |
| Austria | 609,365 | 149,914 | 24.6 |
| Hungary | 255,847 | 36,609 | 14.3 |
| Rumania | 27,836 | 8,014 | 28.8 |
| Bulgaria | 9,673 | 403 | 4.2 |
| Servia | 3,331 | 298 | 8.9 |
| Montenegro | 4,520 | 120 | 2.7 |
| Turkey | 22,790 | 1,474 | 6.5 |
| Greece | 74,977 | 4,946 | 6.6 |
| Europe (not specified) | 1,586 | 564 | 35.6 |
| America (outside U. S.) | 648,373 | 286,809 | 44.2 |
| Canada | 531,061 | 270,804 | 51.0 |
| French | 171,958 | 76,772 | 44.6 |
| Other | 359,103 | 194,032 | 54.0 |
| Mexico | 102,022 | 10,932 | 10.7 |
| Cuba and W. Indies[1] | 9,674 | 2,963 | 30.6 |
| Other America | 5,616 | 2,110 | 37.6 |
| All other countries | 54,470 | 14,017 | 25.7 |

[1] Except Porto Rico.

The inhabitants of Cuba retaining Spanish citizenship numbered in 1907 228,; 11.1 per cent of the island's population.

# POPULATION OF MILITIA AGE AND VOTING AGE.

| State. | Militia age: Males 18 to 44 years, inclusive. | | | Voting age: Males 21 years and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Native white. | Foreign-born white. | Colored. | Native white. | Foreign-born white. | Colored. |
| Alabama | 228,673 | 6,182 | 166,290 | 288,422 | 10,521 | 214,168 |
| Arizona | 31,788 | 20,679 | 6,495 | 39,415 | 25,682 | 8,954 |
| Arkansas | 218,371 | 4,687 | 88,734 | 274,583 | 9,718 | 111,523 |
| California | 420,982 | 189,864 | 54,676 | 548,842 | 297,365 | 74,190 |
| Colorado | 151,571 | 46,740 | 5,671 | 194,089 | 70,514 | 7,045 |
| Connecticut | 140,134 | 113,937 | 3,925 | 189,224 | 153,168 | 5,300 |
| Delaware | 31,471 | 6,229 | 6,934 | 44,028 | 8,776 | 9,083 |
| District of Columbia | 48,691 | 6,927 | 22,731 | 64,027 | 11,738 | 27,996 |
| Florida | 83,286 | 12,300 | 76,102 | 106,866 | 17,445 | 89,884 |
| Georgia | 273,559 | 5,432 | 218,104 | 345,056 | 8,513 | 267,047 |
| Idaho | 66,812 | 17,237 | 2,335 | 81,625 | 25,844 | 3,394 |
| Illinois | 894,868 | 402,334 | 33,354 | 1,096,518 | 604,524 | 42,140 |
| Indiana | 513,106 | 51,657 | 15,794 | 712,504 | 88,927 | 21,003 |
| Iowa | 402,381 | 69,160 | 4,288 | 511,034 | 146,880 | 5,758 |
| Kansas | 319,059 | 37,583 | 13,585 | 415,977 | 74,248 | 18,304 |
| Kentucky | 390,822 | 8,284 | 58,387 | 507,221 | 20,440 | 75,793 |
| Louisiana | 178,307 | 15,159 | 144,877 | 213,482 | 26,519 | 174,918 |
| Maine | 117,376 | 33,338 | 611 | 186,391 | 48,464 | 872 |
| Maryland | 192,910 | 28,824 | 49,639 | 255,588 | 47,973 | 64,347 |
| Massachusetts | 416,445 | 331,809 | 12,070 | 552,830 | 453,601 | 15,238 |
| Michigan | 434,678 | 175,939 | 6,112 | 560,045 | 302,177 | 8,654 |
| Minnesota | 314,770 | 171,816 | 4,527 | 338,621 | 298,282 | 5,766 |
| Mississippi | 150,014 | 2,870 | 192,861 | 187,506 | 5,235 | 234,212 |
| Missouri | 615,679 | 63,626 | 41,861 | 798,076 | 121,404 | 53,582 |
| Montana | 74,243 | 44,568 | 4,421 | 89,420 | 59,313 | 6,284 |
| Nebraska | 214,283 | 49,349 | 3,865 | 254,570 | 94,345 | 4,711 |
| Nevada | 17,845 | 9,291 | 2,247 | 23,865 | 12,767 | 3,394 |
| New Hampshire | 58,878 | 31,291 | 188 | 94,437 | 41,956 | 275 |
| New Jersey | 345,257 | 228,193 | 24,063 | 435,195 | 309,648 | 29,859 |
| New Mexico | 59,478 | 9,109 | 4,510 | 76,231 | 12,502 | 5,904 |
| New York | 1,213,383 | 897,977 | 45,001 | 1,562,358 | 1,221,013 | 53,402 |
| North Carolina | 273,145 | 2,106 | 116,941 | 354,315 | 3,296 | 148,523 |
| North Dakota | 89,009 | 55,217 | 1,402 | 92,220 | 79,721 | 1,949 |
| Ohio | 844,646 | 202,580 | 29,702 | 1,135,999 | 308,478 | 39,788 |
| Oklahoma | 301,465 | 13,455 | 43,013 | 371,826 | 23,551 | 51,889 |
| Oregon | 141,300 | 42,372 | 6,881 | 181,434 | 63,909 | 11,845 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,159,586 | 574,707 | 54,326 | 1,500,987 | 741,610 | 66,429 |
| Rhode Island | 66,897 | 55,743 | 2,573 | 84,513 | 75,899 | 3,422 |
| South Carolina | 130,705 | 1,976 | 144,107 | 162,414 | 3,355 | 169,277 |
| South Dakota | 105,509 | 31,326 | 3,800 | 118,194 | 54,528 | 5,467 |
| Tennessee | 324,287 | 5,026 | 93,775 | 423,319 | 10,112 | 119,237 |
| Texas | 598,205 | 68,308 | 138,467 | 723,810 | 112,152 | 167,395 |
| Utah | 62,113 | 19,277 | 3,059 | 67,784 | 32,652 | 3,679 |
| Vermont | 57,314 | 15,467 | 904 | 88,754 | 23,759 | 993 |
| Virginia | 263,362 | 9,460 | 125,906 | 348,777 | 14,882 | 159,873 |
| Washington | 222,555 | 102,786 | 15,531 | 275,455 | 147,224 | 18,615 |
| West Virginia | 223,251 | 30,582 | 21,215 | 280,811 | 34,687 | 22,851 |
| Wisconsin | 361,240 | 133,926 | 2,756 | 410,604 | 269,237 | 3,902 |
| Wyoming | 36,493 | 14,963 | 3,198 | 41,435 | 18,263 | 3,503 |
| Totals | 13,880,202 | 4,471,668 | 2,121,814 | 17,710,697 | 6,646,817 | 2,641,637 |

# CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.

**The term "Civil Service Act" refers to an act of Congress "to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, which gave the power to the President to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three persons, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same party, as a commission, with authority to prescribe regulations in pursuance of and for the executioa of the provisions of the rules and of the Civil Service act. The act requires that the rules shall provide among other things for open competitive examinations for testing fitness of applicants for the public service, the filling of classified positions by selections from among those passing with highest grades, an apportionment of appointments in the departments at Washington among the states and territories, a period of probation before absolute appointment, and the prohibition of the use of official authority to coerce the political action of any person or body. The act also provides for investigations touching the enforcement of the rules promulgated, and forbids, under penalty of**

**The second largest city in the West Indies is Port-au-Prince, Hayti, whose population in 1909 was 60,000.**

fine or imprisonment, or both, the solicitation by any person in the service of the United States of contributions to be used for political purposes from persons in such service, or the collection of such contributions by any person in a government building.

The executive civil service on June 30, 1912, embraced approximately 395,460 positions, with a payroll of over $200,000,000. Of these, 236,061 held positions subject to competitive examination under the civil service rules, an increase of 4,648 during the year, and about 6,500 were unclassified laborers subject to tests of physical fitness under the labor regulations. Of the 159,399 persons whose positions are not subject to competitive examination under the civil service rules, 10,397 are Presidential appointees, 8,228 being postmasters of the first, second and third classes; 36,332 were fourth class postmasters, all of these being subsequently covered into the classified service by the executive order of October 15, 1912; 12,850 were reported in 1907 as clerks at postoffices having no free delivery service; 28,191 are minor employes, chiefly laborers, on the Isthmian Canal work; 729 are employes of the Department of Commerce and Labor, most of them in the Census Bureau, all appointed through examination or some other method prescribed by the Thirteenth Census act; 18,988 unclassified employes in the field service, and 2,056 in Washington are in the main mere unskilled laborers, and approximately 25,000 are mechanics and laborers at navy yards, subject to appointment under navy yard regulations. The remaining 25,056 are excepted from examination under Schedule A, or are subject to non-competitive examination under Schedule B of the civil service rules. Of these, 935 are employed in Washington and the others in branches of the field service. Few important positions are included among those excepted from examination.

**Extent of the Service.**

A most important extension of the civil service rules was effected on December 1, 1908, when President Roosevelt included under them all the fourth class postmasters in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. These numbered 15,488. On October 15, 1912, President Taft signed an order transferring all the remaining fourth class postmasters to the classified service. Postoffices of the fourth class will be divided hereafter into two classes, A and B. Postmasters will be appointed to all offices in Class A as the result of competitive examinations, in accordance with the usual regulations governing the civil service. Postmasters in Class B will, however, be appointed by a merit system to be devised and carried into effect by the postoffice inspectors, it being impracticable to require those whose compensation is so small to subject themselves to competitive examinations. In practice it is usual to secure for such offices persons engaged in some other business and so situated as to permit of their conducting the postoffices as well. The order of October 15, 1912, affected about 35,000 postoffices.

**Fourth Class Postmasters.**

On May 7, 1913, President Wilson modified the orders of November 30, 1908, and October 15, 1912, to the following extent:

The executive orders of November 30, 1908, and October 15, 1912, bringing the positions of postmaster of the fourth class into the competitive classified service are hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

"No person occupying the position of the fourth class shall be given a competitive classified status under the provisions of said orders unless he has been appointed as a result of open competitive examination, or under the regulations of November 25, 1912, or of January 20, 1909, or until he is so appointed.

"At any postoffice of the fourth class where the present postmaster was appointed otherwise than as above set forth, appointment shall be made in accordance with the regulations approved November 25, 1912, as amended this date; and for this purpose the Civil Service Commission shall hold an open competitive examination for each such office having an annual compensation of as much as $180, such examinations for all such postoffices to be held by states as requested by the Postmaster General; provided, that in the event that for any such examination less than three persons apply, the Civil Service Commission may, in its discretion, authorize selection in accordance with the provisions of the regulations as amended this date governing selections for appointment to offices having annual compensation of less than $180; and in like manner the regulations of November 25, 1912, as amended this date, shall be applied to each office where the annual compensation is less than $180 and where the present incumbent was appointed otherwise than as above set forth."

On April 1, 1910, President Taft issued an order putting assistant postmasters at first and second class postoffices in the classified service. About 21,000 postoffices were affected by the order. On September 30, 1910, President Taft issued an executive order, effective on December 1, 1910, putting all assistant postmasters and clerk appointees of postmasters under civil service rules. About 4,000 appointees were affected.

On October 22, 1913, President Wilson approved an urgent deficiency appropriation act containing a provision withdrawing deputy collectors of internal revenue and deputy United States marshals from the classified service. About 1,200 officers were affected.

Between July 1, 1911, and June 30, 1912, 24 places were added to the classified

**The most populous of the Latin-American republics is Brazil, which had 21,000 inhabitants in 1908.**

service and 94 were withdrawn from it. Between July 1, 1912, and October 16, 1912, 36,420 were added and 9 withdrawn.

**Admissions and Removals.**

Examinations are held in every state and territory at least twice a year. They relate as nearly as possible to the duties to be performed, and, wherever practicable, include practical tests. No one is certified for appointment whose standing in any examination is less than 70 per cent, except soldiers and sailors having preference under Section 1754 of the Revised Statutes, who need obtain but 65 per cent. A certificate is given to each person examined, stating whether he or she passed or failed to pass. Upon requisition of an appointing officer the commission certifies the names of three eligibles for the position desired to be filled, and from the eligibles thus certified selections are made. Provision is also made in the rules for the filling of positions by promotion, reduction, reinstatement or transfer. During the fiscal year 1911-'12 113,670 persons were examined, of whom 65,385 passed and 24,156 were appointed.

Persons discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty who receive a rating of at least 65 are certified first for appointment. They are also released from the maximum age limitation. All others are required to obtain a rating of 70 or more to become eligible. The rule barring reinstatement after a separation of one year does any apply to any person honorably discharged after service in the Civil War or the war with Spain, or his widow, or an army nurse of either war.

**Limitations on Removal.**

The revision of the rules promulgated by President Roosevelt on March 20, 1908, contains this limitation on the power of removal: "No person shall be removed from a competitive position, except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of the public service, and for reasons given in writing, and the person whose removal is sought shall have notice and be furnished a copy thereof, and be allowed a reasonable time for personally answering the same in writing; but no examination of witnesses nor any trial or hearing shall be required except in the discretion of the officer making the removal. Copy of such reasons, notice and answer, and of the order of removal shall be made a part of the records of the proper department or office, as shall also the reasons for any change in rank or compensation, and the commission shall upon request be furnished with copies or the originals thereof."

On October 17, 1905, President Roosevelt issued an order modifying the conditions of removal as follows: "When the President or head of an executive department is satisfied that an officer or employe in the classified service is inefficient or incapable, and that the public service will be materially improved by his removal, such removal will be made without hearing; but the cause of removal shall be stated in writing and filed. When misconduct is committed in the view and presence of the President or head of executive department, removal may be made summarily and without notice."

The rules also forbid any person in the executive Civil Service "to use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the result thereof." They provide that no discrimination shall be exercised, threatened or promised by any persons in the executive Civil Service against or in favor of an applicant, eligible or employe in the classified service because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations.

By two executive orders, one of July 3, 1902, and the other of March 26, 1903, President Roosevelt directed that appointment of all unclassified laborers in departments in Washington be made in accordance with registration tests for fitness, and extended those tests to laborers and workmen in the government employment in such other large cities as might be agreed on by heads of departments and the Civil Service Commission.

In addition to the home service, the commission holds examinations for positions in the Isthmus of Panama Canal Zone, in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii. Besides examinations for positions in the classified service, the commission also holds examinations for entrance to the Naval Academy, the municipal government of the District of Columbia, including the office of the Recorder of Deeds, and for laborers in the departments at Washington and in the large cities of the country. Appointments of unclassified laborers in the departments at Washington and in the large cities under executive order are required to be made in accordance with regulations restricting appointment to applicants who are rated highest in physical condition. The system, however, is outside the Civil Service act and rules.

**The District System.**

Only about one-eighth of the positions embraced within the competitive service are located at Washington. In administering the rules in the services outside of Washington the commission is aided by local boards of examiners, 2,290 in number, having in all 6,056 members. These examiners are selected from among persons already serving in federal offices in the cities in which the respective boards are located, and receive no additional compensation for their work on such boards. The rules require that in the performance of their duties as examiners they shall be under the direct and sole control of the commission, and that such duties shall in each case be considered a part of the duties of the office in which the examiner is serving, time being allowed for their performance during office hours. The rules further require that no board shall be composed solely of adherents of one political party when other persons are available and competent to serve.

In addition to these local boards, the commission has representatives of its own in the field, giving their entire time to its work, and paid, with two exceptions, as part of its own clerical force. This force consists of twelve district secretaries, each

Argentina's foreign trade in 1912 totalled $840,000,000, which was $120 for each person in the country.

with supervision over the local boards in the territory under his charge, and twenty-seven clerks serving in the offices of these secretaries. The establishment of these districts has resulted from the growth of the classified service outside the city of Washington, which now embraces 208,000 positions.

**Restrictions on Political Activity.**

The following statement shows various forms of political activity which have been held to be forbidden on the part of competitive classified employes and unclassified laborers: Service on political committees; service as delegates to county, state or district conventions of a political party, although it was understood that the employes were not "to take or use any political activity in going to these conventions or otherwise violate the Civil Service rules"; service as officer of a political club, as chairman of a political meeting; continued political activity and leadership; activity at the polls on election day; the publication or editing of a newspaper in the interests of a political party; the publication of political articles bearing on qualifications of different candidates; the distribution of political literature; holding office in a club which takes active part in political campaigns and management; making speeches before political meetings or political clubs; circulation of petitions having a political object, of petitions proposing amendments to a municipal charter, of petitions favoring candidates for municipal offices, and of local option petitions; service as a commissioner of election in a community where it was notorious that a commissioner of election must be an active politician; accepting nomination for political office with intention of resigning from the competitive service if elected; recommendation by clerks and carriers of a person to be postmaster; activity in local option campaigns; service as inspector of elections, ballot clerk, ballot inspector, judge of election, member of election board: candidacy for or holding of elective office.

**The Merit System in States and Cities.**

Within the last ten years the widespread movement in municipal reform has resulted in a considerable number of new city charters, the majority of which provide the form called commission government. Most of these new charters make the adoption of Civil Service rules with more or less thoroughness the foundation of the new structure, and many of them make special provisions for the introduction of the merit system of appointments.

Since the introduction of the merit system into the federal service in 1883, nine states and over two hundred cities have adopted it. New York passed a civil service law in 1883, Massachusetts in 1884, Wisconsin in 1905, Illinois in 1905, with extensions in 1910; Colorado in 1907, New Jersey in 1907, Ohio, Connecticut and California in 1913.

The present extent of the merit system in states and cities is shown in the following summary:

**California**—State commission, all state departments, special charters with specific provisions applying to the entire service; Long Beach, Los Angeles, San Francisco. Commission plan: Berkeley, Oakland and San Diego.

**Colorado**—State commission, all state departments and employes of the Legislature, special charters with specific provisions applying to parts of the service. Denver and Pueblo, city and county. Commission plan: Colorado Springs and Grand Junction.

**Connecticut**—State commission, all state departments, special charters with provisions in general terms applying to the entire service: New Haven and Derby.

**Illinois**—State commission: Cook County. Upon referendum: Chicago, Evanston, Springfield and Waukegan. Police and fire services upon referendum: Aurora, Elgin, Peoria, Streator and Rockford.

**Iowa**—Commission plan: Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Keokuk and Waterloo.

**Kansas**—Commission plan: Anthony, Coffeyville, Hutchinson, Independence, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Parsons, Topeka and Wichita.

**Maryland**—Baltimore, special law for police department, charter provisions for public schools, ordinance for fire department.

**Massachusetts**—State commission, under state control, mandatory for all cities: Beverly, Boston, Brockton, Cambridge, Chelsea, Chicopee, Everett, Fall River, Fitchburg, Gloucester, Haverhill, Holyoke, Hyde Park, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Marlboro, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Natick, New Bedford, Newburyport, Newton, North Adams, Northampton, Pittsfield, Quincy, Salem, Somerville, Springfield, Taunton, Waltham, Woburn, Worcester.

**Michigan**—Special charter with specific provisions applying to the entire service: Detroit. Grand Rapids, entire city service by charter amendment; Saginaw (police and fire departments).

**Minnesota**—Special charter with provisions in general terms applying to parts of the service: Duluth (police, fire and clerical); St. Paul, commission plan; Minneapolis, special charter provision applying to the entire city.

**Missouri**—Special charter with specific provisions applying to the entire service: Kansas City.

**New Jersey**—State commission: Essex County, Hudson County, Mercer County and Passaic County. Under state control cities subject to control upon referendum: Newark, Jersey City, Trenton, South Orange and East Orange. [There are no local municipal commissions in the state, the citizens being apparently

**The largest city in Belgium is Brussels, which on December 31, 1909, had a population of 649,846.**

satisfied to operate under the state law, which provides for the administration of the civil service locally by the state commission.]

**New York**—State commission. Mandatory local commissions for all cities, subject to supervision and a measure of control by state central commission: Cities: Albany, Amsterdam, Auburn, Beacon, Binghamton, Buffalo, Canandaigua, Cohoes, Cortland, Dunkirk, Elmira, Fulton, Geneva, Glens Falls, Gloversville, Hornell, Hudson, Ithaca, Jamestown, Johnstown, Kingston, Little Falls, Lockport, Middletown, Mount Vernon, Newburgh, New Rochelle, New York, Niagara Falls, North Tonawanda, Ogdensburg, Olean, Oneida, Oneonta, Oswego, Plattsburg, Port Jervis, Poughkeepsie, Rensselaer, Rochester, Rome, Salamanca, Schenectady, Syracuse, Tonawanda, Troy, Utica, Watertown, Watervliet and Yonkers. Counties: Albany, Chautauqua, Erie, Kings, Monroe, Nassau, New York, Niagara, Onondaga, Oneida, Orange, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster and Westchester. Villages: Batavia, Canandaigua, Ossining, Peekskill, Port Chester, Saratoga Springs and White Plains.

**Ohio**—State commission, all state departments, cities, counties and city school districts. Local commissions under general laws, mandatory for all cities: Akron, Alliance, Ashtabula, Bellaire, Bellefontaine, Bowling Green, Bucyrus, Cambridge, Canal Dover, Canton, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Circleville, Cleveland, Columbus, Conneaut, Coshocton, Dayton, Defiance, Delaware, East Liverpool, Elyria, Findlay, Fostoria, Fremont, Galion, Gallipolis, Glenville, Greenville, Hamilton, Ironton, Kenton, Lancaster, Lima, Lorain, Mansfield, Marietta, Marion, Martins Ferry, Massillon, Middletown, Mount Vernon, Nelsonville, Newark, Newburgh, New Philadelphia, Niles, Norwalk, Norwood, Painesville, Piqua, Portsmouth, St. Marys, Salem, Sandusky, Sidney, Springfield, Steubenville, Tiffin, Toledo, Troy, Urbana, Van Wert, Warren, Washington Court House, Wellston, Wellsville, Wooster, Xenia, Youngstown and Zanesville.

**Oklahoma**—Local commissions in Oklahoma City and Bartlesville.

**Oregon**—Special charter with specific provisions applying to the entire service: Portland.

**Porto Rico**—San Juan.

**Philippine Islands**—Manila.

**Pennsylvania**—Local commissions under general laws, mandatory for certain classes of cities: Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton.

**South Carolina**—Commission plan: Columbia.

**Tennessee**—Special charter with specific provisions applying to entire service: Memphis, Nashville.

**Texas**—Commission plan. Port Arthur.

**Virginia**—Special charter with provisions in general terms applying to entire service: Norfolk.

**Washington**—Spokane. Commission plan: Tacoma. Special charters with specific provisions applying to entire service: Seattle and Bellingham.

**West Virginia**—Special charter in general terms applying to parts of service: Bluefield, Huntington, Parkersburg and Wheeling (fire and water works service).

**Wisconsin**—State commission. Local commissions under general laws, mandatory for all cities. Police and fire services in cities over 10,000 inhabitants, of which there are sixteen. Local commissions under general laws, mandatory for cities of the first class: Milwaukee.

## THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The postal service is the greatest business enterprise conducted by the federal government. Its growth is rapid and constant. The Postoffice Department disburses more money than any other department, but its direct demands on the Treasury are small, since it is supposed to be practically self-supporting. In former years there was a tendency to run up the annual deficits, but under the Taft administration a successful effort has been made to return to a pay-as-you-go basis.

**Magnitude of the Postal Business.**

According to the reports of the Postmaster General and the four Assistant Postmaster Generals for the fiscal year 1911-'12 the service had on June 30, 1912, about 330,000 employes. The number of postoffices in operation was 58,729. A delivery service by carrier was provided on 42,199 rural routes and in 1,624 cities and towns. Ordinary postage stamps to the value of $221,563,619 were sold during the year, domestic money orders to the value of $594,901,623 90 were issued, and 43,620,498 articles were registered. The total receipts for the fiscal year 1911-'12 were $246,744,015 88 and the expenditures were $248,525,450 08, leaving a deficit of $1,785,523 10. The surplus of 1910-'11 was $219,118 12, and the deficit for 1909-'10 was $5,848,567. The number of postal routes operated on June 30, 1912, was 12,208; the length of routes, in miles, was 276,146.6751; the number of miles travelled per annum was 493,384,878.76; the annual rate of expenditure was $79,150,763 65; the average rate of cost per mile of length was $286 62; the average rate of cost per mile travelled, in cents, was 16.04; the average number of trips a week was 17.17.

**In the great Boston fire, November 9-111, 1872, nearly eight hundred buildings were destroyed, causing a loss estimated at about $80,000,000.**

**Number of Postoffices, Extent of Post Routes, and Revenue and Expenditures of the Postoffice Department, Including Amounts Paid for Transportation of the Mails, 1879 to 1912.**

| Year ended June 30— | Post-offices. | Extent of post routes. | Revenue of the Department | Expended for transportation of— | | Total expenditure of the Department |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Domestic mail. | Foreign mail | |
| 1879 | 40,855 | 316,711 | 30,041,983 | 18,923,219 | 200,026 | 33,449,89 |
| 1880 | 42,989 | 343,888 | 33,315,479 | 20,957,802 | 199,809 | 36,542,80 |
| 1881 | 44,512 | 344,006 | 36,785,396 | 22,812,429 | 240,067 | 39,592,56 |
| 1882 | 46,231 | 343,618 | 41,876,410 | 22,460,478 | 280,501 | 40,482,02 |
| 1883 | 47,858 | 352,166 | 45,508,693 | 23,374,394 | 316,358 | 43,282,94 |
| 1884 | 50,017 | 359,580 | 48,325,959 | 25,014,478 | 332,221 | 47,224,56 |
| 1885 | 51,252 | 365,251 | 42,560,844 | 27,035,543 | 331,908 | 50,046,23 |
| 1886 | 52,614 | 368,660 | 43,948,423 | 27,614,540 | 391,856 | 51,004,74 |
| 1887 | 55,157 | 372,142 | 48,537,609 | 27,892,646 | 402,528 | 53,006,19 |
| 1888 | 57,376 | 403,977 | 52,695,177 | 29,347,959 | 547,395 | 56,468,31 |
| 1889 | 58,999 | 416,159 | 56,175,611 | 32,361,697 | 541,212 | 62,317,11 |
| 1890 | 62,401 | 427,990 | 60,882,098 | 34,116,243 | 563,631 | 66,259,54 |
| 1891 | 64,329 | 439,027 | 65,981,786 | 37,547,405 | 620,987 | 73,059,51 |
| 1892 | 67,119 | 447,591 | 70,930,476 | 39,082,919 | 774,016 | 76,980,84 |
| 1893 | 68,403 | 452,833 | 75,896,983 | 41,179,555 | 1,097,867 | 81,581,68 |
| 1894 | 69,805 | 454,746 | 75,080,479 | 45,375,359 | 1,229,368 | 84,994,11 |
| 1895 | 70,064 | 456,026 | 76,962,128 | 46,336,326 | 1,173,561 | 87,179,55 |
| 1896 | 70,360 | 463,313 | 82,499,206 | 47,998,067 | 1,530,864 | 90,982,67 |
| 1897 | 71,022 | 470,032 | 82,665,468 | 48,028,094 | 1,390,099 | 94,077,24 |
| 1898 | 73,570 | 480,461 | 89,012,619 | 50,444,291 | 1,760,091 | 96,082,52 |
| 1899 | 75,000 | 496,949 | 95,021,384 | 52,027,901 | 1,769,851 | 101,682,16 |
| 1900 | 76,688 | 500,990 | 102,354,379 | 54,135,930 | 2,100,266 | 107,740,26 |
| 1901 | 76,945 | 511,806 | 111,631,198 | 56,002,576 | 2,148,635 | 115,584,92 |
| 1902 | 75,924 | 507,540 | 121,848,047 | 58,589,968 | 2,410,478 | 124,785,69 |
| 1903 | 74,169 | 506,268 | 134,224,443 | 62,606,015 | 2,580,700 | 138,784,48 |
| 1904 | 71,131 | 496,818 | 143,582,624 | 67,027,776 | 2,697,077 | 152,362,11 |
| 1905 | 68,131 | 486,805 | 152,826,485 | 69,927,689 | 2,828,703 | 167,399,16 |
| 1906 | 65,600 | 476,711 | 167,932,782 | 72,944,352 | 2,895,756 | 178,449,77 |
| 1907 | 62,663 | 463,406 | 183,585,006 | 77,471,917 | 2,968,849 | 190,238,28 |
| 1908 | 61,158 | 450,738 | 191,478,663 | 78,174,968 | 2,962,732 | 206,351,88 |
| 1909 | 60,144 | 448,618 | 203,562,858 | 80,901,899 | 2,804,170 | 221,004,10 |
| 1910 | 59,580 | 447,996 | 224,128,657 | 81,652,509 | 2,843,160 | 229,977,22 |
| 1911 | 59,237 | 435,388 | 237,879,823 | 77,689,935 | 3,204,000 | 237,600,70 |
| 1912 | 58,729 | 436,469 | 246,744,015 | 85,970,061 | 3,185,752 | 248,525,45 |

**Postal Savings Banks.** The act of Congress of June 25, 1910, established postal savings banks in the United States. For the text of the act see pages 116 to 118 of The Tribune Almanac for 1911. Under its provisions the board of trustees of the postal savings bank system, consisting of Postmaster General Hitchcock Secretary MacVeagh of the Treasury Department and Attorney General Wickersham, on October 22, 1910, approved a list of forty-eight post-offices at which the new system of postal savings had its first trial. The experiment proved an immediate success and the savings banks facilities were rapidly extended. On November 1, 1911, 4,747 banks had been established. Since then the system has been extended to include 4,004 fourth class postoffices, as well as 645 branch offices and stations in the larger cities. There are now 12,81 depositories at which accounts may be opened. At the end of the fiscal year ending June, 1912, the number of depositors had increased to about 800,000, and the amount of their deposits to approximately $28,000,000, not including $1,314,340 the sum withdrawn by depositors for the purpose of buying postal savings bonds.

The postal savings funds deposited at each postoffice are required by the law to be redeposited in local banks. State and national banks to the number of 7,357 have qualified as depositories for these funds. The deposits in such banks are secured by bonds aggregating $54,000,000. Of this amount, $37,000,000 represents municipal bonds, the marketability of which has been greatly increased by the establishment of the Postal Savings System.

## RURAL FREE DELIVERY SERVICE.

The following table exhibits the growth of the rural free delivery service from 1897 to 1911:

| Year. | Carriers (number). | Mileage. | Annual cost. | Year. | Carriers (number) | Mileage. | Annual cost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1897 | 82 | 1,843 | $14,840 | 1905 | 32,055 | 721,237 | $20,864,88 |
| 1898 | 148 | 2,960 | 50,241 | 1906 | 35,318 | 820,318 | 25,011,62 |
| 1899 | 391 | 8,929 | 150,012 | 1907 | 37,582 | 883,117 | 26,747,00 |
| 1900 | 1,276 | 28,685 | 420,433 | 1908 | 39,143 | 891,432 | 34,500,00 |
| 1901 | 4,501 | 100,299 | 1,750,321 | 1909 | 40,499 | 979,541 | 35,661,03 |
| 1902 | 8,466 | 186,252 | 4,069,041 | 1910 | 40,997 | 993,068 | 36,923,73 |
| 1903 | 15,119 | 322,618 | 8,051,599 | 1911 | 41,656 | 1,007,772 | 37,130,00 |
| 1904 | 24,566 | 552,725 | 12,645,275 | 1912 | 42,081 | 1,021,492 | 41,844,54 |

**The largest city in Norway is Christiania, which in December, 1910, had a population of 243,301.**

## THE REGISTRY SYSTEM.

The growth of the registry system since 1876 is shown in the following table:

| Years. | Number of post-offices. | Number of registrations. Paid. Domestic. | Foreign. | Free. | Total paid and free. | Fees received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 876 | 36,883 | 3,199,931 | 155,235 | 653,051 | 4,007,817 | $335,416 60 |
| 877 | 37,345 | 3,528,480 | 145,908 | 673,739 | 4,348,127 | 367,438 80 |
| 878 | 39,258 | 3,996,001 | 153,993 | 748,810 | 4,898,804 | 414,999 40 |
| 879 | 40,855 | 4,430,576 | 166,781 | 831,665 | 5,429,022 | 459,735 70 |
| 880 | 42,989 | 5,699,774 | 257,969 | 1,038,770 | 6,996,513 | 595,774 30 |
| 881 | 44,512 | 6,804,510 | 324,312 | 1,210,096 | 8,338,918 | 712,882 30 |
| 882 | 46,231 | 7,999,597 | 415,382 | 1,212,943 | 9,627,922 | 841,497 90 |
| 883 | 47,863 | 8,797,002 | 467,595 | 1,329,219 | 10,594,716 | 926,549 70 |
| 884 | 50,017 | 9,074,203 | 496,390 | 1,675,952 | 11,246,545 | 957,059 50 |
| 885 | 51,252 | 8,777,370 | 511,014 | 1,754,272 | 11,043,256 | 928,898 40 |
| 886 | 53,614 | 9,153,907 | 545,620 | 1,948,700 | 11,648,227 | 969,952 70 |
| 887 | 55,157 | 9,737,139 | 609,629 | 2,177,653 | 12,524,421 | 1,034,676 80 |
| 888 | 57,376 | 10,531,986 | 719,558 | 2,425,625 | 13,677,169 | 1,125,154 40 |
| 889 | 58,999 | 10,773,199 | 737,626 | 2,551,041 | 14,061,866 | 1,151,082 50 |
| 890 | 62,401 | 11,365,652 | 798,517 | 2,782,912 | 14,947,081 | 1,216,416 99 |
| 891 | 64,329 | 11,509,246 | 879,921 | 2,658,535 | 15,047,602 | 1,238,906 70 |
| 892 | 67,119 | 11,612,032 | 931,978 | 2,716,084 | 15,260,094 | 1,254,401 00 |
| 893 | 68,403 | 11,774,360 | 1,028,034 | 2,759,016 | 15,561,410 | 1,150,790 16 |
| 894 | 69,805 | 11,512,186 | 949,252 | 2,589,116 | 15,050,554 | 996,915 04 |
| 895 | 70,064 | 10,828,187 | 916,338 | 2,683,553 | 14,428,081 | 939,562 00 |
| 896 | 70,360 | 11,154,855 | 1,037,506 | 2,913,975 | 15,106,336 | 975,388 88 |
| 897 | 71,022 | 10,669,773 | 1,020,633 | 2,868,677 | 14,559,083 | 935,232 48 |
| 898 | 73,570 | 11,420,990 | 1,056,508 | 3,122,722 | 15,600,220 | 998,199 84 |
| 899 | 75,000 | 12,238,584 | 1,172,500 | 2,674,938 | 16,086,022 | 1,072,886 72 |
| 900 | 76,688 | 13,936,388 | 1,456,548 | 3,029,713 | 18,422,649 | 1,231,434 88 |
| 901 | 76,945 | 15,957,126 | 1,660,152 | 3,197,223 | 20,814,501 | 1,409,382 24 |
| 902 | 75,924 | 17,636,071 | 1,992,072 | 3,203,257 | 22,831,400 | 1,570,251 44 |
| 903 | 74,169 | 19,940,205 | 2,449,148 | 3,561,825 | 25,951,178 | 1,791,148 24 |
| 904 | 71,131 | 21,601,067 | 2,794,070 | 3,818,133 | 28,213,870 | 1,951,658 96 |
| 905 | 68,131 | 23,824,040 | 3,014,115 | 3,862,022 | 30,200,177 | 2,107,052 40 |
| 906 | 65,000 | 26,343,453 | 3,606,458 | 4,215,573 | 34,165,484 | 2,395,992 88 |
| 907 | 62,659 | 29,749,206 | 4,281,373 | 4,225,070 | 38,255,649 | 2,722,446 32 |
| 908 | 61,158 | 31,712,794 | 4,411,116 | 4,027,387 | 40,151,797 | 2,889,912 80 |
| 909 | 60,144 | 32,707,224 | 4,199,023 | 3,632,298 | 40,539,545 | 2,952,547 76 |
| 910 | 59,580 | 33,682,081 | 4,782,199 | 3,585,294 | 42,053,574 | 3,593,946 36 |
| 911 | 59,237 | 33,642,296 | 5,000,894 | 4,123,269 | 42,766,459 | 3,864,319 00 |
| 912 | 58,729 | 33,211,335 | 4,702,399 | 4,321,266 | 42,235,000 | 3,791,373 40 |

## THE DOMESTIC MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

The growth of the money order system since 1865 is shown in the following table:

| Year ended June 30— | Number of money order offices in operation | Number of domestic money orders issued | Amount of domestic money orders issued | Amount of domestic money orders paid and repaid | Amount of fees for domestic orders and miscellaneous receipts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | 419 | 74,277 | $1,360,122 52 | $1,313,577 08 | $11,536 40 |
| 1866 | 766 | 243,609 | 3,977,259 28 | 3,903,890 22 | 35,803 06 |
| 1867 | 1,224 | 474,496 | 9,229,327 72 | 9,071,240 73 | 70,889 57 |
| 1868 | 1,468 | 831,937 | 16,197,858 47 | 16,118,537 03 | 124,503 19 |
| 1869 | 1,466 | 1,264,143 | 24,848,058 93 | 24,654,123 46 | 176,247 87 |
| 1870 | 1,694 | 1,671,253 | 34,054,184 71 | 33,927,924 79 | 235,557 05 |
| 1871 | 2,076 | 2,151,794 | 42,164,118 03 | 42,027,336 31 | 295,563 38 |
| 1872 | 2,452 | 2,573,349 | 48,545,532 72 | 48,419,644 97 | 350,499 40 |
| 1873 | 2,775 | 3,355,686 | 57,516,216 69 | 57,295,012 27 | 354,816 66 |
| 1874 | 3,069 | 4,420,633 | 74,424,854 71 | 74,210,156 25 | 462,238 54 |
| 1875 | 3,404 | 5,006,323 | 77,431,251 58 | 77,361,690 75 | 494,717 27 |
| 1876 | 3,401 | 4,998,600 | 77,035,972 78 | 77,106,338 85 | 647,021 52 |
| 1877 | 3,697 | 4,925,931 | 72,820,509 70 | 72,908,475 25 | 624,409 66 |
| 1878 | 4,143 | 5,613,117 | 81,442,364 87 | 81,279,910 80 | 716,638 98 |
| 1879 | 4,512 | 6,372,213 | 88,254,641 02 | 88,006,200 20 | 799,347 09 |
| 1880 | 4,829 | 7,240,537 | 100,352,818 83 | 100,165,982 78 | 917,091 58 |
| 1881 | 5,163 | 7,663,232 | 105,075,769 35 | 104,924,853 61 | 967,772 93 |
| 1882 | 5,491 | 8,420,869 | 113,400,118 21 | 113,388,801 90 | 1,054,538 62 |

he second largest city in Norway is Bergen, which on December 1, 1910, had a population of 76,917.

| Year ended June 30— | Number of money order offices in operation | Number of domestic money orders issued | Amount of domestic money orders issued | Amount of domestic money orders paid and repaid | Amount of fees for domestic orders and miscellaneous receipts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1883 | 5,927 | 8,807,556 | $117,329,406 31 | $117,344,281 78 | $1,102,838 42 |
| 1884 | 6,310 | 7,335,694 | 122,121,261 98 | 121,971,083 80 | 950,479 39 |
| 1885 | 7,056 | 7,725,893 | 117,858,921 27 | 117,996,205 06 | 925,125 03 |
| 1886 | 7,357 | 7,940,302 | 113,819,521 21 | 113,885,463 04 | 922,781 97 |
| 1887 | 7,853 | 9,232,177 | 117,462,660 89 | 117,264,028 66 | 914,076 57 |
| 1888 | 8,241 | 9,959,207 | 119,649,064 98 | 119,743,345 25 | 947,316 56 |
| 1889 | 8,727 | 10,130,140 | 115,081,845 79 | 115,281,906 94 | 933,821 35 |
| 1890 | 9,382 | 10,624,727 | 114,362,757 12 | 114,347,631 35 | 951,293 63 |
| 1891 | 10,070 | 11,451,274 | 119,122,236 50 | 118,843,875 71 | 1,005,298 19 |
| 1892 | 12,069 | 12,069,442 | 120,066,801 07 | 120,121,754 19 | 1,037,027 45 |
| 1893 | 18,434 | 13,309,735 | 127,576,433 65 | 127,697,381 70 | 1,121,207 62 |
| 1894 | 19,264 | 14,304,041 | 138,793,579 49 | 138,725,229 29 | 1,212,338 19 |
| 1895 | 19,691 | 22,031,120 | 156,709,089 77 | 156,159,689 26 | 1,292,331 97 |
| 1896 | 20,802 | 23,962,053 | 172,100,649 02 | 171,475,476 35 | 1,411,466 85 |
| 1897 | 21,082 | 25,169,055 | 174,482,676 94 | 174,302,783 18 | 1,458,258 86 |
| 1898 | 23,421 | 27,798,078 | 191,354,121 68 | 190,678,429 08 | 1,600,558 13 |
| 1899 | 26,784 | 29,007,870 | 211,213,592 84 | 211,458,156 83 | 1,718,045 49 |
| 1900 | 29,649 | 32,060,983 | 238,921,009 67 | 238,022,043 78 | 1,915,462 60 |
| 1901 | 30,520 | 35,586,379 | 274,546,067 34 | 273,582,258 02 | 2,147,215 10 |
| 1902 | 31,680 | 40,474,327 | 313,551,279 88 | 315,220,488 68 | 2,458,697 52 |
| 1903 | 34,547 | 45,941,681 | 353,627,648 03 | 353,173,320 52 | 2,801,705 64 |
| 1904 | 35,094 | 50,392,554 | 378,778,488 84 | 378,511,407 13 | 3,040,606 03 |
| 1905 | 36,832 | 53,379,327 | 396,903,433 80 | 396,817,107 42 | 3,213,380 43 |
| 1906 | 37,444 | 58,461,353 | 444,515,790 60 | 442,338,675 28 | 3,558,269 69 |
| 1907 | 37,572 | 62,069,783 | 479,650,342 64 | 479,236,313 43 | 3,811,056 95 |
| 1908 | 43,313 | 64,864,570 | 498,699,637 49 | 494,971,500 91 | 3,951,430 98 |
| 1909 | 50,043 | 68,791,938 | 491,074,844 26 | 493,078,299 18 | 4,079,691 18 |
| 1910 | 51,791 | 76,918,036 | 547,993,641 53 | 545,632,105 97 | 4,559,256 10 |
| 1911 | 51,809 | 81,146,283 | 578,111,005 11 | 578,246,320 76 | 4,843,209 14 |
| 1912 | 58,815 | 84,539,212 | 583,337,003 96 | 584,358,032 94 | 4,969,528 53 |

The international money order business in the fiscal year 1911-'12 showed these results: Orders issued, 4,455,941; amount of such orders, $97,660,024; fees received, $1,235,481 86; increase over 1910-'11 in amount of money orders, $11,944,614 74; increase in fees, $146,029 22.

## SUMMARY OF THE SERVICE.

The following table shows the expenditures of the postal service by items from 1900 to 1912:

| Item. | 1900. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Service in postoffices— | | | | |
| Salaries of postmasters | $26,571,911 15 | $27,514,362 80 | $28,284,964 11 | $28,647,726 32 |
| Salaries of clerks, etc. | 34,876,492 71 | 38,045,456 62 | 40,364,930 39 | 42,484,457 37 |
| City Delivery Service. | 29,869,783 03 | 31,805,485 28 | 33,165,067 58 | 34,266,926 35 |
| All other expenditures | 10,061,092 05 | 10,405,405 69 | 11,083,406 74 | 11,118,292 23 |
| Totals | $101,379,278 94 | $107,770,710 39 | $112,898,368 82 | $116,517,402 27 |
| Railway Mail Service | 18,356,800 13 | 19,389,414 44 | 20,106,909 40 | 20,711,675 12 |
| Rural Delivery Service. | 35,586,779 50 | 37,073,732 64 | 37,145,756 65 | 41,889,522 80 |
| Transportation of domestic mail: | | | | |
| By railroads | 49,869,374 52 | 49,405,311 27 | 50,583,122 96 | 51,691,301 21 |
| By other means of transportation | 12,382,475 27 | 12,534,500 99 | 13,175,365 83 | 13,288,790 46 |
| Totals | $62,251,849 79 | $61,939,812 26 | $63,758,488 79 | $64,980,091 67 |
| Transportation of foreign mail | 2,943,849 32 | 3,203,821 23 | 3,815,349 28 | 3,917,370 94 |
| Payments on account of invalid money orders | 485,545 21 | 599,733 54 | 424,053 74 | 509,387 28 |

On April 1, 1911, the oil lands withdrawn from public entry aggregated 4,000,000 acres.

## POSTAL LAWS—GENERAL POSTAL INFORMATION.

**Classes of Domestic Mail Matter.**—Domestic mail is divided into four classes, as follows:

**First Class.**—Letters, postal cards, post cards and matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof sheets or corrected proof sheets of the same), and all matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection. Rates of postage—Two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards, one cent each. "Post Cards" with written messages, conforming approximately to government postal cards in quality and weight and to the regulations prescribed by the Postmaster General, one cent each. On "drop" letters, two cents per ounce or fraction thereof, when mailed at letter carrier offices, or when mailed at offices which are not letter carrier offices, if rural free delivery has been established and the persons addressed can be served by rural carrier. The only drop letters entitled to the one cent drop letter rate of postage are those deposited in postoffices where neither letter carrier nor rural delivery service has been established and those deposited in postoffices where rural delivery service has been established, and the persons addressed cannot be served by rural carrier, because they reside beyond the limits of the rural delivery service.

**Second Class.**—Newspapers and publications which have been "Entered as Second Class Matter" issued at stated intervals as often as four times a year, bearing a date of issue and numbered consecutively, issued from a known office of publication, and formed of printed paper sheets, without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding. Rate of postage—For publishers and registered news agents, one cent a pound or fraction thereof. For other than publishers and news agents, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof. Partial or incomplete copies are third class.

**Third Class.**—Books, circulars and printed matter on paper (not included in second class), proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying same. Rate of postage—one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof unsealed. Correspondence of the blind printed in raised characters, and sent unsealed, is mailable at third class rates. The addition of the date of the circular, name of the addressee and sender in writing or typewriting does not impair the rights of a circular to the third class.

**Fourth Class.**—Merchandise, and all matter not embraced in the other three classes, and which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents ofthe mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, and not in excess of the size and weight provided by law. Rate of postage—one cent per ounce or fraction thereof unsealed up to four ounces. Over four ounces at pound rates for domestic parcel post.

**Payment of Postage.**—On first class matter the postage should be fully prepaid, but if two cents in stamps be affixed the matter will be dispatched with the deficient postage rated thereon, to be collected of addressee on delivery. Letters and packages of first class matter weighing less than four (4) pounds when prepaid one full letter rate will be dispatched and the deficiency collected of the addressee.

**Limit of Weight.**—A package must not exceed four pounds in weight, unless it be a single book, second class matter or fourth class matter. The Parcel Post law of 1912 changed the limit of weight on parcel post matter. See paragraph entitled "Domestic Parcel Post."

**Registry System.**—All matter admissible to the domestic mails, except fourth class, or the Postal Union mails (except parcel post packages for certain countries—see heading, "Parcel Post")—may be registered, if postage and registry fee (10 cents) is fully prepaid. Name of addressee and sender must appear on the envelope or wrapper. Matter intended for registration must not be placed in street letter boxes or in mail drops at postoffice. Ordinary postage stamps may be used for payment of the registry fee. When an acknowledgment of delivery is desired, the envelope or wrapper of the registered article should be indorsed on the address side, by the sender, "Receipt desired," or with words of similar import.

**Money Order System.**—Fees for money orders are as follows: 3 cents to 30 cents for orders on Domestic form payable in the United States and Island possessions (Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippine Islands), the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, in Canada, Mexico, Cuba and Newfoundland, and in Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canal Zone, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Martinque Domestic, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, and Virgin Islands (West Indies). Fees for foreign money orders when payable in Apia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Cape Colony, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Great Britain, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxemburg, New South Wales, New Zealand, Orange River Colony, Peru, Portugal, Queensland, Russia, Salvador, South Australia, Switzerland, Tasmania, the Transvaal, Uruguay and Victoria are: For sums from 1 cent to $2 50, 10 cents; $2 51 to $5, 15 cents; $5 01 to $7 50, 20 cents; $7 51 to $10, 25 cents; $10 01 to $15, 30 cents; $15 01 to $20, 35 cents; $20 01 to $30, 40 cents; $30 01 to $40, 45 cents; $40 01 to $50, 50 cents; $50 01 to $60, 60 cents; $60 01 to $70, 70 cents; $70 01 to $80, 80 cents; $80 01 to $90, 90 cents; $90 01 to $100, $1. When payable in Chili, France, Greece, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden the fees are: For sums from 1 cent to $10, 10 cents; $10 01 to $20, 20 cents; $20 01 to $30, 30 cents; $30 01 to $40, 40 cents; $40 01 to $50, 50 cents.

**Amsterdam is one of the healthiest large cities of the world, with a death rate of about 12 per cent.**

$50 01 to $60, 60 cents; $60 01 to $70, 70 cents; $70 01 to $80, 80 cents; $80 01 to $90, 90 cents; $90 01 to $100, $1.

**Postal Conventions.**—Postal conventions are now in operation for the exchange of money orders between the United States and the following countries: Great Britian, Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Martinique, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland, Cape Colony, Windward Islands (Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia), Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands), Belgium, Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira), Tasmania, Sweden, Norway, Japan, Denmark, Netherlands, Bahama Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, Austria-Hungary, British Guiana, Luxemburg, Bermuda, South Australia, Salvador, Chili, Honduras, Egypt, Hong Kong, British Honduras, Cuba, Russia, Mexico, Montenegro, Bolivia, Uruguay, Apia (Samoa), Costa Rica, Greece, Liberia, Orange River Colony, Peru and the Transvaal.

**Special Delivery.**—The regulations governing "rapid" or "special delivery" provide that any article of mailable matter bearing a 10 cent special delivery stamp, in addition to the lawful postage, is entitled to immediate delivery on its arrival at any United States postoffice between the hours of 7 a. m. and 11 p. m., if the office be of the free delivery class, and between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. and until after the arrival of the last mail, provided this be not later than 9 p. m., if the office be other than a free delivery office. To entitle such a letter to immediate delivery the residence or place of business of the addressee must be within the regular letter carrier limits of a free delivery office, and within one mile of any other office. Special delivery articles are also delivered by rural carriers to bona fide patrons of their routes, provided they live not exceeding one-half mile from the route. An act of Congress, approved March 7, 1907, provided that after July 1, 1907, ordinary stamps to the value of 10 cents, in addition to the required postage, could be affixed to a letter or package of mail matter for special delivery, the sender writing "special dlivery" on the envelope.

**Foreign Postage Rates.**—The rates of postage to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Cuba, Panama, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Newfoundland and Mexico) are as follows: Letters, 5c. for the first ounce and 3c. for each additional ounce; single postal cards and post cards bearing written communications, 2c. each; double postal cards, 4c. each; printed matter of all kinds, for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces, 1c.; commercial papers (deeds, bills, invoices, insurance policies, etc.), for the first ten ounces or less, 5c.; for each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces, 1c.; samples of merchandise, for the first four ounces or less, 2c.; for each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces, 1c.; registration fee, 10c.; letters (only) for Great Britain and Ireland and Newfoundland, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2c.; to Germany by sea direct, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2c.

Ordinary letters and postcards for any foreign country (except Canada and Mexico) must be forwarded whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially. Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Canada, Cuba, Panama or Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except fourth class parcel post matter, for which see below, and except that commercial papers and bona fide trade samples are mailable at the postage rate and under the conditions applicable to such articles in foreign mails. Full prepayment is required upon all registered articles; and postage upon all articles other than letters is required to be prepaid, at least in part. If the postage is not prepaid in full, double the amount of the deficiency will be collected of the addressee when the article is delivered. The rate on "commercial papers" per two ounces is the same as for "printed matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is five cents. The rate on samples of merchandise per two ounces is also the same as for "printed matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is two cents. Packages of fourth class matter for Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Panama, not exceeding four ounces in weight, are subject to the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce. Those weighing over four ounces are subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Packages for Canada and Cuba must not exceed four (4) pounds six (6) ounces in weight. To Mexico and Panama parcels weighing up to eleven (11) pounds may be sent under the terms of the (foreign) parcel post conventions between those countries and the United States. Customs declarations must be sent with all parcels for Mexico and Panama.

Articles of every kind and nature which are admitted to the United States domestic mails may be sent by mail for delivery in the city of Shanghai, China, at our domestic postage rates and conditions.

**Domestic Parcel Post.**—The Postoffice Appropriation act, approved August 24, 1912, reformed the domestic parcel post system, providing new classifications and new rates to go into effect January 1, 1913. The text of these provisions will be found under "The Sixty-second Congress, Acts and Resolutions of the Second Session," pages 132-134, of the Tribune Almanac for 1913.

The Postoffice Department, in order to carry out the provisions of the act of 1912, has issued the following instructions in regard to the use of the parcel post:

Fourth class mail matter embraces all other matter, including farm and factory products, not now embraced by law in either the first, second or third class, which is not greater in size than seventy-two inches in length and girth

The entire length of the Capitol at Washington is 751 feet 4 inches and greatest width is 350 feet.

combined, nor in form or kind likely to injure the person of any postal employe or damage the mail equipment or other mail matter and not of a character perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery.

The limit of weight for parcels of fourth class matter for delivery within the first and second zones is twenty pounds. The limit of weight for parcels intended for delivery in other than the first and second zones is eleven pounds.

**Rates of Postage.**—Parcels weighing four ounces or less are mailable at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, regardless of distance. Parcels weighing more than four ounces are mailable at the pound rates shown in the following tables, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound.

The pound rates of postage in the first and second zones are as follows:

| Weight. | First zone. | | 2d zone rate 50 to 150 miles. | Weight. | First zone. | | 2d zone rate, 50 to 150 miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Local rate. | Zone rate, 50 miles. | | | Local rate. | Zone rate, 50 miles. | |
| 1 pound.... | $0 05 | $0 05 | $0 05 | 11 pounds... | $0 10 | $0 15 | $0 15 |
| 2 pounds... | 06 | 06 | 06 | 12 pounds... | 11 | 16 | 16 |
| 3 pounds... | 06 | 07 | 07 | 13 pounds... | 11 | 17 | 17 |
| 4 pounds... | 07 | 08 | 08 | 14 pounds... | 12 | 18 | 18 |
| 5 pounds... | 07 | 09 | 09 | 15 pounds... | 12 | 19 | 19 |
| 6 pounds... | 08 | 10 | 10 | 16 pounds... | 13 | 20 | 20 |
| 7 pounds... | 08 | 11 | 11 | 17 pounds... | 13 | 21 | 21 |
| 8 pounds... | 09 | 12 | 12 | 18 pounds... | 14 | 22 | 22 |
| 9 pounds... | 09 | 13 | 13 | 19 pounds... | 14 | 23 | 23 |
| 10 pounds... | 10 | 14 | 14 | 20 pounds... | 15 | 24 | 24 |

Note.—The rate for local delivery applies to all matter mailed at a city carrier office, or at any point within its delivery limits, for delivery by carriers from that office. The rate for local delivery applies also to all parcels mailed at a postoffice from which a rural route starts, for delivery on such route, or mailed at any point on such route for delivery at any other point thereon, or at the office from which the route starts, or on any rural route starting therefrom, and on all matter mailed at any office for local delivery.

The pound rates of postage for the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth zones are as follows:

| Weight. | 3d zone, 150 to 300 miles. | 4th zone, 300 to 600 miles. | 5th zone, 600 to 1,000 miles. | 6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 miles. | 7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 miles. | 8th zone, all over 1,800 miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rate. | Rate. | Rate. | Rate. | Rate. | Rate. |
| 1 pound..... | $0 07 | $0 08 | $0 09 | $0 10 | $0 11 | $0 12 |
| 2 pounds..... | 12 | 14 | 16 | 19 | 22 | 24 |
| 3 pounds..... | 17 | 20 | 23 | 28 | 31 | 36 |
| 4 pounds..... | 22 | 26 | 30 | 37 | 41 | 48 |
| 5 pounds..... | 27 | 32 | 37 | 46 | 51 | 60 |
| 6 pounds..... | 32 | 38 | 44 | 55 | 61 | 72 |
| 7 pounds..... | 37 | 44 | 51 | 64 | 71 | 84 |
| 8 pounds..... | 42 | 50 | 58 | 73 | 81 | 96 |
| 9 pounds..... | 47 | 56 | 65 | 82 | 91 | 1 08 |
| 10 pounds..... | 52 | 62 | 72 | 91 | 1 01 | 1 20 |
| 11 pounds..... | 57 | 68 | 79 | 1 00 | 1 11 | 1 32 |

**Rate to Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Shanghai (China), Tutuila (Samoa) and the Canal Zone.**—The rate on parcels for Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Guam, the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai (China), Tutuila (Samoa), and the Canal Zone (except for parcels weighing four ounces or less, on which the rate is 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof) is 12 cents for the first pound and 12 cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof.

Note.—Parcels for the Canal Zone, except those without commercial value, must be accompanied with a customs declaration.

**Rate on Parcels for United States Naval Vessels.**—The eighth zone rate of postage applies to parcels of fourth class mail, exceeding four ounces in weight, exchanged between the United States or any of its possessions, and United States naval vessels stationed in foreign waters. When such vessels are stationed in a port of the United State or any of its possessions, the rates applicable to or from the postoffice at such port shall be charged.

**Special Rate for Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Etc.**—Seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants are matter of the fourth class, but are chargeable with the

**The value of cotton consumed by mills in this country in 1899 was $124,905,000 and in 1909 $271,402,000.**

special rate of postage of 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.

**Rates for Grain, Vegetables, Etc.**—Samples of wheat or other grain in its natural condition, potatoes, beans, peas, chestnuts, acorns, etc., when intended for planting must be prepaid at the special rate of postage prescribed in the preceding paragraph, but when sent for purposes other than planting the parcel post rates apply.

**Postage Stamps.**—Ordinary or parcel post stamps are valid for postage and for insurance and collect on delivery fees on fourth class mail.

**Places Where Parcels Must Be Mailed.**—Parcels weighing over four ounces must be mailed at the General Postoffice or at a lettered or local named station or branch postoffice, or such numbered stations as have been designated to receive parcel post matter.

Uninsured parcels weighing four ounces or less may be mailed at the most convenient point. They may be mailed in street package boxes and at all numbered stations, as well as the General Postoffice and carrier stations.

**Name and Address of Sender.**—Parcels must bear the name and address of the sender, preceded by the word "From."

**Parcels Must Not Be Sealed or Otherwise Closed Against Inspection.**—Parcels must be prepared for mailing in such manner that the contents can be easily examined. Parcels which are sealed or otherwise closed against inspection or which contain or bear writing which is not permissible are subject to postage at the first class (letter) rate and will be treated as first class matter. If such a parcel exceeds four pounds in weight it is unmailable.

**Nailed or Screwed Boxes.**—Boxes to which the lids are nailed or screwed may be accepted for mailing at the fourth class rates of postage, if, with reasonable effort, the lids can be removed for the purpose of permitting examination of the contents.

**Sewed Bags or Parcels.**—Parcels inclosed in sewed bags or cloth, which are presented for examination of the contents, will be received and dispatched as fourth class matter under the following rule of the department:

"When a postmaster to whom is presented for mailing a bag which is sewed up is satisfied from an examination of it that it contains only fourth class mail, he should accept it at the rates of postage set forth in Sections 3 and 7, Parcel Post Regulations, and mark it as follows:

"Examined at mailing office; contains only fourth class mail."

Parcels in bags or cloth so stitched that the necessary examination cannot be made will be regarded as closed against inspection.

**Limit of Weight and Size.**—If a parcel exceeds the limit of weight stated on Page 1 or is greater in size than seventy-two inches in length and girth combined, it must be refused, no matter how small the excess may be in either case.

The law prescribes that a package to be admitted to the parcel post shall not exceed seventy-two inches in combined length and girth. In measuring the length the greatest distance in a straight line between the two ends of the parcel shall be taken, while the girth is the actual measurement by a tape encircling the parcel at its thickest part.

A parcel not more than 3 feet 6 inches in length may measure as much as 2 feet 6 inches in girth, or around its thickest part. A shorter parcel may be thicker; thus, if it measures no more than 3 feet in length it may measure as much as 3 feet in girth, or around its thickest part. Measurements can be made by means of a six-foot tape line. So much of the tape as is not used in measuring the length is the measure of the maximum girth permissible.

**Permissible Additions and Inclosures.**—In addition to the name and address of the sender, which is required, it is permissible to write or print on the covering of a parcel, or on a tag or label attached to it, the occupation of the sender, and to indicate in a small space by means of marks, letters, numbers, names or other brief description the character of the parcel, but ample space must be left on the address side for the full address in legible characters and for the necessary postage stamps. Inscriptions such as "Merry Christmas," "Please do not open until Christmas," "Happy New Year," "With best wishes" and the like may be placed on the covering of the parcel in such manner as not to interfere with the address.

Printed matter relating to an article of merchandise which it accompanies is regarded as descriptive of the article within the meaning of Section 483, Postal Laws and Regulations, and therefore is a permissible inclosure with such article when mailed as fourth class matter.

Printing on an article of merchandise or on its wrapper or on a label pasted to it in such manner as to form an integral part of it does not affect the classification of the article as mail matter of the fourth class.

Directions for taking medicine written on a label attached to a bottle or package containing the medicine or inclosed with it are permissible under the provisions of Section 483, Postal Laws and Regulations, and do not affect the classification of the parcel.

It is permissible under the provisions of section 483, postal laws and regulations, to inclose with matter of the fourth class an invoice showing, in writing or printing, the name and address of the sender and of the addressee; the names and quantities of articles inclosed, together with inscriptions indicating, "for purpose of description," the price, style, stock number, size and quality of the articles; the order or file number, date of order and date and manner of shipment; the initials or name of

**Between 1899 and 1909 the cotton consumed by mills in this country yearly increased from 1,814,003,000 pounds to 2,332,569,000 pounds.**

he salesman, or of the person by whom the articles were packed or checked.

**Third Class Matter Not Admissible.**—Articles classified as third class matter an not be sent by parcel post.

Printed books are third class matter, and postage on them is required to be prepaid at the rate of 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces.

**Printed Matter with Samples of Merchandise Attached.**—Samples of merchandise affixed to circulars or other printed matter will not affect the classification of such matter as third class mail when the samples occupy less than 20 per cent of the superficial area of the circulars or other printed matter. When 20 per cent or more of the space is occupied by samples of merchandise permanently attached hereto, the circulars or other printed matter shall be considered fourth class mail and chargeable with postage at the rates set forth in sections 3 and 7 of the parcel post regulations.

Printed catalogues are third class mail, and postage on them is required to be prepaid at the rate of 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces. Samples of merchandise permanently attached to a catalogue will not affect its classification as third class mail when such samples constitute only an incidental feature of the catalogue. When less than 20 per cent of the space in a catalogue is occupied with samples of merchandise, such space will be regarded as an incidental feature, and the third class rate of postage will apply to the catalogue. When at least 20 per cent of the space in a catalogue is occupied with samples of merchandise, the catalogue shall be considered fourth class mail.

**Books, Forms, Etc., Partially Printed.**—Order forms, address tags, report forms, letter and bill heads, insurance and legal forms, postcards, blank check books, receipt books and other books of forms, partially in print, are governed by the classification set forth on pages 7 to 11 of the July, 1913, Postal Guide.

**Parcels Containing Two or More Classes of Mail Matter.**—A parcel containing two or more classes of mail matter is chargeable with postage at the rate applicable to the highest class of matter inclosed. A parcel composed of two articles, one being matter of the third class and the other matter of the fourth class, is chargeable with postage at the fourth class rate when such postage is equal to or greater than that which would be chargeable if the third class rate were applicable. However, when the postage on a parcel containing both third and fourth class matter amounts to more at the third class than at the fourth class rate, owing to the graduated zone rates, the parcel must be charged with postage at the third class rate (1 cent for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces), and in such cases the parcel must not exceed four pounds in weight, unless it is a single book.

**Packages Mailed as First Class Matter Should Be Sealed.**—When it is desired to send merchandise as first class matter, the packages should be sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, in order to avoid any confusion in the mails as to their proper classification.

**Forwarding of Parcels.**—Parcels may be remailed or forwarded on the payment of additional postage at the rate which would be chargeable if they were originally mailed at the forwarding office, in which case the necessary stamps shall be affixed by the forwarding postmaster. Payment must be made every time the parcel is forwarded.

**Domestic Parcels Can Not Be Registered.**—In view of the provision for the insurance of fourth class mail and the furnishing of receipts for such mail when insured, the necessity for registration is removed and therefore fourth class matter for domestic destinations is not admitted to the registered mail.

**Special Delivery.**—A mailable parcel will be accorded the usual special delivery service when a special delivery stamp or 10 cents in ordinary stamps are affixed thereto in addition to the parcel post postage. When ordinary stamps are used the words "Special Delivery" must be placed on the wrapper.

**Parcel Post Map and Parcel Post Guide.**—The official parcel post map shows each unit of area in the United States properly numbered, and the eight postal zones indicating the distance on which the parcel post rates of postage are based. Each postoffice is furnished with a map suitable for use in the unit in which that postoffice is located. To ascertain the zone rate on any parcel mailed at the New York Postoffice, the map for the unit (767) in which New York, N. Y., is located must be consulted.

A parcel post guide is published by the department for use in connection with the parcel post map in determining the postage rates. The guide contains a list of postoffices with their respective unit numbers and a column for indicating after the name of each postoffice the zone in which it is located. To ascertain the rate applicable to a parcel for any postoffice the unit number is obtained from the guide and the zone by referring to the map.

The guide and map may be purchased together or separately by sending a postal money order for the proper amount to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Finance, Washington, D. C. The price of the guide is 55 cents; the price of the map is 20 cents. Stamps, checks, bank money orders, drafts, etc., are not acceptable for this purpose and will be returned to the sender.

The guide is applicable to all postoffices, but a separate map is required for each one of the 3,700 squares, or units of area, into which the country is divided, and it is therefore necessary in ordering a map to state at what postoffice it is to be used.

**Foreign Parcel Post.**—Packages of mailable merchandise may be sent, in unsealed packages, by "Parcel Post," to the following named countries:

---

**ly 2,000,000 acres in the Sudan out of eighty times that area susceptible of cultivation are at present under tillage.**

Africa,
Australia,
Austria,
Bahamas,
Barbados,
Belgium,
Bermuda,
Bolivia,
Brazil,
British Guiana,
Chili,
China,[1]
Colombia,
Costa Rica,
Curacao,
Danish West Indies,
Denmark, (including Faroe Islands and Iceland).
Dutch Guiana,
Dutch West Indies,
Ecuador,
France,
French West Indies,
Germany,
Great Britain,
Guatemala,
Hayti,
Honduras (British),
Honduras (Republic of),
Hong Kong,[1]
Hungary,
Italy,
Jamaica,
Japan,[1]
Leeward Islands,
Manchuria,
Mexico,
Netherlands,
Newfoundland,
New Zealand,
Nicaragua,
Norway,
Panama,
Peru,
Salvador,
Sweden,
Trinidad, including Tobago,
Turkey,
Turks Island, including Caicos Islands,
Uruguay,
Venezuela,
Windward Islands.

[1]The following places only: Aberdeen, Amoy, Au Tau, Canton, Chungchow, Foochow, Hoihow (Kingchow), Hong Kong, Kowloon, Liu Kung Tau, Ningpo, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Sha Tin, Shu Tau Kog, Shanghai, Shung Shui, Stanley, Swatow, Tai O, Tai Po, Wei Hai Wei, subject to the rates and conditions applicable to parcels for Hong Kong; Amoy, Changsha, Cheefoo, Foochow, Hangchow, Kiukiang, Newchwang, Peking, Shanghaikwan, Shasi, Soochow, Tongkoo, Tientsing, Wuhu, subject to the rates and conditions applicable for Japan; Chingkiang, Hangkow, Nangking, Shanghai, Tsinanfoo, Weihsien and the German Protectorate of Kiowchow or Kiautshow (postoffices, Litsun, Mecklenburghaus, Shatsikoo, Sifang, Taputow, Tsangkow, Tsingtow, Tsingtow-Gr. Hafen and Tsingtow Tapatau), subject to the rates and conditions applicable to parcels for Germany.

Postage must be prepaid in full by stamps affixed at the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound. Registry fee, 10 cents in addition to postage. The sender of a parcel addressed to any of the countries named in the table at the head of this section, except Barbados, Curacao, Dutch Guiana, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Uruguay, may have the same registered by paying a registry fee of 10 cents, and will receive the "Return Receipt" without special charge therefor, when envelope or wrapper is marked "Return receipt demanded."

To all countries named packages are limited to three and one-half feet in length, and to six feet in length and girth combined, except that packages for Colombia and Mexico are limited to two feet in length and four feet in girth. Packages to certain postoffices in Mexico must not exceed four pounds six ounces in weight, but those for all other countries named may weigh up to but not exceeding eleven pounds. The limit of value is $50 on packages for Ecuador, but on those for the other countries named there is no limit of value.

**Postage Rates Between the United States and the Possessions of the United States.**—All mail matter from the United States for the Island of Guam, the Philippine Archipelago, the Canal Zone, Tutuila (including all adjacent islands of the Samoan group which are possessions of the United States), or from one to another of these islands, is subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage.

# THE INDIAN SERVICE.

In describing the scope and purposes of the Indian Service, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs said in his report for the fiscal year 1908-'09:

**Scope of the Service.**

"The Indian Service is primarily educational. It is a great outdoor-indoor school, with the emphasis on the outdoor. The students in this school are 300,000 individuals, ranging in age from babes at the breast to the old men and women of the tribes, and with a range of characteristics which is indicated by no one fact, perhaps, better than that these 300,000 individuals speak about 250 fairly distinct dialects. The plant which composes the physical properties of this school consists of an area of land nearly twice the size of the State of New York, or larger than the State of Missouri, scattered through twenty-six states, in areas ranging from a few hundred acres to some as large as the smaller states of the Union. The funds to carry on and to be cared for in connection with this plant amount to approximately $55,000,000, of which $32,000,000 belongs to the tribes, $13,000,000 belongs to individual Indians, and approximately $10,000,000 is contributed by appropriations annually. The value of the physical plant, including lands, buildings, reclamation works and forests, is hundreds of millions. The teachers in this school, of which the commissioner is the principal teacher, form a force of more than five thousand employes, covering all the grades and classes of work which go to make a human being a useful citizen of the United States."

The Indian Office, which is a bureau of the Interior Department, looks after the health of the Indians, encourages them to take up farming and other industrial occupations, endeavors to prevent the sale of alcoholic liquor in the Indian country, conducts schools of its own and supports mission schools, distributes supplies, clothing and rations to the Indians, supervises the payment of interest and principal of tribal trust funds held in the United States Treasury, allots land formerly held in common to individual Indians, supervises sales of tribal lands, conducts irrigation and mining enterprises on lands owned by the Indians, and acts in general as an agent and guardian for these wards of the nation.

**Trinity Church of New York City has 8,610 members, the largest Protestant membership in the world.**

**Indian Population of the United States, Exclusive of Alaska, by States and Territories, June 30, 1912.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 909 | Nebraska | 3,832 |
| Arizona | 40,754 | Nevada | 5,262 |
| Arkansas | 460 | New Hampshire | 34 |
| California | 17,517 | New Jersey | 168 |
| Colorado | 869 | New Mexico | 21,374 |
| Connecticut | 152 | New York | 6,036 |
| Delaware | 5 | North Carolina | 7,914 |
| District of Columbia | 68 | North Dakota | 8,389 |
| Florida | 446 | Ohio | 127 |
| Georgia | 95 | Oklahoma | [1]117,444 |
| Idaho | 3,823 | Oregon | 6,401 |
| Illinois | 188 | Rhode Island | 284 |
| Indiana | 279 | South Carolina | 831 |
| Iowa | 364 | South Dakota | 20,333 |
| Kansas | 1,317 | Tennessee | 216 |
| Kentucky | 234 | Texas | 702 |
| Louisiana | 780 | Utah | 3,225 |
| Maine | 892 | Vermont | 26 |
| Maryland | 55 | Virginia | 539 |
| Massachusetts | 688 | Washington | 11,833 |
| Michigan | 7,519 | West Virginia | 36 |
| Minnesota | 11,193 | Wisconsin | 9,816 |
| Mississippi | 1,253 | Wyoming | 1,697 |
| Missouri | 313 | | |
| Montana | 11,242 | Total | 327,425 |

[1]Includes 23,345 freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites | | 101,287 |
| By blood | 75,360 | |
| By intermarriage | 2,582 | |
| Freedmen | 23,345 | |
| Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes | | 226,138 |

**Indian Schools and Average Attendance from 1877 to 1912.**

| Year. | Boarding Schools. | | Day Schools. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Numberr. | Average. attendance | Numberr. | Average. attendance | Numberr. | Average. attendance |
| 1877 | 48 | .... | 102 | .... | 150 | 3,598 |
| 1878 | 49 | .... | 119 | .... | 168 | 4,142 |
| 1879 | 52 | .... | 107 | .... | 159 | 4,448 |
| 1880 | 60 | .... | 109 | .... | 169 | 4,651 |
| 1881 | 68 | .... | 106 | .... | 174 | 4,976 |
| 1882 | 71 | 3,077 | 76 | 1,637 | 147 | 4,714 |
| 1883 | 80 | 3,793 | 88 | 1,893 | 168 | 5,686 |
| 1884 | 87 | 4,723 | 98 | 2,237 | 185 | 6,960 |
| 1885 | 114 | 6,201 | 86 | 1,942 | 200 | 8,143 |
| 1886 | 115 | 7,260 | 99 | 2,370 | 214 | 9,630 |
| 1887 | 117 | 8,020 | 110 | 2,500 | 227 | 10,520 |
| 1888 | 126 | 8,705 | 107 | 2,715 | 233 | 11,420 |
| 1889 | 136 | 9,146 | 103 | 2,406 | 239 | 11,552 |
| 1890 | 140 | 9,865 | 106 | 2,367 | 246 | 12,232 |
| 1891 | 146 | 11,425 | 110 | 2,163 | 256 | 13,588 |
| 1892 | 149 | 12,422 | 126 | 2,745 | 275 | 15,167 |
| 1893 | 156 | 13,635 | 119 | 2,668 | 275 | 16,303 |
| 1894 | 157 | 14,457 | 115 | 2,639 | 272 | 17,220 |
| 1895 | 157 | 15,061 | 125 | 3,127 | 282 | 18,188 |
| 1896 | 156 | 15,683 | 140 | 3,579 | 296 | 19,262 |
| 1897 | 145 | 15,026 | 143 | 3,650 | 288 | 18,676 |
| 1898 | 148 | 16,112 | 149 | 3,536 | 297 | 19,648 |
| 1899 | 149 | 16,891 | 147 | 3,631 | 296 | 20,522 |
| 1900 | 153 | 17,708 | 154 | 3,860 | 307 | 21,568 |
| 1901 | 161 | 19,464 | 143 | 3,613 | 304 | 23,077 |
| 1902 | 163 | 20,576 | 136 | 3,544 | 299 | 24,120 |
| 1903 | 162 | 20,772 | 144 | 3,610 | 306 | 24,382 |
| 1904 | 162 | 21,582 | 141 | 3,522 | 303 | 25,104 |
| 1905 | 167 | 21,812 | 145 | 3,643 | 312 | 25,455 |
| 1906 | 169 | 21,848 | 140 | 3,644 | 318 | 25,492 |
| 1907 | 173 | 21,825 | 168 | 3,977 | 341 | 25,802 |
| 1908 | 170 | 21,725 | 173 | 4,289 | 343 | 25,964 |
| 1909 | 161 | 20,940 | 202 | 4,678 | 363 | 25,568 |
| 1910 | 158 | 20,106 | 227 | 4,839 | 385 | 24,945 |
| 1911 | 156 | 18,774 | 227 | 4,873 | 383 | 23,647 |
| 1912 | 170 | 20,973 | 242 | 5,308 | 412 | 26,281 |

**ross receipts of the United States Steel Corporation have ranged as high as $757,014,767 in a single year.**

## School Attendance, 1911-'12.

The following table shows the school attendance of Indian children in 1911-12:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indian children of school age | | 72,603 | |
| Indian children ineligible for school attendanace because of illness, deformity, etc. | | 7,510 | |
| Total Indian children eligible for school attendance | | | 65,093 |
| Government schools: | | | |
| Non-reservation boarding | | 7,662 | |
| Reservation boarding | | 10,262 | |
| Day | | 6,417 | |
| | | | 24,341 |
| Mission schools: | | | |
| Contract boarding | | 1,533 | |
| Non-contract— | | | |
| Boarding | 2,683 | | |
| Day | 405 | | |
| | | 3,088 | |
| | | | 4,621 |
| Private schools: | | | |
| Contract boarding | | 134 | |
| Non-contract boarding | | 24 | |
| | | | 158 |
| Public schools: | | | |
| Contract | | 1,794 | |
| Non-contract | | 15,217 | |
| | | | 17,011 |
| Total all classes | | | 46,131 |
| Number eligible children not in school | | | 18,962 |

## School Appropriations Made by the Government Since 1877.

| Year. | Appropriation. | Year. | Appropriation. | Year. | Appropriation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1877 | $20,000 | 1890 | $1,364,568 | 1903 | $3,331,250 |
| 1878 | 30,000 | 1891 | 1,842,7[illegible] | 1904 | 3,522,950 |
| 1879 | 60,000 | 1892 | 2,291,65[illegible] | 1905 | 3,880,740 |
| 1880 | 75,000 | 1893 | 2,815,61[illegible] | 1906 | 3,777,100 |
| 1881 | 75,000 | 1894 | 2,243,497 | 1907 | 3,925,830 |
| 1882 | 135,000 | 1895 | 2,060,695 | 1908 | 4,105,715 |
| 1883 | 487,000 | 1896 | 2,056,515 | 1909 | 4,008,825 |
| 1884 | 675,200 | 1897 | 2,517,265 | 1910 | 3,757,909 |
| 1885 | 992,800 | 1898 | 2,631,771 | 1911 | 3,685,290 |
| 1886 | 1,100,065 | 1899 | 2,638,390 | 1912 | 3,757,495 |
| 1887 | 1,211,415 | 1900 | 2,936,080 | 1913 | 4,015,720 |
| 1888 | 1,179,916 | 1901 | 3,080,367 | | |
| 1889 | 1,348,015 | 1902 | 3,244,250 | | |

## Area of Indian Reservations, Exclusive of Alaska, 1912.

| State. | Acres. | State. | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 19,457,743 | New York | 87,677 |
| California | 364,743 | North Carolina | 63,211 |
| Colorado | 483,910 | North Dakota | 810,389 |
| Florida | 23,542 | Oklahoma | 2,628,334 |
| Idaho | 481,518 | Oregon | 1,212,705 |
| Iowa | 3,251 | South Dakota | 1,639,947 |
| Kansas | 1,364 | Utah | 179,194 |
| Michigan | 923 | Washington | 2,368,060 |
| Minnesota | 582,671 | Wisconsin | 304,309 |
| Montana | 5,555,902 | Wyoming | 95,307 |
| Nebraska | 5,140 | Miscellaneous | |
| Nevada | 686,706 | | |
| New Mexico | 1,866,840 | Total | 38,903,388 |

## Area of the Territory of the Five Civilized Tribes, June 30, 1910.

| | Totals. | Allotted. | Unallotted. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cherokee | 4,421,889 | 4,348,760 | 50,300 |
| Chickasaw } Choctaw } | 11,660,225 | 8,312,900 | 12,840,000 |
| Creek | 3,079,083 | 2,999,400 | 63,670 |
| Seminole | 366,159 | 360,790 | 2,786 |
| Totals | 19,527,356 | 16,021,850 | 2,956,756 |

Since 1900 the importations of potash salt into the United States have aggregat approximately $75,000,000 in value.

**Interest Bearing Tribal Funds Held in Trust by the Government July 1, 1912.**

| Tribe and fund. | Date of acts, resolutions or treaties. | Amount in United States Treasury. | Annual interest at 3, 4 and 5 per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apache, Kiowa and Comanche fund | June 6, 1900<br>Mar. 3, 1901 | $1,010,412 15 | $50,520 61 |
| Four per cent fund | June 5, 1906<br>June 28, 1906<br>Mar. 27, 1908 | 2,898,542 61 | 115,941 70 |
| Blackfeet Reservation 4 per cent fund | June 10, 1896 | 273,909 50 | 10,956 38 |
| Cherokee national fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 324,201 10 | 16,210 05 |
| Cherokee orphan fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 362,821 38 | 18,141 07 |
| Cherokee school fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 533,196 86 | 26,659 84 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund | Mar. 3, 1891 | 704,513 93 | 35,225 70 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund | June 17, 1910 | 69,800 64 | 2,094 02 |
| Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund | May 29, 1908<br>June 23, 1910 | 446,820 70 | 13,404 62 |
| Chickasaw national fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 220,622 18 | 11,031 11 |
| Chippewa in Minnesota fund | Jan. 14, 1889<br>Feb. 26, 1896<br>June 27, 1902<br>May 29, 1908 | 4,382,924 96 | 219,146 25 |
| Choctaw: | | | |
| Orphan fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 39,710 69 | 1,985 53 |
| School fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 49,472 70 | 2,473 63 |
| Three per cent fund | Mar. 1, 1907 | 378,256 08 | 11,347 68 |
| Cœur d'Alene 3 per cent fund | June 21, 1906 | 262,139 12 | 7,864 17 |
| Creek general fund | Apr. 1, 1880<br>May 27, 1902 | 2,472,946 15 | 123,647 31 |
| Crow fund | Aug. 27, 1892 | 6,614 05 | 330 70 |
| Crow Creek 4 per cent fund | Mar. 2, 1895 | 35,384 35 | 1,415 37 |
| Fort Belknap Reservation 4 per cent fund | June 10, 1896<br>July 1, 1898 | 3,940 94 | 157 64 |
| Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund | June 1, 1910 | 173,532 09 | 5,205 96 |
| Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund | June 6, 1900 | 2,902 65 | 116 11 |
| Iowa fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 341 55 | 17 07 |
| Kansas Consolidated fund[1] | July 1, 1902 | 138,866 27 | 6,943 31 |
| Kickapoo general fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 89,115 65 | 4,455 78 |
| Kickapoo in Oklahoma fund | June 10, 1896 | 3,397 57 | 169 88 |
| Klamath fund | June 21, 1906 | 134,981 67 | 6,749 08 |
| L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 684 19 | 34 21 |
| Menominee fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 153,039 38 | 7,651 97 |
| Menominee log fund | June 12, 1890 | 367,808 12 | 18,390 41 |
| Menominee 4 per cent fund | Mar. 28, 1908 | 1,079,079 40 | 43,163 18 |
| Nez Perces of Idaho fund | Aug. 15, 1894 | 2,854 88 | 142 74 |
| Omaha fund | June 10, 1872<br>Aug. 7, 1882 | 14,448 69 | 722 43 |
| Osage fund[1] | July 15, 1870<br>May 19, 1872<br>June 16, 1880<br>Aug. 19, 1890 | 8,397,311 54 | 419,865 58 |
| Osage school fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 119,911 53 | 5,995 58 |
| Otoe and Missouri fund | Aug. 15, 1876 | 348,955 97 | 17,447 80 |
| Pawnee fund | Apr. 10, 1876<br>Apr. 22, 1890 | 331,526 95 | 16,576 35 |
| Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund | May 27, 1910 | 111,941 38 | 3,358 24 |
| Ponca fund | Mar. 3, 1881 | 66,991 04 | 3,349 55 |
| Potawatomi: | | | |
| Education fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 40,455 94 | 2,022 80 |
| General fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 47,042 09 | 2,352 10 |
| Mills fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 9,118 69 | 455 93 |
| Potawatomi of Kansas and Wisconsin fund | Apr. 4, 1910 | 180,758 00 | 9,037 90 |
| Puyallup 4 per cent school fund | Mar. 3, 1893 | 179,840 38 | 7,193 62 |
| Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund | Mar. 2, 1907<br>May 30, 1910 | 1,000,000 00<br>174,745 15 | 30,000 00<br>5,242 35 |
| Round Valley general fund[2] | Oct. 1, 1890<br>Mar. 3, 1891 | 847 09 | ——— |
| Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund | June 10, 1896 | 10,327 91 | 516 40 |
| Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund | Feb. 13, 1891 | 18,091 46 | 914 57 |
| Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund, Iowa | Mar. 3, 1909<br>Apr. 4, 1910 | 389,566 26 | 19,478 31 |

**The third largest French Atlantic port is Rouen, which in 1910 had a shipping tonnage of 3,779,235.**

| Tribe and fund. | Date of acts, resolutions or treaties. | Amount in United States Treasury. | Annual interest at 3, 4 and 5 per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund, Oklahoma | Mar. 3, 1909; Apr. 4, 1910 | 557,207 50 | 27,860 37 |
| Seminole: | | | |
| General fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 1,000,000 00 | 50,000 00 |
| School fund | July 1, 1898 | 500,000 00 | 25,000 00 |
| Seminole in Oklahoma fund | Mar. 3, 1909 | 528,770 00 | 26,438 50 |
| Seneca, Tonawanda Band fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 54,729 23 | 2,736 46 |
| Seneca and Shawnee fund | Apr. 1, 1880 | 1,565 31 | 78 27 |
| Senecas of New York fund | Mar. 3, 1909 | 13,673 08 | 683 65 |
| Shoshone and Bannock fund | July 3, 1882 | 6,151 83 | 307 59 |
| Siletz general fund | Aug. 15, 1894 | 16,502 76 | 825 14 |
| Sioux funds: | | | |
| Cheyenne River | Mar. 2, 1889 | 327,281 21 | 16,364 06 |
| Crow Creek | Mar. 2, 1889 | 154,810 32 | 7,740 52 |
| Flandreau | Mar. 2, 1889 | 41 52 | 2 08 |
| Lower Brulé | Mar. 2, 1889 | 38,222 32 | 1,911 12 |
| Pine Ridge | Mar. 2, 1889 | 885,981 26 | 44,299 06 |
| Ponca | Mar. 2, 1889 | 458 00 | 22 90 |
| Rosebud | Mar. 2, 1889 | 689,681 91 | 34,484 10 |
| Santee | Mar. 2, 1889 | 122 85 | 6 14 |
| Standing Rock | Mar. 2, 1889 | 498,841 72 | 24,942 09 |
| Tongue River | Mar. 2, 1889 | 48,075 07 | 2,403 75 |
| Sisseton and Wahpeton fund | Mar. 3, 1891 | 603,719 36 | 30,185 97 |
| Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund | May 29, 1908 | 265,947 82 | 7,978 43 |
| Stockbridge consolidated fund | Feb. 6, 1871 | 71,522 30 | 3,576 11 |
| Uintah and White River Ute fund | May 24, 1888 | 18,499 01 | 924 95 |
| Umatilla: | | | |
| General fund | Mar. 3, 1885 | 229,123 21 | 11,456 16 |
| School fund | Aug. 5, 1882 | 27,839 43 | 1,391 97 |
| Ute 5 per cent fund | Apr. 29, 1874 | 450,661 22 | 22,983 06 |
| Winnebago fund | Mar. 3, 1909 | 879,286 93 | 43,964 35 |
| Yankton Sioux fund | Aug. 15, 1894 | 291,838 73 | 14,591 94 |
| Total | | $36,234,267 28 | $1,709,281 33 |

[1]The "Osage fund" and "Kansas consolidated fund" have been segregated and are carried on the books of the Indian Office to the credit of individual members of the tribes. [2]The "Round Valley general fund" will bear no interest until the United States has been reimbursed for the amount appropriated in carrying out the provisions of the acts approved Oct. 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 658), and Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1006).

**Incomes of Indian Tribes from All Sources for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1912.**

| Tribe. | Interest on trust fund | Treaty and agreement obligations | Gratuities | Indian money, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous | Proceeds of lands | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apache, Kiowa and Comanche | $171,091 | — | — | $83 | $333,744 | $504,920 |
| Arapaho in Wyoming | — | — | — | 5,844 | — | 5,844 |
| Bannock | — | $5,000 | — | — | — | 5,000 |
| Blackfeet | 10,956 | — | — | 36,160 | 4,544 | 51,660 |
| Cherokee | 75,991 | — | — | 4,853 | 79,417 | 160,242 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho | 37,103 | — | $35,000 | 285 | 15,903 | 88,291 |
| Chickasaw | 11,141 | — | — | 103,305 | 307,663 | 422,110 |
| Chippewa in Minnesota | 204,708 | — | — | — | 595,892 | 800,601 |
| Chippewa of the Mississippi (White Earth) | — | 4,000 | — | 2 | — | 4,002 |
| Chippewa of Red Lake | 107 | — | — | 3,785 | 129,394 | 133,286 |
| Chippewa of Lake Superior | — | — | 7,000 | 30,816 | 15,553 | 53,369 |
| Chippewa, Turtle Mountain Band | — | — | 13,000 | — | — | 13,000 |
| Choctaw | 16,125 | 10,520 | — | 298,375 | 913,078 | 1,238,100 |
| Cœur d'Alene | 4,710 | 3,000 | — | 477 | 149,459 | 157,646 |
| Colorado River Indians | — | — | — | 2,753 | 158 | 2,911 |
| Colville | — | — | — | 3,604 | 311,474 | 315,078 |
| Creek | 123,647 | — | — | 19,812 | 112,959 | 256,419 |
| Crow | 330 | 6,000 | — | 157,250 | 222,989 | 386,570 |
| D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington | — | — | 7,000 | — | — | 7,000 |

**The settlements made by 250 railroads in the United States in 1908, 1909 and 1910 in 3,022 cases of accident amounted to $3,476,462.**

**Incomes of Indian Tribes from All Sources (Continued.)**

| Tribe. | Interest on trust fund | Treaty and agreement obligations | Gratuities | Indian money, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous | Proceeds of lands | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fort Hall Indians | — | — | 30,000 | 50 | — | 30,050 |
| Indians in— | | | | | | |
| Arizona and New Mexico | — | — | 330,000 | 41,317 | — | 371,317 |
| California | — | — | 57,000 | — | — | 57,000 |
| Nevada | — | — | 10,500 | — | — | 10,500 |
| Indians of— | | | | | | |
| Colville and Puyallup Agencies | — | — | 12,000 | — | — | 12,000 |
| Flathead Agency | — | — | 9,000 | 2,873 | 151,934 | 163,807 |
| Fort Belknap Agency | 177 | — | 15,000 | 505 | — | 15,682 |
| Fort Berthold Agency | 2,971 | — | 15,000 | 19,690 | 81,102 | 118,764 |
| Fort Peck Agency | — | — | 35,000 | 21,634 | 1,285 | 57,919 |
| Fort Yuma Agency | — | — | — | 7 | 6,074 | 6,081 |
| Grande Ronde Agency | 805 | — | — | — | — | 805 |
| Grande Ronde and Siletz Agency | — | — | 4,000 | — | — | 4,000 |
| Klamath Agency, Oregon | 7,088 | — | 6,000 | 159 | — | 13,248 |
| Klamath River Reservation, Cal. | — | — | — | — | 357 | 357 |
| Nevada Agency | — | — | — | 4,044 | — | 4,044 |
| San Carlos Agency | — | — | — | 67,196 | — | 67,196 |
| Walker River Reservation | — | — | — | 375 | — | 375 |
| Wind River Reservation, Wyo. | — | — | — | — | 14,466 | 14,466 |
| Jicarilla | — | — | — | 12,869 | — | 12,869 |
| Iowa | 4,048 | — | — | — | — | 4,048 |
| Kaibab | — | — | — | 359 | — | 359 |
| Kansas | 7,161 | — | 1,500 | — | — | 8,661 |
| Kickapoo | 6,056 | — | 2,000 | — | — | 8,056 |
| L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa, Michigan | 34 | — | — | — | — | 34 |
| Makah | — | — | 2,000 | — | — | 2,000 |
| Malki | — | — | — | 646 | — | 646 |
| Menominee | 72,883 | — | — | 53,587 | — | 126,470 |
| Navajo | — | — | — | 205 | — | 205 |
| Nez Perce in Idaho | 142 | — | — | 396 | — | 539 |
| Nez Perce, Joseph's Band | — | — | 1,000 | — | — | 1,000 |
| North Carolina Cherokees | 851 | — | — | 80 | — | 932 |
| Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho | — | 99,000 | — | — | — | 99,000 |
| Omaha | 1,749 | — | — | 3,138 | — | 4,887 |
| Osage | 426,204 | — | — | 664,757 | 1,021 | 1,091,983 |
| Oto and Missouri | 22,951 | — | — | — | — | 22,951 |
| Pawnee | 19,596 | 47,100 | — | — | — | 66,696 |
| Pima | — | — | — | 2,866 | — | 2,866 |
| Potawatomi, Kansas | 8,235 | — | — | 290 | — | 8,525 |
| Potawatomi of Kansas and Wisconsin | 9,037 | — | — | — | — | 9,037 |
| Puyallup | 7,391 | — | — | — | 9,373 | 16,764 |
| Quapaw | 11 | 1,500 | — | — | — | 1,511 |
| Quinaielt and Quilcute | — | — | 1,000 | — | — | 1,000 |
| Round Valley Indians, California | — | — | — | — | 1,509 | 1,509 |
| Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, Iowa | 20,018 | — | — | 2,065 | — | 22,083 |
| Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, Oklahoma | 30,760 | — | — | — | — | 30,760 |
| Sac and Fox of the Missouri | 219 | 200 | — | — | — | 419 |
| Seminole, Oklahoma | 102,982 | — | — | 934 | 6,266 | 110,183 |
| Seminole, Florida | — | — | 10,000 | — | — | 10,000 |
| Seneca, Oklahoma | — | — | — | — | 6,935 | 6,935 |
| Seneca and Shawnee | 78 | — | — | — | — | 78 |
| Seneca, Tonawanda Band | 2,987 | — | — | — | — | 2,987 |
| Seneca of New York | 326 | 6,000 | — | — | — | 6,326 |
| Shoshoni and Bannock | 274 | — | — | — | 690 | 964 |
| Shoshoni in Wyoming | — | 6,000 | 12,000 | 5,844 | — | 23,844 |
| Siletz | 839 | — | — | 32 | — | 871 |

The first Bank of the United States—often known as "Hamilton's Bank"—was chartered in 1791 and went out of existence in 1811.

| Tribe. | Interest on trust fund | Treaty and agreement obligations | Gratuities | Indian money, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous | Proceeds of lands | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sioux of— | | | | | | |
| Different tribes | — | 362,000 | 288,000 | — | — | 650,000 |
| Cheyenne River | 27,407 | — | — | 30,432 | 157,825 | 215,665 |
| Crow Creek | 9,272 | — | — | 370 | — | 9,642 |
| Devils Lake | 17 | — | 5,000 | — | 7,486 | 12,503 |
| Flandreau | 89 | — | — | — | — | 89 |
| Lower Brule | 2,365 | — | — | 7,878 | 3,165 | 13,409 |
| Pine Ridge | 48,742 | — | — | 4,444 | 3,269 | 56,456 |
| Ponca | 3,406 | — | 8,000 | — | — | 11,406 |
| Rosebud | 71,299 | — | — | 228 | 606,053 | 677,581 |
| Santee | 171 | — | — | — | — | 171 |
| Standing Rock | 32,073 | — | — | 7,398 | 122,285 | 161,757 |
| Tongue River | 2,403 | — | — | 20,344 | — | 22,748 |
| Yankton | 14,931 | — | 15,000 | — | — | 29,931 |
| Sisseton and Wahpeton | 30,586 | — | — | — | — | 30,586 |
| Six Nations of New York | — | 4,500 | — | — | — | 4,500 |
| Southern Ute | — | — | — | 3,696 | 5,789 | 9,486 |
| Spokan | — | 1,000 | — | — | 7,338 | 8,338 |
| Stockbridge | 3,577 | — | — | 15 | — | 3,592 |
| Tonkawa | 203 | — | — | — | — | 203 |
| Truxton Canyon Indians | — | — | — | 8,119 | — | 8,119 |
| Tule River Indians | — | — | — | 1,283 | — | 1,283 |
| Uintah, etc., Utes | 938 | — | — | 9,688 | 78,349 | 88,977 |
| Ute, Confederated Bands | 23,439 | 38,740 | 15,000 | — | — | 77,179 |
| Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla | 13,604 | — | 3,000 | 629 | 5,579 | 22,812 |
| Warm Springs Indians | — | — | 4,000 | 2,551 | — | 6,551 |
| Western Shoshoni | — | — | 8,000 | 5,713 | — | 13,713 |
| Wichita and Affiliated Bands | — | — | 5,000 | — | 5,096 | 10,096 |
| Winnebago | 43,964 | — | — | 1,434 | — | 45,398 |
| Yakima and other tribes | — | — | 3,000 | 16,534 | — | 19,534 |
| Total | $1,740,296 | $594,560 | $969,000 | $1,694,081 | $4,475,489 | $9,473,427 |

*Carried on ledgers of Treasury and Indian Office as "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor."

# THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

The Life Saving Service was established in its present form in 1871, life saving stations being opened on the New Jersey and Long Island coasts. Acts of Congress passed since have extended the system so as to embrace the entire ocean and lake coasts, which are divided into thirteen districts. The service is attached to the Treasury Department. The following table shows the territory covered by the various districts, the number of stations in each district and the names and post-office addresses of the district superintendents:

| No. of District. | Extent of District. | No. of Stations. | Name of Superintendent. | Postoffice Address. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Coasts of Maine and New Hampshire | 15 | Silas H. Harding | Portsmouth, N. H. |
| 2 | Coast of Massachusetts | 23 | George W. Bowley | Provincetown, Mass. |
| 3 | Coasts of Rhode Island and Fisher's Island | 10 | Herbert M. Knowles | Wakefield, R. I. |
| 4 | Coast of Long Island | 22 | Arthur Dominy | Bay Shore, N. Y. |
| 5 | Coast of New Jersey | 42 | John S. Cole | Asbury Park, N. J. |
| 6 | Coast from Cape Henlopen to Cape Charles | 19 | William B. Tunnell | Lewes, Del. |
| 7 | Coast from Cape Henry to Cape Fear River | 34 | Patrick H. Morgan | Shawboro, N. C. |
| 8 | Coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and Eastern Florida | 10 | Hiram B. Shaw | Jacksonville, Fla. |
| 9 | Gulf coast | 8 | Wm. A. Hutchings | Galveston, Tex. |
| 10 | Lakes Erie and Ontario, including Louisville station | 12 | Edwin B. Chapman | Buffalo, N. Y. |
| 11 | Lakes Huron and Superior | 18 | Jerome G. Kish | Harbor Beach, Mich. |
| 12 | Lake Michigan | 21 | Charles Morton | Grand Haven, Mich. |
| 13 | Pacific Coast, including station at Nome, Alaska | 19 | Otto Wellander | San Francisco, Cal. |

The second oldest college in the United States is William and Mary College, which was founded in 1693.

The salaries of the district superintendents range from $1,900 to $2,200. Keepers of complete stations receive $1,000 per annum, and keepers of houses of refuge (where no crews are employed) $600. One surfman (designated as No. 1) in each crew receives $70 and other surfmen $65 a month while actually employed. In addition, keepers and crews of life saving stations are allowed one ration a day, or commutation thereof at 30 cents a day.

The active season on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts is from August 1 to May 31 (ten months); on the Great Lakes, during the season of navigation; on the Pacific Coast, all stations, the entire year.

Keepers are appointed on the joint recommendation of the district superintendent and assistant inspector, who must certify that the person nominated is the best qualified available surfman in the district. No appointments are made of persons not in the service. Surfmen are selected from eligible registers provided by the Civil Service Commission. The examination is non-educational, being based on age, physical condition and experience.

Continuous watch is kept from the stations both day and night, with beach patrol during hours of darkness and in foggy or thick weather. Two surfmen are assigned to each night watch, one of whom proceeds on patrol (in the same direction at the same time from all stations in a district, if practicable), while the other remains on watch; on the return of the first man he takes the station watch, and the second man patrols in the opposite direction.

The following table summarizes the work of the Service in the fiscal year 1911-'12:

| | Atlantic and Gulf coasts. | Lake coasts. | Pacific coast. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels involved | 997 | 592 | 141 | 1,730 |
| Vessels totally lost | 44 | 11 | 4 | 59 |
| Persons on board | 4,545 | 2,059 | 589 | 7,193 |
| Lives lost | 5 | 2 | 9 | 16 |
| Persons succored at stations | 332 | 85 | 27 | 444 |
| Days' succor afforded | 583 | 181 | 50 | 814 |
| Value of vessels involved | $5,994,280 | $3,593,855 | $1,122,765 | $10,710,900 |
| Value of cargoes | $1,898,920 | $538,260 | $100,225 | $2,537,405 |
| Total value of property involved | $7,893,200 | $4,132,115 | $1,222,990 | $13,248,305 |
| Value of property saved | $6,172,165 | $3,851,980 | $1,131,025 | $11,155,170 |
| Value of property lost | $1,721,035 | $280,135 | $91,965 | $2,093,135 |

Fully 80 per cent, or 1,382, of the 1,730 vessels included in the foregoing tabulation received aid only from the crews of the service. They were valued with their cargoes at $4,097,995, and carried 4,362 persons. Moreover, 289 vessels, valued with their cargoes at $6,950,425, and having on board 2,265 persons, were assisted by the station crews in co-operation with the crews of revenue cutters and wrecking vessels and with other agencies. Thirty vessels, valued with their cargoes at $1,901,330, and carrying 356 person, received assistance only from private parties; and 29, valued with their cargoes at $298,555, and having on board 206 persons, either escaped from dangerous situations unassisted or suffered destruction before assistance could reach them.

The following table summarizes the operation of the service from the introduction of the present life saving system, in 1871, to June 30, 1912:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Disasters | 24,441 | Total value of: | |
| Persons involved | *159,332 | Vessels involved in disaster | $231,360,845 |
| Lives lost | **1,330 | Cargoes | 86,909,229 |
| Persons succored at stations | †24,201 | Property involved | 318,270,074 |
| Days' succor afforded | ‡54,516 | Property saved | 256,228,037 |
| | | Property lost | 62,042,037 |

*Including persons rescued not connected with vessels involved in disaster.

**Eighty-five of these were lost at the disaster to the steamer Metropolis in 1877-'78, when service was impeded by distance, and fourteen others in the same year owing to similar causes.

†Including persons not connected with vessels involved in disaster.

‡Including succor afforded to persons not connected with vessels involved in disaster.

It should be observed that the operations of the service during this period have been limited as follows: Season of 1871-'72, to the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey; seasons of 1872-'74, to the coasts of Cape Cod, Long Island and New Jersey; season of 1874-'75, to the coasts of New England, Long Island, New Jersey, and the coast from Cape Henry to Cape Hatteras; season of 1875-'76, to the coasts of New England, Long Island, New Jersey, the coast from Cape Henlopen to Cape Charles, and the coast from Cape Henry to Cape Hatteras; season of 1876-'77 and since, all the foregoing, with the addition of the eastern coast of Florida and portions of the lake coasts. In 1877-'78 the Pacific coast was added, and in 1880 the coast of Texas.

The following table shows the number of marine casualties occurring within each of the twenty-two fiscal years from 1891 to 1912 upon the coasts and rivers

The first American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was organized in New York City in 1865.

of the United States and in adjacent waters, and to American shipping at sea and in foreign waters; the number of persons involved in such casualties, the number of lives lost therein, and the ratio of the accompanying fatalities to the number of persons involved and to the number of casualties:

| Fiscal Year. | Number of casualties. | Number of persons on board. | Number of lives lost.* | Ratio of lives lost to number on board. | Ratio of lives lost to number of casualties. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890-91 | 1,431 | 33,734 | 447 | 1 to 75.64 | 1 to 3.20 |
| 1891-92 | 1,496 | 23,924 | 646 | 1 to 37.03 | 1 to 2.32 |
| 1892-93 | 1,421 | 26,059 | 397 | 1 to 65.64 | 1 to 3.58 |
| 1893-94 | 1,551 | 31,687 | 664 | 1 to 47.72 | 1 to 2.33 |
| 1894-95 | 1,437 | 27,233 | 689 | 1 to 39.53 | 1 to 2.09 |
| 1895-96 | 1,311 | 25,454 | 322 | 1 to 79.05 | 1 to 4.07 |
| 1896-97 | 1,149 | 20,712 | 299 | 1 to 69.27 | 1 to 3.84 |
| 1897-98 | 1,191 | 28,562 | 743 | 1 to 38.44 | 1 to 1.60 |
| 1898-99 | 1,574 | 29,940 | 742 | 1 to 40.35 | 1 to 2.12 |
| 1899-1900 | 1,234 | 26,978 | 252 | 1 to 107.05 | 1 to 4.90 |
| 1900-1901 | 1,265 | 32,300 | 437 | 1 to 73.91 | 1 to 2.89 |
| 1901-2 | 1,306 | 29,937 | 526 | 1 to 56.10 | 1 to 2.49 |
| 1902-3 | 1,172 | 28,387 | 351 | 1 to 80.87 | 1 to 3.34 |
| 1903-4 | 1,182 | 33,577 | 1,454 | 1 to 23.08 | 1 to .81 |
| 1904-5 | 1,209 | 31,890 | 267 | 1 to 119.43 | 1 to 4.53 |
| 1905-6 | 1,250 | 30,464 | 499 | 1 to 61.05 | 1 to 2.51 |
| 1906-7 | 1,578 | 35,768 | 571 | 1 to 62.64 | 1 to 2.77 |
| 1907-8 | 1,267 | 36,384 | 357 | 1 to 101.92 | 1 to 3.55 |
| 1908-9 | 1,415 | 46,739 | 403 | 1 to 115.97 | 1 to 3.51 |
| 1909-10 | 1,493 | 38,104 | 403 | 1 to 94.55 | 1 to 3.70 |
| 1910-11 | 1,227 | 44,150 | 262 | 1 to 168.35 | 1 to 4.68 |
| 1911-12 | 1,447 | 40,282 | 194 | 1 to 207.43 | 1 to 7.45 |

*Exclusive of lives lost where vessels suffered no damage.

# THE LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

The Lighthouse Service was reorganized by an act of Congress, approved June 17, 1910, an abstract of which appears on page 134 of The Tribune Almanac for 1911. Formerly the management of the lighthouses was intrusted to a lighthouse board, organized in conformity to the act of Congress of August 31, 1852. It consisted of the head of the Treasury Department (later of the Department of Commerce and Labor), three officers of the army, two naval and a civilian member. The head of the department was ex-officio president of the board, and the ranking naval officer was chairman. There were two secretaries, one a naval officer and one an engineer officer of the army. That system involved divided responsibility, and resulted in much friction in administration. Congress therefore abolished the board and created a Bureau of Lighthouses in the Department of Commerce and Labor, with a commissioner in charge directly responsible to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

**Reorganized in 1910.**

Under the old system there were sixteen lighthouse districts each in charge of an army or navy officer. The law of 1910 provided that nineteen districts should be created, each in charge of a civilian inspector, but the President was authorized for a period of three years, from July 1, 1910, to assign army and navy officers to act as district inspectors.

The President was also authorized to designate army engineers as inspectors in the districts which include the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and to detail officers of the engineer corps for consultation or superintendence of the construction or repair of aids to navigation.

The extent of the lighthouse service is shown in the following table:

**Extent of Lighthouse Service.**

| | General coast line. Statute miles. | Detailed coast or channel line. Statute miles. |
|---|---|---|
| Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States | 3,480 | 9,732 |
| Pacific coast of the United States | 1,404 | 3,294 |
| Porto Rico, adjacent United States islands, and Guantanamo | 374 | 449 |
| Great Lakes and connecting waters, United States portion | 3,535 | 4,020 |
| Alaska | 7,300 | 22,654 |
| Hawaiian Islands to Midway Islands | 788 | 1,018 |
| Guam | 86 | 92 |
| American Samoan Islands | 76 | 91 |
| Total coast line under United States Lighthouse Service | 17,043 | 41,350 |

The first newspaper in the United States, "The Boston News Letter," was publishe at Boston, April 24, 1704.

**Extent of Lighthouse Service (Continued).**

| | General coast line. Statute miles. | Detailed coast or channel line. Statute miles. |
|---|---|---|
| Coastal rivers on which aids to navigation are maintained by the United States Lighthouse Service (Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 1,374 miles; Pacific coast, 242 miles) | ——— | 1,616 |
| Interior rivers on which aids to navigation are maintained by the United States Lighthouse Service (Mississippi River, 1,816 miles; Ohio River, 966 miles; Missouri River, 390 miles; other rivers, 690 miles) | ——— | 3,862 |
| Total coast line and rivers under United States Lighthouse Service | ——— | 46,828 |
| Philippine Islands (lighted by Philippine government) | 4,080 | 11,511 |
| Panama Canal Zone (coast line only) | 17 | 40 |
| Total seacoast line under the jurisdiction of the United States (not including Great Lakes and rivers) | 17,605 | 48,881 |

The following table gives a summary of the aids to navigation maintained at the close of the fiscal years 1911 and 1912:

| Class. | 1912. | | | Total number June 30— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Established. | Discontinued. | Increase. | 1911. | 1912. |
| Lighted aids: | | | | | |
| Lights (other than post lights) | 51 | 10 | 41 | 1,434 | 1,475 |
| Post lights | 331 | 144 | 187 | 2,365 | 2,552 |
| Light-vessel stations | 1 | 1 | —— | 51 | 51 |
| Gas buoys | 86 | 26 | 60 | 286 | 346 |
| Float lights | 12 | 8 | 4 | 88 | 92 |
| Total | 481 | 189 | 292 | 4,224 | 4,516 |
| Unlighted aids: | | | | | |
| Fog signals | 8 | 4 | 4 | 506 | 510 |
| Submarine signals | 4 | 1 | 3 | 40 | 43 |
| Whistling buoys, unlighted | 6 | 10 | [1]4 | 88 | 84 |
| Bell buoys, unlighted | 17 | 7 | 10 | 195 | 205 |
| Other buoys | 296 | 172 | 124 | 5,868 | 5,992 |
| Day beacons | 262 | 109 | 153 | 1,321 | 1,474 |
| Total | 593 | 303 | Net 290 | 8,018 | 8,308 |
| Grand total | 1,074 | 492 | Net 582 | 12,242 | 12,824 |

[1]Decrease.

For the care and maintenance of these aids in 1911–'12 there were employed 5,534 officers and men.

The amounts expended on the service were $6,385,881 in 1908–'09, $5,738,689 in 1909–'10, $5,460,976 in 1910–'11 and $5,268,933 in 1911–'12.

The headquarters of the nineteen districts are as follows:

| District. | Address. | District. | Address. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | Portland, Me., Y. M. C. A. Building. | Eleventh | Detroit, Mich., Postoffice Building. |
| Second | Boston, Mass., No. 19 Congress street. | Twelfth | Chicago, Ill., Federal Building. |
| Third | Tompkinsville, N. Y. | Thirteenth | Rock Island, Ill., Federal Building. |
| Fourth | Philadelphia, Penn., Postoffice Building. | Fourteenth | Cincinnati, Ohio, Custom House. |
| Fifth | Baltimore, Md., new Custom House. | Fifteenth | St. Louis, Mo., Postoffice Building. |
| Sixth | Charleston, S. C., old Postoffice Building. | Sixteenth | Ketchikan, Alaska. |
| Seventh | Key West, Fla. | Seventeenth | Portland, Ore., Custom House. |
| Eighth | New Orleans, La., Custom House. | Eighteenth | San Francisco, Cal., Custom House. |
| Ninth | San Juan, P. R. | Nineteenth | Honolulu, Hawaii, McCandless Building. |
| Tenth | Buffalo, N. Y. Federal Building. | | |

The University Settlement movement originated in England in 1867 and spread in in 1887 to the United States.

# THE STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

Under section 4,472 of the revised statutes the steamboat inspection service, in charge of a supervising inspector general, is required to inspect hulls, boilers and life saving apparatus of vessels operating under American control and jurisdiction, to prevent the overloading of passenger steamers and the transportation of dangerous articles. The number of persons in the service at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1913, was 263, and expenditures were $518,964 79. During the year 3,786 marine boiler plates were tested; 244,565 new life preservers inspected, 28,036 officers of all grades licensed, and 7,616 applicants for original and renewed licenses examined for color blindness.

In the year ended June 30, 1912, the number of accidents resulting in loss of life was 39, with a total life loss of 264. Classified, according to causes, the accidents and deaths were as follows:

| Cause. | Accidents. | Lives lost. |
|---|---|---|
| Fire | 3 | 4 |
| Collision | 17 | 31 |
| Explosions or accidental escape of steam | 8 | 14 |
| Snags, wrecks and sinking | 11 | 32 |
| Accidental drowning | — | 139 |
| Miscellaneous | — | 44 |

During the fiscal year 307,692,494 passengers were carried on steam vessels carrying passengers which are required by law to report the number of passengers carried. Taking the total number of lives lost as 264, there were 1,165,501 passengers carried for each life lost.

# THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

By act of Congress, approved August 14, 1912, the name of the former Public Health and Marine Hospital Service was changed to the Public Health Service, and the pay of officers of said service was increased.

The functions of the Marine Hospital Service are to give medical relief to the merchant marine, Life Saving Service, Revenue Cutter Service and other government employes; to carry on the medical inspection of immigrants; to maintain the national quarantine and assist state quarantines; to fight epidemics; to co-operate with city and state boards of health in investigating and suppressing disease; to carry on research work in the interest of the public health.

The history of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service dates from July 16, 1798, when Congress approved an act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen. The benefits of its hospitals were also extended to sailors in the United States navy until 1811, when separate naval hospitals were provided for this purpose.

In 1871 the service was reorganized and its hospitals were placed under the charge of a supervising surgeon general, who was commissioned as such by the President. Since that date the operations of the service have been extended in accordance with laws enacted from time to time, quarantine and public health functions being added to its duties. The number of officers was increased, entrance and promotion examinations were required, and officers made subject to change of station. In fact, the requirements for entrance were made the same as those of the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy.

In 1889 an act of Congress was approved providing that officers meeting the requirements should thereafter be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

All candidates for entrance into the commissioned corps of the service are required to undergo a physical examination before a board of medical officers, and, in addition, an examination to determine their literary and professional qualifications. No applicant is eligible to appear before a board of examiners if his age is less than twenty-two or more than thirty years, and candidates must certify that they are free from any mental or physical defect which would disqualify them for active service in any climate.

Because of the dangers incident to their service, it was necessary to make provision for officers becoming sick or disabled in line of duty, and Congress authorized, in 1902, that officers so disabled should be placed on "waiting orders."

In order to afford medical officers of the service the opportunity of continuing studies in hospitals and laboratories in this country and abroad, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized by an act of Congress, approved February 19, 1897, to grant commissioned medical officers of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, without deduction of pay, leaves of absence for the same periods of time and in the same manner as authorized to be granted to officers of the army by the Secretary of War. By act of Congress of August 14, 1912, broader powers were conferred on the Public Health Service to study and investigate

**The Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893, was visited by 27,529,400 pers and its total receipts were $14,117,382.**

the diseases of man and conditions influencing the propagation and spread thereof, including sanitation and sewage and the pollution, either directly or indirectly, of the navigable streams and lakes of the United States.

**Transactions in 1912.**

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, at the various stations in the United States a total of 7,908 vessels were inspected, including 275 disinfected, either for the destruction of mosquitoes as a precaution against the introduction of yellow fever or for the destruction of rats and other vermin as a precaution against the plague. During the year, 1,143,234 immigrants were examined by medical officers of the service to determine their physical and mental fitness for entrance at ports in the United States and its dependencies, Porto Rico and Hawaii, the number of aliens examined upon arrival in New York being 726,040. The total number of patients treated for various diseases during the year in the marine hospitals and quarantine stations was 51,078, and the total number of surgical operations performed, 1,911. The total of appropriation and repayments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, was $1,268,922 22; of expenditures, $1,226,811 88, leaving a balance on June 30, 1912, of $42,110 34.

# THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

**The maximum extent of the public domain was 1,849,072,587 acres. Of this total 259,171,787 acres were ceded by the states to the United States, 1,589,900,800 acres were purchased or acquired by cession from foreign countries. From this total should be deducted lands in Tennessee, which, by the act of February 18, 1841, were given to that state. No land within the boundaries of Texas ever became a part of the public domain.**

**The Government's Land Policy.**

Of the maximum area there were left on June 30, 1912, 682,984,762 acres, of which 368,000,000 acres were in Alaska. The remainder has been disposed of by the United States under various laws passed for that purpose, by direct sale to individuals or associations, by grants to states for school or other purposes, to grants in aid of the construction of public roads or railroads, by direct grants to individuals for military or other services and by allotments to individuals under the homestead or other public land laws. After the first cessions by the original states to the nation, the area thus ceded amounting to 259,171,787 acres, the Congress of the Confederation adopted the policy holding those lands as an asset for the payment of the debts of the United States. That policy—the policy of sale—was adhered to pretty generally for the first fifty years after the adoption of the Constitution, and it was not until 1862 that the homestead or free home for the settler theory supplanted it. Since 1862 the government pursued a programme of development, seeking to distribute as large a portion of the public domain as possible among settlers who would occupy and develop it. Only recently has the importance of preserving what is left of the public lands for the benefit of the country at large been recognized and steps taken to withdraw forest, coal, oil and other mineral lands and sites on which water power may be developed. As a result of the conservation movement a considerable portion of this area has been temporarily withdrawn from settlement, the total withdrawals exclusive of small tracts withdrawn for military reservations, lighthouse stations, etc., amounting to 294,000,000 acres. The withdrawn area includes, of course, the national forests, which aggregate approximately 186,616,648 acres, exclusive of forest reservations in Porto Rico. The area of Indian and public lands entered and patented during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, was 12,678,076 acres.

The following table shows the area of the public domain by states and territories on June 30, 1912:

| State or territory. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed acres. | Unsurveyed acres. | Total acres. |
| Alabama | 93,040 | 1,600 | 94,640 |
| Alaska | (1) | 368,010,643 | 368,010,643 |
| Arizona | 12,003,186 | 28,592,537 | 40,595,723 |
| Arkansas | 436,210 | 82,000 | 518,210 |
| California | 17,671,839 | 5,343,499 | 23,015,338 |
| Colorado | 17,684,401 | 1,564,797 | 19,249,198 |
| Florida | 240,408 | 155,531 | 396,439 |
| Idaho | 7,172,856 | 11,757,537 | 18,970,393 |
| Kansas | 91,328 | —— | 91,328 |
| Louisiana | 69,198 | —— | 69,198 |
| Michigan | 92,544 | —— | 92,544 |
| Minnesota | 1,525,775 | —— | 1,525,775 |
| Mississippi | 52,400 | —— | 52,400 |
| Missouri | 1,197 | —— | 1,197 |
| Montana | 13,697,086 | 15,356,909 | 29,053,995 |
| Nebraska | 832,750 | —— | 832,750 |
| Nevada | 28,844,824 | 26,230,679 | 55,075,503 |
| New Mexico | 22,241,833 | 11,329,650 | 33,571,483 |
| North Dakota | 1,354,571 | —— | 1,354,571 |
| Oklahoma | 39,525 | —— | 39,525 |
| Oregon | 13,141,921 | 3,346,148 | 16,888,069 |

**The first electric locomotive, run on a track half a mile long, was constructed by Thomas A. Edison at Menlo Park, N. J., in 1880.**

| State or territory. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed acres. | Unsurveyed acres. | Total acres. |
| South Dakota | 4,039,892 | 81,920 | 4,121,812 |
| Utah | 12,011,921 | 22,037,256 | 34,049,177 |
| Washington | 1,106,783 | 761,306 | 1,868,089 |
| Wisconsin | 11,520 | —— | 11,520 |
| Wyoming | 30,905,022 | 2,570,720 | 33,475,742 |
| Totals | 185,362,030 | 497,622,732 | 682,984,762 |

[1]Lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

The following table shows the area by acres patented to June 30, 1913, of swamp and overflowed lands:

| State. | Acres. | State. | Acres. | State. | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 418,520.14 | Iowa | 873,816.42 | Ohio | 26,251.95 |
| Arkansas | 7,685,352.07 | Louisiana | 9,324,647.48 | Oregon | 262,590.34 |
| California | 2,089,693.24 | Michigan | 5,655,649.56 | North Dakota | 3,251,462.34 |
| Florida | 20,200,883.74 | Minnesota | 4,467,103 60 | | |
| Illinois | 1,457,420.98 | Mississippi | 3,284,152.96 | Total | 63,597,840.06 |
| Indiana | 1,254,270.73 | Missouri | 3,346,024.51 | | |

# THE FOREST SERVICE.

The Forest Service is one of the bureaus of the Department of Agriculture. It has charge of the administration and protection of the national forests, and also promotes the practice of forestry generally through investigations and the diffusion of information. The work of the government in forestry was initiated by the appointment of Dr. Franklin B. Hough in 1876 as special agent in the Department of Agriculture. In 1881 a division of forestry was created in that department. In 1901 this division became the Bureau of Forestry; and in 1905, when the care of the national forests was given to the bureau, its name became the Forest Service.

Previously the care of the national forests had been in the hands of the Department of the Interior. A law authorizing the President to set apart forest reserves was passed in 1891; but no provision for their administration and use was made until 1897. Previous to 1905 the Bureau of Forestry merely gave expert advice, on request, to the Department of the Interior concerning the application of forestry to the forest reserves. The change of name from "forest reserves" to "national forests" was made in 1906, in order to correct the impression that the forests were, as "reserves," withdrawn from use. Since the Forest Service took charge of them the fundamental aim has been to open them to the widest use consistent with their proper protection.

**National Forests.**

The reserves were set aside as follows: By President Harrison, 13,416,710 acres; by President Cleveland, 25,686,320 acres; by President McKinley, 7,050,05[illegible] acres; by President Roosevelt, 148,346,924 acres. During the administration of President Taft, prior to July 1, 1912, 3,432,027 acres were added and 9,901,738 acres were eliminated from the national forests, making their area at the close of the fiscal year 1912 187,406,376 acres. On July 1, 1913, the gross area of the national forests, including those in Alaska and Porto Rico, was 187,008,796 acres. An act of Congress, passed in 1907, prohibits any additions by the President to the national forest area in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado. In 1912 California was added to this list.

The following tables show the national forest expenditures and receipts for the fiscal year 1913, compared with those for the fiscal year 1912:

**Expenditures for Administration and Protection and Permanent Improvements During Fiscal Year 1913, Compared with 1912:**

| Fiscal year. | Administration and protection. | | Permanent improvements. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Per acre | Total. | Per acre. |
| 1913 | $4,653,506 48 | $0.0249 | $470,825 50 | $0.0025 |
| 1912 | 4,718,668 96 | .0252 | 499,158 55 | .0027 |

**Comparison of Receipts from the Several Sources for the Fiscal Years 1912-'13.**

| Fiscal year. | Grazing. | | Timber. | | Special uses. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Per acre | Total. | Per acre. | Total. | Per acre. |
| 1913 | $1,275,556 48 | $0.0068 | $999,369 16 | $0.0053 | $116,995 21 | $0.0006 |
| 1912 | 1,049,971 02 | .0056 | 961,488 95 | .0051 | 97,796 94 | .0005 |

The total receipts from all sources in 1912-'13 amounted to $2,391,920 85, with $0.0128 as the income per acre.

**Yale College was founded at Saybrook, Conn., in 1701 and was removed to New Haven in 1717.**

Under the law 25 per cent of the gross receipts are paid to the states in which the national forests are located, to be expended for roads and schools. The amount to be paid to the states in this way from the receipts in 1913 is about $586,600.

By the acts of Congress organizing them as states, Arizona and New Mexico also receive for their school fund an additional share of the receipts based on the proportion that their school lands within the national forests bear to the total national forest area in the states. The approximate amounts due on account of the receipts for 1913 are $36,226 65 to Arizona and $9,307 39 to New Mexico, as against $27,737 71 and $8,350 04, respectively, for 1912.

Congress has also provided that 10 per cent of the receipts shall be set aside as an appropriation to be used under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture for road and trail building in national forests in co-operation with state authorities, or otherwise. The amount thus appropriated on account of fiscal year 1913 receipts is $234,638 68. This added to the amount carried over from the 1912 receipts fund, $134,831 10, and the amount appropriated in the regular agricultural bill, $400,000, makes the total available for permanent improvements, construction of roads, trails, cabins, bridges, telephone lines, etc., on the national forests for the fiscal year 1914, $769,469 78.

The total regular appropriation for salaries and general expenses for the fiscal year 1914 is $5,399,679, as against $5,352,028 for 1913, with a further provision of $200,000 available for fire fighting in cases of extraordinary emergency.

**Grazing.** The grazing receipts for 1913 were paid by the holders of 22,032 permits to graze 1,557,118 cattle, horses and hogs, and of 5,434 permits to graze 7,867,851 sheep and goats. The receipts from timber sales were paid by approximately 5,800 purchasers, to cut the equivalent of 495,668,000 board feet of timber. The receipts from special uses were paid by the holders of approximately 5,000 permits. In other words, these receipts represent profitable use of the forests by some 38,000 individuals or concerns. To the use for which payment was made must be added the heavy free use of the forests by the public. Figures for free use of timber are as follows:

**Free Use of Timber in National Forests.**

| Fiscal year. | No. of permittees. | Cut. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Board feet. | |
| 1910 | 35,864 | 104,796,000 | $176,166 51 |
| 1911 | 40,660 | 123,488,000 | 196,930 24 |
| 1912 | 38,551 | 123,233,000 | 196,335 41 |
| 1913 | 38,264 | 121,985,000 | 191,824 77 |

The total stand of timber in the national forests, exclusive of Alaska, is estimated at nearly 600,000,000,000 board feet.

The following table shows the total cut of timber from the national forests in the fiscal year 1913:

**Timber Cut from National Forests.**

| State or Territory. | Cut under sale. Feet. | Cut under free use. Feet. | Total cut. Feet. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montana | 82,757,000 | 18,513,000 | 101,270,000 |
| Idaho | 78,199,000 | 21,405,000 | 99,604,000 |
| Arizona | 58,532,000 | 4,459,000 | 62,991,000 |
| California | 52,419,000 | 9,153,000 | 61,572,000 |
| Oregon | 52,362,000 | 12,049,000 | 64,411,000 |
| Colorado | 42,446,000 | 11,002,000 | 53,448,000 |
| Alaska | 33,535,000 | 96,000 | 33,631,000 |
| Washington | 29,149,000 | 2,611,000 | 31,760,000 |
| Arkansas | 20,104,000 | 187,000 | 20,291,000 |
| New Mexico | 14,815,000 | 14,614,000 | 29,426,000 |
| Utah | 10,988,000 | 12,026,000 | 23,014,000 |
| South Dakota | 9,085,000 | 5,080,000 | 14,165,000 |
| Wyoming | 7,915,000 | 7,750,000 | 15,665,000 |
| Nevada | 3,122,000 | 2,638,000 | 5,760,000 |
| Michigan | 130,000 | 54,000 | 184,000 |
| Minnesota | 57,000 | 65,000 | 122,000 |
| Florida | 40,000 | 12,000 | 52,000 |
| Oklahoma | 13,000 | 232,000 | 245,000 |
| North Dakota | —— | 42,000 | 42,000 |
| Total | 495,668,000 | 121,985,000 | 617,653,000 |

The value of the public property administered by the Forest Service is estimated at over $2,000,000,000.

At the head of the Forest Service are the Forester, Henry S. Graves, and the Associate Forester, A. F. Potter. The work is organized under the following branches: Operation and lands, James B. Adams in charge; silviculture and products, W. B. Greeley in charge; grazing, A. F. Potter in charge; products

e earliest harvest thanksgiving in America was kept by the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth in 1621.

laboratory, Howard F. Weiss in charge; acquisition of land under the Weeks law, William L. Hall in charge.

The 163 national forests are distributed in six districts, with a district forester in charge of each, and headquarters as follows: District 1 (Montana, Northeastern Washington, Northern Idaho, Northwestern South Dakota, Northern Michigan, Northern Minnesota and Southwestern North Dakota), Missoula, Mont., F. A. Silcox, District Forester; District 2 (Colorado, Wyoming, the remainder of South Dakota, Nebraska and Western Kansas), Denver, Colo., Smith Riley, District Forester; District 3 (most of Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, New Mexico and Oklahoma), Albuquerque, N. M., A. C. Ringland, District Forester; District 4 (Utah, Southern Idaho, Western Wyoming, Eastern and Central Nevada and a small portion of Northwestern Arizona), Ogden, Utah, H. A. Sherman, District Forester; District 5 (California and Southwestern Nevada), San Francisco, Cal., Coert DuBois, District Forester, and District 6 (Washington, Oregon and Alaska), Portland, Ore., George H. Cecil, District Forester.

On July 1, 1912, the force employed by the Forest Service numbered 3,791. Of these 3,068 were employed upon the national forests and 723 were engaged in administrative, scientific and clerical work at the Washington and district headquarters. Of the employes on the national forests the force engaged principally in protective work numbered 2,302 men, as follows: Forest rangers, 359; assistant forest rangers, 888; forest guards, 1,053; game wardens, 2; hunters and trappers, 2. The protective force was therefore about one man for every 80,000 acres, or 125 square miles. (Prussia has one man for every 1,700 acres, and Baden one for every 750.)

**Silviculture.** The branch of silviculture directs the management of the national forests as regards both the systems of cutting mature timber and the work of forest planting, supervises their protection, cooperates with states in developing forest policies adapted to their requirements, cooperates with private forest owners who desire to practise forestry on their lands, and carries on silvicultural investigations of the important species of the United States. Its most important work is in connection with the management of the national forests, where the chief problem, after fire protection, is to replace the mature timber as it is sold and cut by young growth of valuable species.

In planting within the national forests, the primary object is to produce commercial timber, although in a number of cases planting has been done chiefly with the view of reforesting denuded watersheds, in order to control and regulate the flow of streams directly supplying cities and towns. During the year ended June 30, 1913, 29,446 acres in national forests were sown or planted to trees, chiefly Douglas fir, Western yellow pine, Austrian pine and Engelmann spruce. There are thirty-two government nurseries which supply the national forests. These have a present stock of about 36,500,000 plants and are capable of supplying 15,000,000 a year. In the East forest planting has been done mainly in connection with states and private owners, though experiments have been made with the French maritime pine, for turpentine production, and with cork oak and Australian eucalyptus, on the Florida national forest.

At the request of the states the Forest Service makes examinations of their forest conditions and conduct other studies needed to serve as a basis for forest legislation and the formulation by each state of a forest policy adapted to its special requirements. The cost of such work is shared by the states and the service. The service co-operates with private owners, especially small owners, in states which have no state forester by furnishing advice, with or without field examinations, concerning the best methods for managing and protecting their holdings. The cost of such examination is borne by the owner.

**Grazing.** The branch of grazing supervises the grazing of livestock upon the national forests, the principal lines of work being: The allotment of grazing privileges, the issuance of grazing permits, the division of the ranges between different classes of stock or their owners and the regulation of the stock grazed under permit upon the ranges, and the development of the forage producing capacity of the national forests by the restoration of depleted areas through systematic control of the stock grazed upon them, or by artificial means; through the eradication of noxious range-destroying rodents and through the institution of new methods of range control. By co-operation with federal and state authorities in the enforcement of quarantine regulations the national forests have been practically freed from infectious or contagious diseases fatal to livestock, and by an active campaign against predaceous animals destructive to livestock the annual loss from this source within the national forests has been reduced by several hundred thousand dollars.

The number of stock grazed during 1912-'13 under permit was 1,557,118 head of cattle, horses and swine, and 7,567,851 head of sheep and goats. The annual productive value of this number of stock is more than $20,000,000. The number of persons holding permits to graze livestock during the last year was in excess of 27,000. About 15 per cent of all the sheep in the United States are grazed in the national forests.

**Products.** The branch of products carries on studies, tests and demonstrations to further the more complete utilization of the products of the forest. A forest products laboratory is operated at the University of Wisconsin, where experiments are made to determine the properties of American woods, to ascertain cheap and effective treatments to prevent decay, to test the adaptability of untried woods for specific uses, such as paper pulp, to develop uses for the material wasted in sawmill operations and to discover processes of obtaining val-

The Bank of France was established by Napoleon I in Paris in 1803 by a three local banking firms.

uable chemical by-products for the waste which cannot otherwise be utilized. Experiments in the manufacture of pulpwood from woods heretofore little used are conducted on a commercial scale at a mill operated by the Forest Service at Wausau, Wis. Studies are made to find the kind, quantity and cost of timber consumed in different states and regions, and also where the material comes from and what amount is lost through waste. The wood consuming industries are aided in finding the most suitable raw material and in developing methods of utilizing their waste product. In the Western states all products work centres in the district offices at Denver, San Francisco and Portland.

**Eastern National Forests.**

The act of March 1, 1911, commonly known as the Weeks law, provided for the acquisition of forest lands on the watersheds of navigable streams. Its purpose is to promote and protect the navigability of the streams by preserving the forest on the upland portions of their watersheds. Through this act means is afforded of extending the national forest system to regions where the government has hitherto owned no forest lands and taken no direct part in forest preservation. For a complete summary of this act see pages 108 and 109 of The Tribune Almanac for 1912.

The original appropriation was $2,000,000 per year for five and one-half years beginning with the last half of the fiscal year 1911. The agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1913 made the appropriation for 1912 and subsequent years available until expended

In order to concentrate the purchases where they will be of the greatest benefit from the point of view of watershed protection, certain areas in the Appalachian region have been designated, aggregating 6,593,332 acres, to which purchases will for the present be confined. The United States Geological Survey is examining this land, as required by law, in order to determine whether or not the forest cover exercises a beneficial influence in regulating the flow of navigable streams. Up to July 1, 1913, 5,833,103 acres were reported upon favorably by the Geological Survey. No unfavorable reports have been made.

The Forest Service has been designated as the bureau to receive proposals of land and to examine and value lands for purchase. The National Forest Reservation Commission considers the recommendations of the Forest Service and approves the lands to be purchased and fixes the price to be paid.

From April 1, 1911, to June 30, 1913, proposals were received covering 3,098,899 acres, of which 2,334,561 acres were within the general areas in the White Mountains and the Southern Appalachians which had been selected for purchase. During the same period 1,382,655 acres were examined and 713,415 acres were approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. These are located as follows:

Cherokee Area, 53,500 acres in Polk County, Tennessee.

Georgia Area, 23,062 acres in Fannin, Union, Gilmer and Lumpkin counties, Georgia.

Massanutten Area, 57,729 acres in Shenandoah, Warren, Page and Rockingham counties, Virginia.

Monongahela Area, 20,587 acres in Randolph and Tucker counties, West Virginia.

Mount Mitchell Area, 41,583 acres in McDowell County, North Carolina.

Nantahela Area, 33,282 acres in Macon and Swain counties, North Carolina.

Natural Bridge Area, 28,321 acres in Rockbridge, Bedford and Botetourt counties, Virginia.

Potomac Area, 70,714 acres in Hardy County, West Virginia, and Shenandoah and Frederick counties, Virginia.

Savannah Area, 81,198 acres in Rabun County, Georgia; Oconee County, South Carolina, and Macon and Jackson counties, North Carolina.

Shenandoah Area, 79,404 acres in Augusta, Highland and Rockingham counties, Virginia, and Pendleton County, West Virginia.

Smoky Mountain Area, 59,213 acres in Blount and Sevier counties, Tennessee.

Unaka Area, 16,464 acres in Union County, Tennessee.

White Mountain Area, 90,944 acres in Coos and Grafton counties, New Hampshire.

White Top Area, 47,351 acres in Johnson and Sullivan counties, Tennessee, and Washington County, Virginia.

As these lands are acquired they are administered along the same lines as are the national forests in the West, and the above named areas will, as title is obtained and plans for handling them are prepared, be designated as national forests.

**The Nation's Forest Area.**

The forests now cover 550,000,000 acres, or about one-fourth of the United States. Forests publicly owned contain one-fifth of all timber standing. Forests privately owned contain at least four-fifths of the standing timber The timber privately owned is not only four times that publicly owned, but it is generally more valuable. Forestry is now practised on 70 per cent of the forests publicly owned and on less than 1 per cent of the forests privately owned, or on only 18 per cent of the total area of forests.

The original forests of the United States contained timber in quantity and variety far beyond that upon any other area of similar size in the world. They covered 850,000,000 acres, with a stand of not less than 5,200,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber, according to present standards of use. There were five great forest regions—the Northern, the Southern, the Central, the Rocky Mountain and the Pacific.

The present rate of cutting is three times the annual growth of the forests of the United States. The great pineries of the Lake States are nearing exhaustion,

**Of the 1,073,238 persons actively engaged in farm work in Ireland in 1911, 810,503 were males and 262,735 females.**

and great inroads have been made upon the supply of valuable timber throughout all parts of the country. The heavy demands for timber have been rapidly pushing the great centres of lumber industry toward the South and West. In consequence, the State of Washington has led for several years in timber production, now followed in order by Louisiana, North Carolina and Oregon. In 1912 the production of yellow pine lumber amounted to 14,500,000,000 feet; the Douglas fir of the Northwest held second place, with nearly 5,250,000,000; white pine came third. Of the hardwoods, oak came first, with three and one-third billion feet, followed in the order named by maple, red gum, tulip, poplar, chestnut, beech and birch.

There are taken from our forests yearly, including waste in logging and in manufacture, 20,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood, valued at about $1,250,000,000.

**Consumption of Forest Products.** There are used in a single year 90,000,000 cords of firewood, nearly 40,000,000,000 board feet of lumber, over 444,500,000 board feet for veneer, 135,000,000 ties, 1,686,000,000 staves, over 136,000,000 sets of heading, over 353,000,000 barrel hoops, over 3,300,000 cords of native pulpwood, 165,000,000 cubic feet of round mine timbers, nearly 1,500,000 cords of wood for distillation, over 140,000 cords for excelsior and nearly 3,500,000 telegraph and telephone poles.

In 1912 about 4,330,000 cords of wood were used in the manufacture of paper, of which about 940,000 cords were imported from Canada. The demand for wood pulp is making a severe drain on the spruce forests, which furnish the principal supply, though a number of other woods, such as poplar, hemlock, pine and balsam, are now being used in considerable quantities. The Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture is conducting investigations to determine what other woods, such as scrub pine, white fir, tupelo and the like, can be successfully used.

A larger drain upon forest resources is made by the demand for railroad ties. White oak, hitherto the chief source of supply, is not plentiful enough to meet this demand indefinitely, and in many parts of the country the supply of chestnut, cedar and cypress is dwindling; however, methods of treating woods with preservative solutions are being used, and in this way cheaper and more plentiful woods, such as southern pine, Douglas fir, tamarack and hemlock in the Northwest and in the South are coming into demand. A great saving has been effected in the naval stores industry, also largely through the work of the Forest Service, by the introduction of the so-called "cup" systems of turpentining in place of the old destructive system of "boxing." The new systems insure a larger product of better quality and prolong the life of the longleaf pine forests upon which the industry depends.

New York has purchased and set aside 1,644,000 acres in the Adirondack and Catskill mountains as forest preserves, under the control of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission of the state. These lands and private lands in

**Forest Policy of the States.** the preserve counties are protected from fire by an adequate system of wardens. Unfortunately the Constitution of the State prohibits the cutting of timber from state lands. In 1912 the Commission distributed at cost to private owners 3,240,000 forest tree seedlings; and the waste and open land on the preserve is being gradually planted to trees under the supervision of trained foresters.

Pennsylvania has purchased more than 980,000 acres of land for state forest reserves, and the Forestry Commission has the right to purchase additional forest lands at a price not to exceed $5 an acre. The reserves are situated chiefly on the mountains of the central part of the state, and located with special reference to protecting the water supply of cities and towns. The state forest reserves are not only protected from fire, but are managed according to forestry principles, the mature timber being cut and sold. A school for training forest rangers for the reserves is maintained at Mont Alto. The state distributes forest trees for planting, and gives advice in the management of forest lands to private owners.

Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan have well organized State Forest Departments. Minnesota has 43,000 acres reserved; Wisconsin, 400,000 acres, and Michigan, 231,000. These are protected from fire and on which the open land is being planted and the mature timber cut and sold. Each of these states protects the forest land of private owners as well as that of the state forest reserves from fire, and distributes tree seedlings for planting to land owners at cost. Kansas, Ohio, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut also distribute planting material to private owners and give them advice in regard to methods of forest management. The following states have forestry departments which seek to protect from fire by means of an organized warden system all or the greater portion of the forest lands in the state: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, the Lake States, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, South Dakota, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California. With the exception of Tennessee, Alabama, Colorado and California, each makes an appropriation for fire protection. Maine supports an efficient forest fire service covering the unorganized townships in the northern part of the state; in the remaining townships each bears the cost of an individual service of ex-officio wardens. Idaho has adopted a co-operate system of fire protection with private owners, and pays its pro rata share of the cost of protecting state lands. Some of these states also have small state forests, those of New Jersey aggregating 14,000 acres. Other states which have forest officers charged with forest interests are North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and North Dakota. All the states, in general, are beginning to consider the enactment of advanced forest legislation, which will create a well equipped forest department in charge of a technically trained state forester, with

**France's coal output in first half of 1913 was 20,209,000 tons, an incre nearly 883,000 tons over 1912.**

an adequate appropriation for the purchase of land for state forest purposes, for a fire protective system, for the reforestation of waste lands, or for conducting other lines of forest work.

Forest fires in the United States have caused an average annual loss of about seventy human lives and the destruction of at least $25,000,000 in timber, besides the loss of stock, crops, buildings and other improvements worth many millions more. Added to this are the enormous losses from the destruction of young tree growth, soil deterioration, damage to water courses and water flows, interruption of business and depreciation of property.

# PENSION LAWS AND STATISTICS.

## PERSONS ENTITLED TO PENSIONS.

The act of March 18, 1818, thirty-five years after the termination of the Revolutionary War, was the first general act passed granting a pension for service only. Its beneficiaries were required to be in indigent circumstances and in need of assistance. About 1820 Congress became alarmed at the large number of applicants for pensions under this act (there were about 8,000) and on May 1, 1820, passed what has been known as the "alarm act," which required all pensioners then on the roll to furnish a schedule of the amount of property then in their possession. Many of the pensioners whose schedules showed they possessed too much property were dropped from the rolls. Pensioners were dropped who owned as small an amount as $150 worth of property. On May 15, 1828, or forty-five years after the war, service pension was granted to those who served to the end of the War of the Revolution. On June 7, 1832, or forty-nine years after the close of the war, a general law was enacted pensioning survivors who served not less than six months in said war.

**Revolutionary War**

On July 4, 1836, being fifty-three years after the termination of the war, an act was passed granting pension for five years to Revolutionary War widows, provided they were married to the soldier or sailor before the close of the last service and that his service was not less than six months. On July 7, 1838, or fifty-five years after the close of the war, the above act was amended so as to provide where the marriage took place before January 1, 1794. On July 29, 1848, or sixty-five years after the war, the above laws were amended to include those who were married prior to January 1, 1800. On February 3, 1853, or seventy years after the war, an act was passed striking out the limitations as to the date of marriage.

The first law granting pension for service in the War of 1812 was passed February 14, 1871, fifty-six years after the close of the war. This act required sixty days' service, and widows were not entitled unless they were married to soldier or sailor prior to the treaty of peace February 17, 1815. The act of March 9, 1878, sixty-three years after the close of the war, reduced the period of service to fourteen days, and made no limitation as to date of marriage in case of widows.

**War of 1812.**

On July 27, 1892, fifty years after period included in the act, pension was provided for those who served thirty days in the Black Hawk, Creek, Cherokee and Florida wars with Seminole Indians from 1832 to 1842 and to their widows. On June 27, 1902, the benefits of said act were extended from that date to the survivors of the Florida and Georgia Seminole Indian war of 1817 and 1818; the Fevre River Indian war of Illinois of 1827; the Sac and Fox Indian war of 1831; the Sabine Indian disturbances of 1836 and 1837; the Cayuse Indian war of 1847-'48 on the Pacific Coast; the Florida wars with the Seminole Indians from 1842 to 1858; the Texas and New Mexico Indian war of 1849 to 1856; the California Indian disturbances of 1851 and 1852; the Utah Indian disturbances of 1850 to 1853, and the Oregon and the Washington Territory Indian wars from 1851 to 1856, and to the surviving widows.

**Indian Wars.**

On January 29, 1887, thirty-nine years after the close of the war, an act was passed providing for soldiers and sailors and their widows for service of sixty days, if 62 years of age, or disabled or dependent.

**War with Mexico.**

There has never been any law pensioning widows of soldiers whose death was due to service in time of peace prior to March 4, 1861. No provision has ever been made for mothers and fathers and brothers and sisters if the death of soldier or sailor resulted from service prior to March 4, 1861. The laws relating to pensions have been more liberal since 1861 than they were prior to that date. To make it plainer, as an illustration of this fact, a sailor who lost both arms in the service and line of duty prior to March 4, 1861, would be entitled to a rating beginning at $8 50 per month and to the various rates provided from time to time to February 12, 1889, when he would receive $100 per month.

Any officer, soldier, sailor or marine, disabled by reason of wound received or disease contracted in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, may be pensioned for such disability during its continuance. In case of his death from causes originating as above set forth, his widow or his child or children under 16 years of age become entitled to pension. If he has left no widow or child under 16, his dependent mother, father, or orphan sisters and brothers are entitled, in the order named.

**Acts of July 14, 1862, and March 3, 1873.**

The only reigning Queen of a civilized nation is Wilhelmina of Holland.

Any officer, soldier, sailor or marine who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late War of the Rebellion, who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who is suffering from disability of a permanent character, not the result of his own vicious habits, which incapacitates him from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render him unable to earn a support, is entitled to pension under this act of not less than $6 a month nor more than $12 a month. In case of the death of any person named above his widow becomes entitled to pension, provided she married him prior to June 27, 1890, and that she is without other means of support than her daily labor. If she remarries or dies the child or children of such soldier or sailor under the age of 16 years becomes entitled. The act of May 9, 1900, which is an amendment of the act of June 27, 1890, provides that in determining inability to earn a support each and every infirmity shall be duly considered, and the aggregate of the disabilities shown be rated. It is also provided that a widow may have title to pension if she is left without means of support other than her daily labor and an actual net income not exceeding $250 a year.

**Act of June 27, 1890, as Amended by the Act of May 9, 1900.**

All women employed by the surgeon general of the army as nurses during the late War of the Rebellion for a period of six months or more, and who were honorably relieved from such service, are entitled to pensions, provided they are unable to earn a support.

**Act of August 5, 1892.**

On March 15, 1904, an order was issued to take effect April 18, 1904, which provided that in the adjudication of pension claims under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900, it should be taken and considered as an evidential fact, if the contrary did not appear, that when a claimant had passed the age of 62 years he would be disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and, if all other legal requirements were properly met, would be entitled to be rated at $6 per month; after sixty-five years, at $8 per month; after sixty-eight years, at $10 per month, and after seventy years, at $12 per month. The acts of April 24, 1906, and March 4, 1907, provided that the age of sixty-two years and over should be considered a permanent specific disability within the meaning of the pension laws.

**Order 78 and Act of April 24, 1906.**

An act of Congress, approved February 6, 1907, provided that any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late Civil War, or sixty days in the war with Mexico, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of sixty-two years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll, and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of sixty-two years, twelve dollars per month; seventy years, fifteen dollars per month; seventy-five years or over, twenty dollars per month; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the bureau of pensions after the passage and approval of this act: Provided, that pensioners who are sixty-two years of age or over, and who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the bureau of pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such forms as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting his claim and receiving a pension under any other general or special act: Provided, That no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time or for the same period that he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this act: Provided further, That no person who is now receiving or shall hereafter receive a greater pension under any other general or special law than he would be entitled to receive under the provisions herein shall be pensionable under this act.

**Act of February 6, 1907.**

The first section of the Act of April 19, 1908, provides that from and after its passage "the rate of pension for widows, minor children under the age of sixteen years, and helpless minors as defined by existing laws, now on the roll or hereafter to be placed on the pension roll and entitled to receive a less rate than hereinafter provided shall be $12 per month." The second section of the act grants pensions at the rate of $12 per month to the widows of persons who served ninety days or more in the army or navy of the United States during the Civil War and were honorably discharged, without regard to their pecuniary condition, provided they were married prior to June 27, 1890. All pensions granted under the second section of this act commence on the date the applications are filed in the bureau of pensions. The conditions of title under this section of the act are identical with those imposed upon widows by the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900, with the exception that the requirements as to dependence are eliminated. This act therefore supersedes the act of June 27, 1890, in so far as the claims of widows are concerned, and pensions are not now being granted to widows under the act of 1890 upon applications executed and filed on or after April 19, 1908.

**Act of April 19, 1908.**

An act approved May 11, 1912, increased Civil War and Mexican War pensions, providing that any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late Civil War, who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of sixty-two years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension

London had in June, 1911, 101,311 paupers, 22.4 paupers per thousand of population.

roll and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of sixty-two years and served ninety days, $13 a month; six months, $13 50 a month; one year, $14 a month; one and a half years, $14 50 a month; two years, $15 a month; two and a half years, $15 50 a month; three years or over, $16 a month. In case such person has reached the age of sixty-six years and served ninety days, $15 a month; six months, $15 50 a month; one year, $16 a month; one and a half years, $16 50 a month; two years, $17 a month; two and a half years, $18 a month; three years and over, $19 a month.

In case such person has reached the age of seventy years and served ninety days, $18 a month; six months, $19 a month; one year, $20 a month; one and a half years, $21.50 a month; two years, $23 a month; two and a half years, $24 a month; three years or over, $25 a month. In case such person has reached the age of seventy-five years and served ninety days, $21 a month; six months, $22.50 a month; one year, $24 a month; one and a half years, $27 a month; two years or over, $30 a month.

Any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States during the Civil War and received an honorable discharge, and who was wounded in battle or in line of duty and is now unfit for manual labor by reason thereof, or who from disease or other causes incurred in line of duty resulting in his disability is now unable to perform manual labor, shall be paid the maximum pension under this act, to wit, $30 a month, without regard to length of service or age.

Any person who has served sixty days or more in the military or naval service of the United States in the war with Mexico and has been honorably discharged therefrom, shall, upon making like proof of such service, be entitled to receive a pension of $30 a month.

**Service Pensions.** There is no law granting service pensions to any person for service rendered since 1858, aside from the allowances made under the provisions of sections 4756 and 4757, Revised Statutes, for twenty years' and ten years' service, respectively, in the United States Navy or Marine Corps.

There were added to the rolls during the year ended June 30, 1913, the names of 19,758 new pensioners. The number of pensioners lost from the rolls during the year was 59,852, showing a decrease of 40,094 on the rolls, as compared with the close of the fiscal year 1912. The 820,200 pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1913, were classified as follows:

**PENSIONERS ON THE ROLLS JUNE 30, 1913.**

| | 1913. | | 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Regular establishment: | | Minor children | 3,839 |
| Invalids | 14,561 | Helpless children | 441 |
| Widows | 2,904 | Act of April 19, 1908— | |
| Minor children | 175 | Widows without children | 228,571 |
| Mothers | 1,145 | Widows with children | 4,293 |
| Fathers | 164 | War with Spain: | |
| Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters | 2 | Invalids | 24,157 |
| Helpless children | 7 | Nurses | 3 |
| Civil War—Act of May 11, 1912: | | Widows | 1,238 |
| Survivors | 379,064 | Minor children | 274 |
| Act of February 6, 1907— | | Mothers | 2,860 |
| Survivors | 16,241 | Fathers | 473 |
| General law— | | Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters | 6 |
| Invalids | 61,800 | Helpless children | 4 |
| Nurses | 325 | War of 1812: | |
| Widows | 60,265 | Widows | 199 |
| Minor children | 195 | War with Mexico: | |
| Mothers | 1,053 | Survivors | 1,142 |
| Fathers | 137 | Widows | 5,123 |
| Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters | 403 | Indian wars: | |
| Helpless children | 466 | Survivors | 1,066 |
| Act of June 27, 1890— | | Widows | 2,330 |
| Invalids | 5,274 | Totals | 820,200 |

The number of pensioners on the rolls on June 30, 1913, and the amounts paid during the fiscal year ended on that date to pensioners in the various states, territories and dependencies and in foreign countries were as follows:

| States and Territories. | No. | Amount. | States and Territories. | No. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 3,230 | $685,825 90 | Connecticut | 10,003 | 2,123,936 99 |
| Alaska | 80 | 16,986 40 | Delaware | 2,601 | 552,270 33 |
| Arizona | 895 | 190,035 35 | Dist. of Columbia. | 8,986 | 1,907,997 38 |
| Arkansas | 8,808 | 1,870,202 64 | Florida | 5,085 | 1,079,698 05 |
| California | 28,964 | 6,149,926 12 | Georgia | 2,995 | 635,928 35 |
| Colorado | 8,049 | 1,709,044 17 | Idaho | 2,245 | 476,680 85 |

**Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was founded in 1861 and opened in 1865.**

| States and Territories. | No. | Amount. | States and Territories. | No. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois | 56,482 | 11,992,823 06 | South Dakota | 5,392 | 1,144,883 36 |
| Indiana | 49,987 | 10,613,739 71 | Tennessee | 16,954 | 3,599,842 82 |
| Iowa | 27,821 | 5,907,232 93 | Texas | 8,402 | 1,783,096 66 |
| Kansas | 32,399 | 6,879,279 67 | Utah | 1,026 | 217,850 58 |
| Kentucky | 21,350 | 4,533,245 50 | Vermont | 6,540 | 1,388,638 20 |
| Louisiana | 5,373 | 1,140,849 09 | Virginia | 8,709 | 1,849,181 97 |
| Maine | 14,261 | 3,028,038 13 | Washington | 9,942 | 2,110,984 86 |
| Maryland | 12,439 | 2,641,172 87 | West Virginia | 10,618 | 2,254,519 94 |
| Massachusetts | 34,124 | 7,245,548 92 | Wisconsin | 19,776 | 4,199,038 08 |
| Michigan | 34,298 | 7,282,494 34 | Wyoming | 839 | 178,144 87 |
| Minnesota | 12,703 | 2,697,227 99 | | | |
| Mississippi | 4,009 | 851,230 97 | Total | 814,502 | $172,950,861 51 |
| Missouri | 39,490 | 8,284,911 70 | Insular poss'ns: | | |
| Montana | 2,364 | 501,948 12 | Canal Zone | 2 | $424 66 |
| Nebraska | 14,364 | 3,049,908 12 | Guam | 3 | 636 99 |
| Nevada | 399 | 84,719 67 | Hawaii | 84 | 17,835 72 |
| New Hampshire | 6,560 | 1,392,884 80 | Philippines | 70 | 14,863 10 |
| New Jersey | 20,624 | 4,379,093 92 | Porto Rico | 44 | 9,342 52 |
| New Mexico | 1,896 | 402,577 68 | | | |
| New York | 68,270 | 14,498,319 71 | Total | 203 | $43,102 99 |
| North Carolina | 3,631 | 770,970 23 | Foreign countries. | 5,495 | $33,123 48 |
| North Dakota | 2,931 | 622,339 23 | Payments of Treasury Department (Treasury settlements) | —— | 10,942 25 |
| Ohio | 77,599 | 16,479,146 29 | | | |
| Oklahoma | 11,397 | 2,419,925 01 | | | |
| Oregon | 7,798 | 1,655,749 34 | | | |
| Pennsylvania | 75,618 | 16,058,529 56 | | | |
| Rhode Island | 4,482 | 951,663 06 | | | |
| South Carolina | 1,694 | 359,687 02 | Grand total | 820,200 | $174,171,660 80 |

## PENSION PAYMENTS AND NUMBER OF PENSIONERS.

Pension payments, the cost of the pension establishment and the number of pensioners carried on the roll from 1889–'90 to 1913 are shown in the following table:

| Year. | Paid as pensions. | Cost, maintenance, etc. | Total. | Number of pensioners. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1889 | 88,842,720 58 | 3,466,968 40 | 92,309,688 98 | 489,725 |
| 1890 | 106,093,850 39 | 3,526,382 13 | 109,620,232 52 | 537,944 |
| 1891 | 117,312,690 50 | 4,700,636 44 | 122,013,326 94 | 676,160 |
| 1892 | 139,394,147 11 | 4,898,665 80 | 144,292,812 91 | 876,068 |
| 1893 | 156,906,637 94 | 4,867,734 42 | 161,774,372 36 | 966,012 |
| 1894 | 139,986,726 17 | 3,963,976 31 | 143,950,702 48 | 969,544 |
| 1895 | 139,812,294 80 | 4,338,020 21 | 144,150,314 51 | 970,524 |
| 1896 | 138,220,704 46 | 3,991,875 61 | 142,212,080 07 | 970,678 |
| 1897 | 139,949,717 35 | 3,987,783 07 | 143,937,500 42 | 976,014 |
| 1898 | 144,651,879 80 | 4,114,091 46 | 148,765,971 26 | 993,714 |
| 1899 | 138,355,052 95 | 4,147,517 73 | 142,502,570 68 | 991,519 |
| 1900 | 138,462,130 65 | 3,841,706 74 | 142,303,837 39 | 993,529 |
| 1901 | 138,531,483 84 | 3,868,795 44 | 142,400,279 28 | 997,735 |
| 1902 | 137,504,267 99 | 3,831,378 96 | 141,335,646 95 | 999,446 |
| 1903 | 137,759,653 71 | 3,993,216 79 | 141,752,870 50 | 996,545 |
| 1904 | 141,093,571 49 | 3,849,366 25 | 144,942,937 74 | 994,762 |
| 1905 | 141,142,861 33 | 3,721,832 82 | 144,864,694 15 | 998,441 |
| 1906 | 139,000,288 25 | 3,523,269 51 | 142,523,557 76 | 985,971 |
| 1907 | 138,155,279 46 | 3,309,110 44 | 141,464,522 90 | 967,371 |
| 1908 | 153,093,086 27 | 2,800,963 36 | 155,894,049 63 | 951,687 |
| 1909 | 161,973,703 77 | 2,852,583 73 | 164,826,287 50 | 946,194 |
| 1910 | 159,974,056 08 | 2,657,673 86 | 162,631,729 94 | 921,083 |
| 1911 | 157,325,160 35 | 2,517,127 06 | 159,842,287 41 | 892,098 |
| 1912 | 152,986,433 72 | 2,448,857 31 | 155,435,291 03 | 860,294 |
| 1913 | 174,171,660 80 | 2,543,246 59 | 176,714,907 39 | 820,200 |

## PENSIONS OF THE SEVERAL WARS AND OF THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

The amounts that have been paid for pensions to soldiers, sailors and marines, their widows, minor children and dependent relatives, on account of military and naval service since the foundation of the government to June 30, 1913, are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| War of the Revolution (estimate) | $70,000,000 00 |
| War of 1812 (service pension) | 45,923,014 46 |
| Indian wars (service pension) | 12,241,273 61 |
| War with Mexico (service pension) | 47,632,572 34 |
| Civil War | 4,294,596,944 47 |
| War with Spain and insurrection in Philippine Islands | 42,185,230 84 |
| Regular establishment | 28,461,369 52 |
| Unclassified | 16,499,419 44 |
| Total disbursements for pensions | $4,557,539,824 68 |

**There are 899 postoffices in Chili for a population of about 3,500,000.**

# THE BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

**Origin and Growth of the Service.**

The United States Fish Commission was created by an act of Congress passed in 1871, with the object of making inquiries as to the diminution in the number of food fishes of the coasts and lakes of the United States and to suggest "protective, prohibitory or precautionary measures" for conserving the supply. Professor Spencer F. Baird, then assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, became the first commissioner. Until 1903 the office was known as "The United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries," and was an independent institution, not included within the scope of any of the executive departments. In 1903 it was transferred to the newly created Department of Commerce and Labor, becoming the United States Bureau of Fisheries. For many years the bureau was without any executive control in fishery affairs. Recently, however, it has acquired executive powers in Alaska for the enforcement of a code of laws affecting the salmon fisheries. Since December 23, 1908, it has had supervision of the fur-seal fisheries in Alaska. It also conducts many fish-cultural stations and hatcheries for the distribution of fish and eggs.

The land owned and occupied by the bureau at its fish-cultural and biological stations has an aggregate area of over twelve thousand acres, with a value of $240,000. The improvements and equipments at these stations represent an investment of more than $1,000,000. Other property of the bureau includes four seagoing steam and sail vessels, twenty steam launches and one hundred and fifty small sail, power and row boats, which, with equipment, have a value of $300,000. Its six fish transportation cars are valued at $45,000. The aggregate investment of the federal government in property devoted to the fishery service is thus about $1,585,000.

The following table shows the distribution of fish and eggs by species for the fiscal year 1911–'12:

| Species. | Eggs. | Fry. | Fingerlings, yearlings and adults. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Catfish | —— | —— | 208,381 | 208,381 |
| Carp | —— | —— | 424,402 | 424,402 |
| Buffalofish | —— | 775,000 | 175,229 | 950,229 |
| Shad | 2,623,000 | 172,975,000 | —— | 175,598,000 |
| Whitefish | 9,562,500 | 125,615,000 | —— | 135,177,500 |
| Lake herring | —— | 16,070,000 | —— | 16,070,000 |
| Silver salmon | 2,000 | 12,955,824 | 39,875 | 12,997,699 |
| Chinook salmon | 28,697,550 | 31,040,893 | 1,496,260 | 61,234,703 |
| Blueback salmon | 2,000,000 | 80,765,573 | 10,656,700 | 93,422,273 |
| Humpback salmon | —— | 6,716,325 | 1,679,300 | 8,395,625 |
| Dog salmon | —— | 2,495,000 | —— | 2,495,000 |
| Steelhead trout | 808,000 | 4,288,415 | 404,190 | 5,500,605 |
| Rainbow trout | 1,208,179 | 660,935 | 2,265,612 | 4,134,726 |
| Atlantic salmon | —— | 1,841,221 | 22,711 | 1,863,932 |
| Landlocked salmon | 196,000 | 297,298 | 79,152 | 572,450 |
| Black spotted trout | 6,389,631 | 1,578,000 | 6,285,820 | 14,253,451 |
| Loch Leven trout | —— | —— | 66,300 | 66,300 |
| Scotch sea trout | —— | —— | 10,572 | 10,572 |
| Lake trout | 3,650,000 | 21,547,700 | 1,950,660 | 27,148,360 |
| Brook trout | 613,100 | 4,873,694 | 5,316,919 | 10,863,713 |
| Sunapee trout | —— | 249,753 | —— | 249,753 |
| Grayling | 200,000 | —— | —— | 200,000 |
| Smelt | 27,650,000 | 9,575,000 | 100,650 | 37,325,650 |
| Pike | —— | —— | 4,420 | 4,420 |
| Crappie and strawberry bass | —— | —— | 117,303 | 117,303 |
| Rock bass | —— | —— | 65,642 | 65,642 |
| Warmouth bass | —— | —— | 2,971 | 2,971 |
| Smallmouth black bass | —— | 454,500 | 107,099 | 561,599 |
| Largemouth black bass | —— | 18,100 | 485,993 | 504,093 |
| Sunfish (bream) | —— | —— | 228,300 | 228,300 |
| Pike perch | 122,500,000 | 208,950,000 | —— | 331,450,000 |
| Yellow perch | 8,500,000 | 474,284,595 | 5,920 | 482,790,515 |
| Striped bass | —— | 5,356,000 | —— | 5,356,000 |
| White perch | 15,000,000 | 452,900,000 | 670 | 467,900,670 |
| White bass | —— | —— | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Fresh water drum | —— | —— | 11,720 | 11,720 |
| Cod | —— | 237,123,000 | —— | 237,123,000 |
| Pollock | —— | 290,370,000 | —— | 290,370,000 |
| Haddock | —— | 95,153,000 | —— | 95,153,000 |
| Flatfish | —— | 965,449,000 | —— | 965,449,000 |
| Lobster | —— | 201,728,000 | —— | 201,728,000 |
| Total | 229,599,960 | 3,426,106,826 | 32,214,271 | 3,687,921,057 |

The least populous state in the Union is Nevada, which had 81,875 inhabitants in 1910.

Fish eggs were distributed to the state fisheries in 1911–'12 as follows:

| State and species. | Eggs. |
|---|---|
| California: | |
| Chinook salmon | 20,525,550 |
| Grayling | 50,000 |
| Colorado: | |
| Brook trout | 25,000 |
| Grayling | 25,000 |
| Rainbow trout | 50,000 |
| Connecticut: | |
| Brook trout | 25,000 |
| Pike perch | 2,000,000 |
| White perch | 15,000,000 |
| Yellow perch | 5,000,000 |
| Idaho: | |
| Rainbow trout | 76,500 |
| Maine: | |
| Brook trout | 100,000 |
| Landlocked salmon | 75,000 |
| Michigan: | |
| Lake trout | 3,000,000 |
| Landlocked salmon | 25,000 |
| Smelt | 20,400,000 |
| Minnesota: | |
| Chinook salmon | 10,000 |
| Lake trout | 250,000 |
| Landlocked salmon | 10,000 |
| Steelhead trout | 100,000 |
| Missouri: | |
| Brook trout | 30,000 |
| Rainbow trout | 50,000 |
| Pike perch | 15,200,000 |
| Yellow perch | 2,500,000 |
| Montana: | |
| Black-spotted trout | 171,631 |
| Nevada: | |
| Blackspotted trout | 171,631 |
| Brook trout | 50,000 |
| Rainbow trout | 14,369 |
| New Hampshire: | |
| Chinook salmon | 25,000 |
| New York: | |
| Black-spotted trout | 40,000 |
| Lake trout | 50,000 |
| North Dakota: | |
| Steelhead trout | 200,000 |
| Ohio: | |
| Pike perch | 101,500,000 |
| Oregon: | |
| Black-spotted trout | 652,000 |
| Blueback salmon | 2,000,000 |
| Brook trout | 50,000 |
| Chinook salmon | 8,000,000 |
| Rainbow trout | 100,000 |
| Pennsylvania: | |
| Lake trout | 100,000 |
| Utah: | |
| Lake trout | 50,000 |
| Vermont: | |
| Chinook salmon | 100,000 |
| Lake trout | 100,000 |
| Landlocked salmon | 15,000 |
| Steelhead trout | 58,000 |
| Washington: | |
| Brook trout | 50,000 |
| Rainbow trout | 100,000 |
| Wisconsin: | |
| Steelhead trout | 100,000 |
| Whitefish | 5,000,000 |
| Wyoming: | |
| Black-spotted trout | 2,000,000 |
| Brook trout | 150,000 |
| Lake trout | 50,000 |
| Rainbow trout | 138,500 |
| Steelhead trout | 100,000 |
| Total | 206,734,550 |

There were also allotted to Connecticut 600,000 shad fry; to Massachusetts, 10,000 Chinook salmon fingerlings; to Nebraska, 3,000 brook trout fingerlings and 3,000 rainbow trout fingerlings; to New Jersey, 2,500,000 pike perch fry, and to Vermont, 300 brook trout fingerlings.

**The Fur-Seal Fisheries.**

On the establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in 1903, the Alaskan fur-seal service was transferred thereto from the Department of the Treasury, to which it had been attached for many years. In the Department of Commerce and Labor this service formed a distinct branch and was administered through the secretary's office until December 28, 1908, when it was transferred to the Bureau of Fisheries. The Commissioner of Fisheries has appointed a special board, composed of five members of the bureau's staff who have personal knowledge of the Alaskan fur seals, and to this board has been assigned for consideration and recommendation all matters pertaining to the seal life on the Pribilof Islands, the blue foxes and other animal resources on the islands, and the government's relations to the natives and the lessees. On January 13, 1909, the secretary, on the recommendation of the commissioner, appointed an advisory board for the fur-seal service, consisting of David Starr Jordan, Leonhard Stejneger, C. Hart Merriam, Frederic A. Lucas, Edwin W. Sims, Frank H. Hitchcock and Charles H. Townsend.

The sealing lease of the North American Commercial Company expired on June 30, 1910, and was not renewed. In order to repair the great losses which have occurred in the seal fisheries through pelagic sealing, Congress passed a law, approved April 21, 1910, further regulating the conditions under which seals can be taken. Under the law and on the advice of the advisory commission, Secretary Nagel ordered the killing of most of the superfluous male seals as bachelors. The full text of the act can be found on page 130 of The Tribune Almanac for 1911.

**The Sealing Treaty and Sealing Legislation of 1912.**

The Senate ratified at the extra session of Congress in 1911 a treaty between the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan for the prevention of pelagic sealing, and it is now hoped to replenish the North Pacific seal herd and to restore the greatly impaired value of the seal fisheries. The text of the treaty will be found on pages 131 to 133 of The Tribune Almanac for 1912. Congress passed a law, approved August 24, 1912, carrying into effect the sealing treaty. It provided for a closed season of five years. The full text of the law will be found on pages 126-128 of The Tribune Almanac for 1913.

Up to June, 1912, Yale University had graduated 29,180 students.

## NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE FISHERIES, EQUIPMENT, WITH VALUE AND OTHER CAPITAL, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS, BY STATES, CALENDAR YEAR 1908.[2]

[From Reports of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

| State. | Number of persons employed. | Vessels. | | Boats. | | Value of apparatus of capture. | Value of products. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number. | Value, including outfit. | Number. | Value. | | |
| | | | Dollars. | | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. |
| Alabama | 972 | 61 | 130,127 | 670 | 33,900 | 23,083 | 387,218 |
| Arkansas | 998 | 6 | 8,115 | 1,154 | 36,740 | 30,966 | 207,172 |
| California | 4,129 | 60 | 573,322 | 2,121 | 492,680 | 501,621 | 1,969,721 |
| Connecticut | 2,147 | 243 | 994,331 | 1,069 | 117,870 | 83,778 | 2,981,721 |
| Delaware | 1,756 | 65 | 334,215 | 792 | 38,100 | 62,691 | 541,[illegible]04 |
| Florida | 9,212 | 327 | 846,414 | 5,702 | 575,050 | 325,781 | 3,388,690 |
| Georgia | 2,525 | 88 | 89,527 | 2,791 | 79,030 | 54,505 | 709,964 |
| Illinois | 4,439 | 17 | 47,226 | 4,222 | 234,190 | 271,859 | 1,413,242 |
| Indiana | 986 | 2 | 7,700 | 937 | 15,530 | 28,500 | 223,145 |
| Iowa | 786 | — | — | 832 | 37,510 | 28,879 | 214,555 |
| Kentucky | 555 | — | — | 511 | 11,120 | 20,890 | 110,297 |
| Louisiana | 5,795 | 222 | 440,536 | 4,469 | 353,920 | 94,550 | 1,568,797 |
| Maine | 6,861 | 575 | 1,006,543 | 6,969 | 662,490 | 576,262 | 3,256,581 |
| Maryland | 18,392 | 1,107 | 1,000,780 | 8,493 | 643,720 | 368,774 | 3,305,673 |
| Massachusetts | 11,577 | 671 | 4,282,316 | 3,694 | 476,850 | 775,309 | 7,095,229 |
| Michigan | 3,472 | 110 | 327,232 | 1,647 | 266,770 | 820,620 | 1,473,055 |
| Minnesota | 934 | 4 | 16,054 | 689 | 35,760 | 42,849 | 191,946 |
| Mississippi | 2,037 | 206 | 372,434 | 1,144 | 45,660 | 57,646 | 556,174 |
| Missouri | 906 | — | — | 785 | 25,350 | 39,098 | 293,479 |
| New Jersey | 7,231 | 435 | 709,401 | 3,843 | 390,580 | 344,528 | 3,068,586 |
| New York | 6,775 | 643 | 1,749,961 | 3,131 | 307,610 | 361,808 | 4,593,702 |
| North Carolina | 9,681 | 299 | 281,838 | 4,984 | 251,460 | 367,426 | 1,776,023 |
| Ohio | 2,054 | 54 | 214,879 | 1,083 | 140,900 | 423,076 | 839,581 |
| Oregon | 4,772 | 44 | 140,405 | 2,312 | 367,350 | 795,488 | 1,356,460 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,250 | 66 | 254,301 | 333 | 26,060 | 113,972 | 513,110 |
| Rhode Island | 1,493 | 138 | 514,538 | 815 | 132,520 | 229,881 | 1,751,819 |
| South Carolina | 2,559 | 108 | 50,336 | 1,719 | 42,030 | 16,201 | 288,328 |
| Tennessee | 427 | — | — | 399 | 9,360 | 27,264 | 111,856 |
| Texas | 1,780 | 157 | 269,337 | 991 | 117,400 | 41,250 | 445,889 |
| Virginia | 20,066 | 946 | 1,332,104 | 10,942 | 733,360 | 484,597 | 4,715,744 |
| Washington | 4,954 | 190 | 1,593,562 | 2,798 | 276,820 | 1,161,669 | 3,513,238 |
| Wisconsin | 2,011 | 89 | 243,831 | 1,200 | 173,300 | 407,277 | 1,067,169 |
| Other States[3] | 349 | — | — | 308 | 18,190 | 17,101 | 110,255 |
| Total | 143,881 | 6,933 | 17,831,362 | 83,549 | 7,269,180 | 8,999,199 | 54,030,629 |

[1]Exclusive of Alaska.

[2]These statistics are confined to the fishing industry and do not include packing and canning establishments or wholesale fish dealers.

[3]Includes Kansas, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, South Dakota and West Virginia.

The following table shows the quantity and value of fish landed by American fishing vessels at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., in 1911, from grounds off the coasts of the United States, Newfoundland and the Canadian provinces:

| Species. | United States. | | [1]Newfoundland. | | Canadian Provinces. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds. | Value. | Pounds. | Value. | Pounds. | Value. |
| Cod: | | | | | | |
| Fresh | 19,536,989 | $627,259 | 156,940 | $3,336 | 14,283,214 | $363,893 |
| Salted | 3,556,681 | 170,538 | 7,715,246 | 346,366 | 8,457,107 | 369,586 |
| Cusk: | | | | | | |
| Fresh | 2,979,923 | 59,169 | 3,345 | 64 | 3,450,234 | 62,421 |
| Salted | 121,647 | 3,041 | 4,533 | 115 | 121,838 | 3,049 |
| Haddock: | | | | | | |
| Fresh | 49,706,704 | 1,129,922 | 5,485 | 63 | 5,999,213 | 127,887 |
| Salted | 160,963 | 3,041 | 105,610 | 1,912 | 197,201 | 3,597 |
| Hake: | | | | | | |
| Fresh | 11,990,616 | 221,971 | 26,317 | 296 | 6,080,235 | 82,178 |
| Salted | 53,078 | 915 | 47,050 | 764 | 255,290 | 4,488 |
| Pollock: | | | | | | |
| Fresh | 13,929,235 | 228,178 | 940 | 11 | 816,843 | 12,772 |
| Salted | 603,573 | 11,047 | 69,986 | 1,230 | 205,387 | 3,612 |
| Halibut: | | | | | | |
| Fresh | 658,531 | 60,743 | 426,844 | 33,276 | 2,005,403 | 170,559 |
| Salted | 2,844 | 232 | 306,187 | 26,781 | 101,936 | 8,158 |

| Species. | United States. | | [1]Newfoundland. | | Canadian Provinces. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds. | Value. | Pounds. | Value. | Pounds. | Value. |
| Mackerel: | | | | | | |
| Fresh | 2,022,274 | 132,903 | ——— | ——— | 1,076,560 | 39,343 |
| Salted | 277,900 | 26,954 | ——— | ——— | 1,161,200 | 84,687 |
| Herring: | | | | | | |
| Fresh | 1,075,700 | 11,644 | 5,323,750 | 158,463 | ——— | ——— |
| Salted | 1,200 | 26 | 16,751,120 | 304,785 | ——— | ——— |
| Swordfish: | | | | | | |
| Fresh | 1,430,396 | 101,368 | ——— | ——— | 72,234 | 7,486 |
| Other fish: | | | | | | |
| Fresh | 1,806,665 | 14,184 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— |
| Salted | 11,200 | 168 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— |
| Total | 109,926,119 | $2,803,319 | 30,943,353 | $877,462 | 44,283,895 | $1,343,716 |

[1]Includes 3,120 pounds of salted cod, valued at $145; 180,016 pounds of salted halibut, valued at $15,904, and 2,000 pounds of salted herring, valued at $40, from Greenland; and 9,175 pounds of salted cod, valued at $417; and 90,811 pounds of salted halibut, valued at $7,957, from the Labrador coast.

The following table shows the extent of the oyster industry of the United States:

**APPROXIMATE OYSTER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

| Regions. | Private grounds. | | Public grounds. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels. | Value. | Bushels. | Value. | Bushels. | Value. |
| New England States (1910) | 5,549,318 | $3,439,450 | 392,703 | $157,584 | 5,827,821 | $3,589,719 |
| Middle Atlantic States (1911) | 10,803,000 | 6,991,225 | 12,386,557 | 3,858,232 | 23,189,557 | 10,849,457 |
| South Atlantic States (1910) | 456,194 | 171,298 | 1,244,904 | 192,886 | 1,700,998 | 364,184 |
| Gulf States (1911) | 2,080,005 | 634,147 | 4,146,136 | 842,819 | 6,226,141 | 1,476,966 |
| Pacific States (1910) | 308,843 | 692,700 | 600 | 1,000 | 309,443 | 693,700 |
| Total | 19,197,360 | $11,928,820 | 18,170,800 | $5,052,521 | 37,253,960 | $16,974,026 |

# THE PATENT OFFICE.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year ended December 31, 1912, shows that there were received at the Patent Office 68,968 applications for mechanical patents, 1,850 applications for design patents, 158 applications for reissues of patents, 7,215 applications for registration of trademarks, 885 applications for registration of labels and 309 applications for registration of prints. There were 37,573 patents issued, including designs, 158 patents reissued and 5,020 trademarks, 633 labels and 243 prints registered. The number of patents that expired was 20,853. The number of allowed applications awaiting the payment of final fees was 13,303, and the number forfeited for non-payment of the final fees 7,494. The total receipts were $2,118,158 30, the expenditures $2,022,066 11 and the surplus of receipts over expenditures was $96,092 19. The total balance to the credit of the Patent Office in the Treasury of the United States on January 1, 1912, was $7,160,017 95.

The patents issued to citizens of the United States in 1912 were distributed by states and territories as follows:

| States. | Patents and designs. | One to every— | States. | Patents and designs. | One to every— |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 181 | 11,813 | Illinois | 3,441 | 1,639 |
| Arizona | 65 | 3,144 | Indiana | 776 | 3,481 |
| Arkansas | 135 | 11,663 | Iowa | 660 | 3,371 |
| California | 1,658 | 1,434 | Kansas | 458 | 3,692 |
| Colorado | 467 | 1,711 | Kentucky | 238 | 9,621 |
| Connecticut | 969 | 1,150 | Louisiana | 204 | 8,120 |
| Delaware | 60 | 3,372 | Maine | 128 | 5,800 |
| Florida | 124 | 6,070 | Maryland | 315 | 4,112 |
| Georgia | 238 | 10,963 | Massachusetts | 2,231 | 1,509 |
| Idaho | 94 | 3,464 | Michigan | 1,054 | 2,666 |

**Printing in what is now the United States began in Cambridge, Mass., in 163**

| States. | Patents and designs. | One to every— | States. | Patents and designs. | One to every— |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Minnesota | 609 | 3,408 | Texas | 550 | 7,085 |
| Mississippi | 101 | 17,793 | Utah | 122 | 3,060 |
| Missouri | 1,152 | 2,859 | Vermont | 67 | 5,312 |
| Montana | 116 | 3,242 | Virginia | 276 | 7,470 |
| Nebraska | 304 | 3,922 | Washington | 538 | 2,123 |
| Nevada | 36 | 2,274 | West Virginia | 209 | 5,843 |
| New Hampshire | 101 | 4,263 | Wisconsin | 801 | 2,914 |
| New Jersey | 1,683 | 1,508 | Wyoming | 38 | 3,841 |
| New York | 5,103 | 1,786 | | | |
| New Mexico | 64 | 5,114 | Alaska | 5 | 12,871 |
| North Carolina | 168 | 13,183 | Canal Zone | 14 | — |
| North Dakota | 151 | 3,822 | District of Columbia | 271 | 1,229 |
| Ohio | 2,395 | 1,991 | Hawaii | 30 | 6,397 |
| Oklahoma | 259 | 6,398 | Philippine Islands | 9 | — |
| Oregon | 278 | 2,420 | Porto Rico | 4 | 279,503 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,356 | 2,284 | United States Army | 5 | — |
| Rhode Island | 279 | 1,945 | United States Navy | 17 | — |
| South Carolina | 84 | 1,040 | | | |
| South Dakota | 149 | 3,919 | Total | [1]33,050 | |
| Tennessee | 210 | 10,404 | | | |

[1]Not including 158 reissues and 34 withdrawn.

The number of patents granted to citizens or subjects of foreign countries was 4,489. The following table presents a comparative statement of the business of the Patent Office from 1871 to 1912:

| Year. | Applications. | Caveats filed. | Patents and reissues. | Cash received. | Cash expended. | Surplus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1871 | 19,472 | 3,366 | 13,033 | $678,716 46 | $562,091 64 | $116,624 82 |
| 1872 | 18,246 | 3,090 | 13,590 | 699,726 39 | 665,595 00 | 34,131 39 |
| 1873 | 20,414 | 3,248 | 12,864 | 703,191 77 | 691,178 98 | 12,012 79 |
| 1874 | 21,602 | 3,181 | 13,599 | 738,278 17 | 679,288 41 | 58,959 76 |
| 1875 | 21,638 | 3,094 | 14,837 | 743,453 36 | 721,657 71 | 21,795 65 |
| 1876 | 21,425 | 2,697 | 15,595 | 757,987 65 | 652,542 60 | 105,445 05 |
| 1877 | 20,808 | 2,809 | 14,187 | 732,342 85 | 613,152 62 | 119,190 23 |
| 1878 | 20,260 | 2,755 | 13,444 | 725,375 55 | 593,082 89 | 132,292 66 |
| 1879 | 20,059 | 2,620 | 13,213 | 703,931 47 | 529,638 97 | 174,292 50 |
| 1880 | 23,012 | 2,490 | 13,947 | 749,685 32 | 538,865 17 | 210,820 15 |
| 1881 | 26,059 | 2,406 | 16,584 | 853,665 89 | 605,173 28 | 248,492 61 |
| 1882 | 31,522 | 2,553 | 19,267 | 1,009,219 45 | 683,867 67 | 325,351 78 |
| 1883 | 34,576 | 2,741 | 22,383 | 1,146,240 00 | 675,234 86 | 471,005 14 |
| 1884 | 35,600 | 2,582 | 20,413 | 1,075,798 80 | 970,579 76 | 105,219 04 |
| 1885 | 35,717 | 2,552 | 24,233 | 1,188,689 15 | 1,024,378 85 | 163,710 30 |
| 1886 | 35,568 | 2,513 | 22,508 | 1,154,551 40 | 992,503 45 | 162,047 95 |
| 1887 | 35,613 | 2,622 | 21,477 | 1,144,509 60 | 994,472 22 | 150,037 38 |
| 1888 | 35,797 | 2,251 | 20,506 | 1,118,516 10 | 973,108 78 | 145,407 32 |
| 1889 | 40,575 | 2,481 | 24,158 | 1,281,728 05 | 1,052,955 96 | 228,772 09 |
| 1890 | 41,048 | 2,311 | 26,292 | 1,340,372 66 | 1,099,297 74 | 241,074 92 |
| 1891 | 40,552 | 2,408 | 23,244 | 1,271,285 78 | 1,139,713 35 | 131,572 43 |
| 1892 | 40,753 | 2,290 | 23,559 | 1,286,331 88 | 1,110,739 24 | 175,592 59 |
| 1893 | 38,473 | 2,247 | 23,769 | 1,242,871 64 | 1,141,038 45 | 101,833 19 |
| 1894 | 38,439 | 2,286 | 20,867 | 1,187,439 58 | 1,100,047 12 | 87,392 46 |
| 1895 | 40,680 | 2,415 | 22,057 | 1,245,246 93 | 1,106,389 49 | 138,857 44 |
| 1896 | 43,982 | 2,271 | 23,373 | 1,324,059 83 | 1,113,413 71 | 210,646 12 |
| 1897 | 47,905 | 2,176 | 23,794 | 1,375,641 72 | 1,122,843 13 | 252,798 59 |
| 1898 | 35,842 | 1,659 | 22,267 | 1,137,734 48 | 1,136,196 20 | 1,538 28 |
| 1899 | 41,443 | 1,716 | 25,527 | 1,325,457 03 | 1,211,783 73 | 113,673 30 |
| 1900 | 41,980 | 1,731 | 26,499 | 1,350,828 53 | 1,260,019 62 | 90,808 91 |
| 1901 | 46,449 | 1,842 | 27,373 | 1,449,398 16 | 1,297,385 64 | 152,012 52 |
| 1902 | 49,641 | 1,851 | 27,886 | 1,552,859 08 | 1,393,345 54 | 159,513 54 |
| 1903 | 50,213 | 1,771 | 31,699 | 1,642,201 81 | 1,448,645 81 | 193,156 00 |
| 1904 | 52,143 | 1,808 | 30,934 | 1,657,326 53 | 1,476,000 38 | 181,326 15 |
| 1905 | 54,971 | 1,896 | 30,399 | 1,806,758 14 | 1,479,633 22 | 327,124 92 |
| 1906 | 56,482 | 1,885 | 31,965 | 1,790,921 38 | 1,554,891 20 | 236,030 18 |
| 1907 | 61,475 | 2,110 | 37,421 | 2,042,828 14 | 1,712,303 42 | 184,544 25 |
| 1908 | 65,839 | 1,948 | 35,930 | 2,025,536 69 | 1,958,151 14 | 87,677 00 |
| 1909 | 64,629 | 970 | 33,682 | 1,896,847 67 | 2,005,711 94 | 19,824 75 |
| 1910 | 58,762 | 1,967 | 36,620 | 1,910,618 14 | 1,631,458 36 | 279,159 78 |
| 1911 | 69,121 | — | 34,084 | 2,019,388 03 | 1,953,689 91 | 65,698 12 |
| 1912 | 70,976 | — | 37,731 | 2,118,158 30 | 2,022,066 11 | 96,092 19 |

***The American Anti-Slavery Society*** **was founded in Philadelphia on December 6, 1833.**

# IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

## IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, BY COUNTRIES, 1909-'10 TO 1912-'13.

| Countries. | 1909-'10. | 1910-'11. | 1911-'12. | 1912-'13. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | 258,737 | 82,129 | 85,854 | 137,245 |
| Hungary | —— | 76,928 | 93,028 | 117,580 |
| Belgium | 5,402 | 5,711 | 4,169 | 7,405 |
| Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro | 4,737 | 4,695 | 4,447 | 1,753 |
| Denmark | 6,984 | 7,555 | 6,191 | 6,478 |
| France, including Corsica | 7,383 | 8,022 | 8,628 | 9,675 |
| German Empire | 31,283 | 32,061 | 27,788 | 34,329 |
| Greece | 25,888 | 26,226 | 21,449 | 22,817 |
| Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia | 215,537 | 182,882 | 157,134 | 265,542 |
| Netherlands | 7,534 | 8,358 | 6,619 | 6,902 |
| Norway | 17,538 | 13,950 | 8,675 | 8,587 |
| Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands | 8,229 | 8,374 | 10,230 | 14,171 |
| Rumania | 2,145 | 2,522 | 1,997 | 2,155 |
| Russian Empire and Finland | 186,792 | 158,721 | 162,395 | 291,040 |
| Spain | 3,472 | 5,074 | 6,327 | 6,167 |
| Sweden | 23,745 | 20,780 | 12,688 | 17,202 |
| Switzerland | 3,533 | 3,458 | 3,505 | 4,104 |
| Turkey in Europe | 18,405 | 14,438 | 14,481 | 14,128 |
| United Kingdom: | | | | |
| England | 36,706 | 52,426 | 40,408 | 43,363 |
| Ireland | 28,855 | 29,112 | 25,879 | 27,876 |
| Scotland | 20,115 | 18,796 | 14,578 | 14,220 |
| Wales | 2,120 | 2,162 | 2,162 | 2,745 |
| Europe, not specified | 151 | 377 | 243 | 371 |
| Total Europe | 926,291 | 764,757 | 718,875 | 1,055,855 |
| China | 1,968 | 1,460 | 1,765 | 2,105 |
| Japan | 2,720 | 4,520 | 6,114 | 8,281 |
| India | —— | 524 | 175 | 179 |
| Turkey in Asia | —— | 10,229 | 12,788 | 23,955 |
| Other Asia | 18,845 | 695 | 607 | 838 |
| Total Asia | 23,533 | 17,428 | 21,449 | 35,358 |
| Africa | 1,072 | 956 | 1,009 | 1,409 |
| Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand | 1,097 | 984 | 794 | 1,229 |
| Pacific Islands, not specified | —— | 59 | 104 | 111 |
| British North America | 56,555 | 56,830 | 55,990 | 73,802 |
| Central America | 893 | 1,193 | 1,242 | 1,473 |
| Mexico | 18,691 | 19,889 | 23,238 | 11,926 |
| South America | 2,151 | 3,049 | 2,989 | 4,248 |
| West Indies | 11,244 | 13,403 | 12,467 | 12,458 |
| All other countries | 43 | 39 | 15 | 23 |
| Grand totals | 1,041,570 | 878,587 | 838,172 | 1,197,892 |

## IMMIGRATION BY RACES, 1909 TO 1913.

| Races. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| African (black) | 4,307 | 4,966 | 6,721 | 6,759 | 6,631 |
| Armenian | 3,108 | 5,508 | 3,092 | 5,222 | 9,353 |
| Bohemian and Moravian | 6,850 | 8,462 | 9,223 | 8,439 | 11,091 |
| Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin | 6,214 | 15,130 | 10,222 | 10,657 | 9,087 |
| Chinese | 1,841 | 1,770 | 1,307 | 1,608 | 2,022 |
| Corean | 11 | 19 | 8 | 33 | 64 |
| Croatian and Slovenian | 20,181 | 39,562 | 18,982 | 24,366 | 42,499 |
| Cuban | 3,380 | 3,331 | 3,914 | 3,155 | 3,099 |
| Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian | 1,888 | 4,911 | 4,400 | 3,672 | 4,520 |
| Dutch and Flemish | 8,114 | 13,012 | 13,862 | 10,935 | 14,507 |
| East Indian | 337 | 1,782 | 517 | 165 | 188 |
| English | 39,021 | 53,498 | 57,258 | 49,689 | 55,522 |
| Finnish | 11,687 | 15,736 | 9,779 | 6,641 | 12,756 |
| French | 19,423 | 21,107 | 18,132 | 18,382 | 20,652 |

**The Chautauqua system of education began at Chautauqua, N. Y., in 18**

## IMMIGRATION BY RACES, 1909 TO 1913 (Continued).

| Races. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| German | 58,534 | 71,380 | 66,471 | 65,343 | 80,865 |
| Greek | 20,262 | 39,135 | 37,021 | 31,566 | 38,644 |
| Hebrew | 57,551 | 84,260 | 91,223 | 80,595 | 101,330 |
| Irish | 31,185 | 38,382 | 40,246 | 33,922 | 37,023 |
| Italian (north) | 25,150 | 30,780 | 30,312 | 26,443 | 42,534 |
| Italian (south) | 165,248 | 192,673 | 159,638 | 135,830 | 231,613 |
| Japanese | 3,275 | 2,798 | 4,575 | 6,172 | 8,302 |
| Lithuanian | 15,254 | 22,714 | 17,027 | 14,078 | 24,647 |
| Magyar | 28,704 | 27,302 | 19,996 | 23,599 | 36,610 |
| Mexican | 15,591 | 17,760 | 18,784 | 22,001 | 10,954 |
| Pacific Islander | 7 | 61 | 12 | 3 | 11 |
| Polish | 77,565 | 128,348 | 71,446 | 85,163 | 174,365 |
| Portuguese | 4,606 | 7,657 | 7,469 | 9,403 | 13,566 |
| Rumanian | 8,041 | 14,199 | 5,311 | 8,329 | 13,451 |
| Russian | 10,038 | 17,294 | 18,721 | 22,558 | 51,472 |
| Ruthenian (Russiniak) | 15,808 | 27,907 | 17,724 | 21,965 | 30,588 |
| Scandinavian | 34,996 | 52,037 | 45,859 | 31,601 | 38,737 |
| Scotch | 16,446 | 24,612 | 25,625 | 20,293 | 21,293 |
| Slovak | 22,586 | 32,416 | 21,415 | 25,281 | 27,234 |
| Spanish | 4,939 | 5,837 | 8,068 | 9,070 | 9,042 |
| Spanish-American | 890 | 900 | 1,153 | 1,342 | 1,363 |
| Syrian | 3,668 | 6,317 | 5,444 | 5,525 | 9,210 |
| Turkish | 820 | 1,283 | 918 | 1,336 | 2,015 |
| Welsh | 1,669 | 2,244 | 2,248 | 2,239 | 2,820 |
| West Indian (except Cuban) | 1,024 | 1,150 | 1,141 | 1,132 | 1,171 |
| Other peoples | 1,537 | 3,330 | 3,323 | 3,660 | 3,038 |
| Totals | 751,786 | 1,041,570 | 878,587 | 838,172 | 1,197,892 |

## IMMIGRATION BY YEARS, 1860-'61 TO 1912-'13.

| Fiscal year ending | No. | Fiscal year ending | No. | Fiscal year ending | No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1861 | 142,877 | 1879 | 177,826 | 1897 | 230,832 |
| 1862 | 72,183 | 1880 | 457,257 | 1898 | 229,299 |
| 1863 | 132,925 | 1881 | 669,431 | 1899 | 311,715 |
| 1864 | 191,114 | 1882 | 788,992 | 1900 | 448,572 |
| 1865 | 180,339 | 1883 | 603,322 | 1901 | 487,918 |
| 1866 | 332,577 | 1884 | 518,592 | 1902 | 648,743 |
| 1867 | 303,104 | 1885 | 395,346 | 1903 | 857,046 |
| 1868 | 282,189 | 1886 | 334,203 | 1904 | 812,870 |
| 1869 | 352,768 | 1887 | 490,109 | 1905 | 1,026,499 |
| 1870 | 387,203 | 1888 | 546,889 | 1906 | 1,100,735 |
| 1871 | 321,350 | 1889 | 444,427 | 1907 | 1,285,349 |
| 1872 | 404,806 | 1890 | 455,302 | 1908 | 782,870 |
| 1873 | 459,803 | 1891 | 560,319 | 1909 | 751,786 |
| 1874 | 313,339 | 1892 | 579,663 | 1910 | 1,041,570 |
| 1875 | 227,498 | 1893 | 439,730 | 1911 | 878,587 |
| 1876 | 169,986 | 1894 | 285,631 | 1912 | 838,172 |
| 1877 | 141,857 | 1895 | 258,536 | 1913 | 1,197,892 |
| 1878 | 138,469 | 1896 | 343,267 | | |

## ALIENS DEBARRED AND ALIENS DEPORTED AFTER ENTRY, 1891-'92 TO 1912-'13.

| Year ended June 30— | Total Immigration. | Debarred | Deported. | Year ended June 30— | Total Immigration. | Debarred | Deported. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892 | 579,663 | 2,164 | 637 | 1903 | 857,046 | 8,769 | 547 |
| 1893 | 439,730 | 1,053 | 577 | 1904 | 812,870 | 7,994 | 779 |
| 1894 | 285,631 | 1,389 | 417 | 1905 | 1,026,499 | 11,879 | 845 |
| 1895 | 258,536 | 2,419 | 177 | 1906 | 1,100,735 | 12,432 | 676 |
| 1896 | 343,267 | 2,799 | 238 | 1907 | 1,285,349 | 13,064 | 995 |
| 1897 | 230,832 | 1,617 | 253 | 1908 | 782,870 | 10,902 | 2,069 |
| 1898 | 229,299 | 3,030 | 199 | 1909 | 751,786 | 10,411 | 2,124 |
| 1899 | 311,715 | 2,708 | 263 | 1910 | 1,041,570 | 24,270 | 2,695 |
| 1900 | 448,572 | 4,246 | 356 | 1911 | 878,587 | 22,349 | 2,788 |
| 1901 | 487,918 | 3,516 | 363 | 1912 | 838,172 | 16,057 | 2,853 |
| 1902 | 648,743 | 4,974 | 465 | 1913 | 1,197,892 | 19,938 | 3,618 |

**Washington and Lee University was founded in 1749.**

**CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909-'12, BY CLASSES.**

| Class alleged. | 1909. | | | 1910. | | | 1911. | | 1912. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Admitted | Deported | Escaped. | Admitted | Deported | Escaped. | Admitted | Deported | Admitted | Deported | Died. |
| United States citizens... | 2,530 | 254 | 16 | 2,109 | 490 | 5 | 1,639 | 284 | 1,756 | 170 | 1 |
| Wives of U. S citizens. | 98 | 2 | — | 110 | 14 | — | 80 | 5 | 88 | 5 | — |
| Returning laborers.. ... | 550 | 8 | — | 1,037 | 12 | — | 1,113 | 19 | 1,103 | 1 | — |
| Returning merchants.... | 947 | 20 | 5 | 869 | 31 | — | 1,092 | 33 | 1,093 | 18 | 1 |
| Other merchants..... | 292 | 19 | — | 228 | 29 | — | 199 | 28 | 170 | 8 | — |
| Members merchants' families. ..... | 1,242 | 237 | 10 | 1,029 | 332 | — | 559 | 259 | 558 | 133 | — |
| Students ..... | 161 | 6 | — | 268 | 31 | — | 218 | 25 | 413 | 20 | — |
| Travellers ..... | 27 | — | — | 83 | 3 | — | 52 | — | 80 | 7 | — |
| Teachers ..... | 14 | — | — | 24 | 1 | — | 32 | — | 33 | 1 | — |
| Officials ..... | 82 | — | — | 145 | — | 1 | 87 | — | 47 | 1 | — |
| Miscellaneous ..... | 52 | 23 | — | 48 | 26 | — | 41 | 39 | 33 | 36 | — |
| Totals ..... | 6,395 | 564 | 31 | 5,950 | 969 | 6 | 5,107 | 692 | 5,374 | 400 | 2 |

**INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED IN 1911-'12 AND 1912-'13.**

| State or territory. | 1912. | 1913. | State or territory. | 1912. | 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama ..... | 988 | 1,170 | Nevada ..... | 1,026 | 1,000 |
| Alaska ..... | 276 | 618 | New Hampshire..... | 6,120 | 8,230 |
| Arizona ..... | 2,902 | 3,945 | New Jersey..... | 47,211 | 61,358 |
| Arkansas ..... | 313 | 353 | New Mexico..... | 757 | 758 |
| California ..... | 28,905 | 32,277 | New York..... | 239,275 | 330,531 |
| Colorado ..... | 4,215 | 5,673 | North Carolina..... | 421 | 429 |
| Connecticut ..... | 23,227 | 35,138 | North Dakota..... | 3,947 | 4,285 |
| Delaware ..... | 1,081 | 1,810 | Ohio ..... | 38,148 | 63,007 |
| District of Columbia.. | 1,685 | 1,717 | Oklahoma ..... | 681 | 1,018 |
| Florida ..... | 5,356 | 5,352 | Oregon ..... | 4,138 | 4,994 |
| Georgia ..... | 825 | 787 | Pennsylvania ..... | 109,625 | 182,744 |
| Hawaii ..... | 6,654 | 5,837 | Philippine Islands.... | 13 | 17 |
| Idaho ..... | 1,480 | 1,682 | Porto Rico..... | 1,406 | 894 |
| Illinois ..... | 67,118 | 107,060 | Rhode Island..... | 9,795 | 13,678 |
| Indiana ..... | 7,753 | 13,005 | South Carolina..... | 275 | 258 |
| Iowa ..... | 7,147 | 8,666 | South Dakota..... | 1,792 | 1,641 |
| Kansas ..... | 2,901 | 3,663 | Tennessee ..... | 797 | 818 |
| Kentucky ..... | 727 | 761 | Texas ..... | 22,885 | 11,214 |
| Louisiana ..... | 1,811 | 1,774 | Utah ..... | 2,631 | 2,932 |
| Maine ..... | 5,691 | 6,624 | Vermont ..... | 2,847 | 3,608 |
| Maryland ..... | 5,413 | 8,168 | Virginia ..... | 1,510 | 1,822 |
| Massachusetts ..... | 70,171 | 101,674 | Washington ..... | 11,882 | 18,313 |
| Michigan ..... | 33,559 | 59,192 | West Virginia..... | 6,212 | 10,472 |
| Minnesota ..... | 12,149 | 18,693 | Wisconsin ..... | 14,016 | 23,091 |
| Mississippi ..... | 329 | 415 | Wyoming ..... | 1,051 | 1,160 |
| Missouri ..... | 8,980 | 11,504 | Unknown ..... | .... | .... |
| Montana ..... | 3,565 | 5,796 | | | |
| Nebraska ..... | 4,490 | 6,266 | Totals ..... | 838,172 | 1,197,892 |

# NATURALIZATION LAWS.

**The naturalization system of the United States was amended and enlarged by an act of Congress, approved June 29, 1906, a full synopsis of which is given in The Tribune Almanac for 1907, under "The Fifty-ninth Congress, Acts and Resolutions of the First Session," pages 99-103.**

**Persons Eligible.—The laws of the United States have never allowed other than "free white persons" and "persons of African nativity or descent" to be naturalized. The naturalization of Chinamen is also expressly prohibited by Section 14, Chapter 126, Laws of 1882.**

**Anarchists and Polygamists.—The law of June 29, 1906, provides, re-enacting the law of March 3, 1903: That no person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to all organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to all organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who is a polygamist, shall be naturalized.**

**Declaration of Intention.**—An alien seeking naturalization as a citizen of the United States must declare on oath before a Circuit or District Court of the United States, or a state court of record, having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited, at least two years before his admission, and after he has reached the age of eighteen years, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign state or ruler, and particularly to the one of which he may be a citizen or subject.

**Oath on Application for Admission.**—At the time of his application for admission he must also declare on oath, before some one of the courts above specified, "that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly by name, to the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject."

**Final Petition.**—Not less than two years nor more than seven years after an alien has made such declaration of intention he shall make and file, in duplicate, a petition in writing, signed in his own handwriting and duly verified, in which petition he shall state his full name, his place of residence, occupation, and, if possible, the date and place of his birth; the place from which he emigrated and the date and place of his arrival in the United States, and if he entered through a port, the name of the vessel on which he arrived; the time when and the place and name of the court where he declared his intention to become a citizen; if he is married, the name of his wife, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time of filing the petition; and if he has children, the name, date and place of birth of each child living.

The petition must set forth whether or not he has been denied admission as a citizen of the United States, and, if denied, the ground or grounds of such denial, the court or courts in which such decision was rendered, and that the cause for such denial has since been cured or removed.

The petition must also be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses, citizens of the United States, who shall state in their affidavits that they have personally known the applicant to be a resident of the United States for a period of at least five years continuously, and of the state, territory or district in which the application is made for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the date of the filing of his petition, and that they each have personal knowledge that the petitioner is a person of good moral character, and that he is in every way qualified, in their opinion, to be admitted as a citizen of the United States.

At the time of filing the petition there shall be filed with the clerk of the court a certificate from the Department of Commerce and Labor, if the petitioner arrives in the United States after June 29, 1906, stating the date, place and manner of his arrival in the United States, and the declaration of intention of such petitioner, which certificate and declaration shall be attached to and made a part of said petition.

**Conditions of Citizenship.**—It must appear to the satisfaction of the court to which the alien has applied for final admission that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States for at least five years, and in the state or territory where the court is held at least one year, and that during that time "he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same." In addition to the oath of the applicant, the testimony of two witnesses, citizens of the United States, as to the facts of residence, moral character and attachment to the Constitution is required.

**Titles of Nobility.**—If the applicant bears any hereditary title or belongs to any order of nobility, he must make renunciation at the time of application.

**Soldiers.**—Any alien, twenty-one years of age or over, who has served one year or over in the regular or volunteer army of the United States and has been honorably discharged, may, upon application to a court as specified above, proof of one year's residence, good moral character and honorable discharge, be admitted a citizen of the United States.

**Seamen.**—Seamen who have declared their intention to become citizens, and who subsequently to such declaration have served three years on board a merchant vessel of the United States, may be admitted to citizenship.

**Navy or Marine Corps.**—Any alien, twenty-one years of age or over, who has served five years or over in the United States navy or United States marine corps and has been honorably discharged, may upon application to a court as specified above, proof of good moral character, five years' service and honorable discharge, be admitted a citizen of the United States.

**Widows and Minor Children.**—When any alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children of such alien may, by complying with the other provisions of the law, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

**Naturalized Citizens Residing Abroad.**—When any naturalized American citizen shall have resided for two years in the state from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during those years: Provided, however, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States under such rules as the Department of State may prescribe.

In the fiscal year 1911–'12 169,142 declarations of intention were filed, 115,152 in the state courts and 53,990 in the federal courts. The petitions for naturalization numbered 95, 627—68,570 in the state courts and 27,057 in the federal courts. The certificates of naturalization issued numbered 69,965—48,596 from state courts and

21,369 from federal courts. The following table shows the certificates of naturalization by states in 1911-'12:

**NATURALIZATIONS, 1911-'12.**

| State or Territory. | Number of Courts. | | | Certificates Granted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Federal. | State or Territorial. | Total. | |
| Alabama | 5 | 24 | 29 | 76 |
| Alaska | 8 | — | 8 | 120 |
| Arizona | 5 | 12 | 17 | 65 |
| Arkansas | 9 | 49 | 58 | 38 |
| California | 4 | 58 | 62 | 3,224 |
| Colorado | 2 | 61 | 63 | 683 |
| Connecticut | 2 | 10 | 12 | 1,421 |
| Delaware | 1 | 3 | 4 | 94 |
| District of Columbia | 1 | — | 1 | 170 |
| Florida | 6 | 24 | 30 | 197 |
| Georgia | 9 | 35 | 44 | 88 |
| Hawaii | 1 | 8 | 9 | 44 |
| Idaho | 3 | 27 | 30 | 295 |
| Illinois | 5 | 110 | 115 | 5,642 |
| Indiana | 3 | 89 | 92 | 507 |
| Iowa | 4 | 104 | 108 | 713 |
| Kansas | 2 | 104 | 106 | 303 |
| Kentucky | 8 | 59 | 67 | 75 |
| Louisiana | 6 | 33 | 39 | 362 |
| Maine | 2 | 14 | 16 | 333 |
| Maryland | 2 | 23 | 25 | 466 |
| Massachusetts | 2 | 16 | 18 | 4,608 |
| Michigan | 6 | 86 | 92 | 2,417 |
| Minnesota | 12 | 87 | 99 | 2,694 |
| Mississippi | 9 | 53 | 62 | 45 |
| Missouri | 9 | 98 | 107 | 783 |
| Montana | 2 | 31 | 33 | 780 |
| Nebraska | 2 | 92 | 94 | 573 |
| Nevada | 1 | 16 | 17 | 133 |
| New Hampshire | 2 | 11 | 13 | 268 |
| New Jersey | 1 | 21 | 22 | 2,991 |
| New Mexico | 7 | 19 | 26 | 71 |
| New York | 5 | 62 | 67 | 17,927 |
| North Carolina | 9 | 37 | 46 | 24 |
| South Dakota | 3 | 49 | 52 | 1,672 |
| Ohio | 3 | 86 | 89 | 2,567 |
| Oklahoma | 2 | 68 | 70 | 107 |
| Oregon | 2 | 34 | 36 | 425 |
| Pennsylvania | 9 | 60 | 69 | 8,312 |
| Rhode Island | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1,195 |
| South Carolina | 5 | 17 | 22 | 27 |
| North Dakota | 1 | 59 | 60 | 483 |
| Tennessee | 8 | 20 | 28 | 64 |
| Texas | 21 | 159 | 180 | 652 |
| Utah | 1 | 27 | 28 | 256 |
| Vermont | 2 | 12 | 14 | 342 |
| Virginia | 11 | 54 | 65 | 204 |
| Washington | 6 | 37 | 43 | 1,667 |
| West Virginia | 16 | 33 | 49 | 210 |
| Wisconsin | 2 | 71 | 73 | 3,448 |
| Wyoming | 1 | 14 | 15 | 184 |
| Totals | 250 | 2,277 | 2,527 | 69,965 |

In 1911-'12 9,635 certificates were denied by the state and federal courts. In 1910-'11 9,017 certificates were denied, in 1909-'10 7,781, in 1908-'09 6,341, in 1907-'08 3,330, and in 1906-'07 250.

# EXPATRIATION LAWS.

**Assumption of Foreign Allegiance.**

An act of Congress, approved March 2, 1907, defined the conditions under which an American citizen expatriates himself. It provides that any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state. When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence dur-

ing said years: Provided, however, That such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State may prescribe: And provided also, That no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war.

**Expatriation by Marriage.**

Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein. Any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marital relation if she continues to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, or if she resides abroad she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States Consul within one year after the termination of such marital relation. A child born without the United States of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of or resumption of American citizenship by the parent: Provided That such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child: And provided further, That the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States. All children born outside the limits of the United States who are citizens thereof in accordance with the provisions of section one thousand nine hundred and ninety-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States and who continue to reside outside the United States shall, in order to receive the protection of this government, be required upon reaching the age of eighteen years to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States, and shall be further required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority.

# PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

**Passports to Citizens.**

The law forbids the granting of a passport to any person not a citizen of the United States, or loyal resident of an insular possession of the United States. A person who has made the declaration of intention to become a citizen is entitled to receive a conditional passport under conditions set forth in a later paragraph. No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States. A person who is entitled to receive a passport, if temporarily abroad, should apply to the diplomatic representative of the United States in the country where he happens to be, or, in the absence of a diplomatic representative, to the Consul-General of the United States, or, in the absence of both, to a consul of the United States. The necessary statements may be made before the nearest consular officer. Application for a passport by a person in one of the insular possessions of the United States should be made to the Chief Executive of such possession. The evidence required of a person making application abroad or in an insular possession of the United States is the same as that required of an applicant in the United States.

Such application, in the form of an affidavit, must be attested by an officer authorized to administer oaths. The applicant is required to state the date and place of his birth, his occupation, the place of his permanent residence, and within what length of time he intends to return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein. The applicant must take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States. The application must be accompanied by a description stating the following particulars: Age, stature, forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, hair, complexion, face, and by a certificate from at least one credible witness that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, and that the facts stated in the affidavit are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief.

**Passports to Non-Citizens.**

The Secretary of State is authorized to issue passports to persons not citizens of the United States as follows: Where any person has made a declaration of intention to become such citizen as provided by law and has resided in the United States for three years a passport may be issued to him entitling him to the protection of the government in any foreign country: Provided, That such passport shall not be valid for more than six months and shall not be renewed, and that such passport shall not entitle the holder to the protection of this government in the country of which he was a citizen prior to making such declaration of intention. See also under "Expatriation Laws," page 205.

A person of the Chinese race, alleging birth in the United States, must accompany his application with supporting affidavits from at least two credible witnesses, preferably not of the Chinese race, having personal knowledge of the applicant's birth in the United States. A person born abroad whose father was a native citizen of the United States must show that his father was born in the United States, resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. The department may require that this affidavit be supported by that of one other citizen acquainted with the facts. A naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed in, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what

court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization.

If a woman making application is unmarried she should state that she has never been married. If she is the wife or widow of a native citizen of the United States the fact should be made to appear. If she is the wife or widow of a naturalized citizen she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his emigration, naturalization and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen. A married woman's citizenship follows that of her husband so far as her international status is concerned. It is essential, therefore, that a woman's marital relations be indicated in her application for a passport. The child of a naturalized citizen claiming citizenship through the naturalization of the parent must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen. A resident of an insular possession of the United States who owes allegiance to the United States must state that he owes allegiance to the United States and that he does not acknowledge allegiance to any other government, and must submit affidavits from at least two credible witnesses having good means of knowledge in substantiation of his statements of birth, residence and loyalty.

**Applications from Women.**

A passport, except when issued to a naturalized citizen, expires two years from the date of issuance. The passport of a naturalized citizen is good for only six months, as stated in a previous paragraph. A new one will be issued upon a new application, and, if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant. When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children or servant who would be entitled to receive a passport, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving the respective ages of the children and the allegiance of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servant under the above-named conditions. The term servant does not include a governess, tutor, pupil, companion or person holding like relations to the applicant for a passport. Professional and other titles will not be inserted in passports.

By act of Congress a fee of $1 is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen of the United States. Orders should be made payable to the disbursing clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted. Blank forms of application will be furnished by the department. The Secretary of State may refuse to issue a passport to any one who he has reason to believe desires it to further an unlawful or improper purpose.

Passports are not required in the Argentine Republic, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark and possessions, Great Britain and possessions, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal and possessions, Salvador, Sweden and Uruguay. It is recommended, however, that Americans intending to visit those countries be provided with passports for convenience to travel without interruption. The laws of the following countries require that every foreigner must be provided with a passport before entering their domains: Austria-Hungary, Dominican Republic, Germany, Greece, Hayti, Netherlands and possessions, Persia, Rumania, Russia, Servia, Turkey and possessions and Venezuela. As a general rule it is wise for persons intending travelling abroad, outside of British dominions, where passports are never demanded, to provide themselves with passports before leaving the United States. Persons intending to enter Russian or Turkish territory should have their passports visèd (countersigned) by a Russian or Turkish consular representative in this country before sailing.

**Where Not Required.**

# THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The following table shows the number of cemeteries maintained by the federal government and the interments of soldiers and sailors therein up to June 30, 1913:

| | Area in acres. | Interments. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Known. | Unknown. | Total. |
| Alexandria, La | 8.24 | 2,144 | 2,355 | 4,499 |
| Alexandria, Va | 5.50 | 3,439 | 124 | 3,563 |
| Andersonville, Ga | 125 | 12,791 | 931 | 13,722 |
| Andrew Johnson (Greeneville), Tenn. | 15 | 18 | —— | 18 |
| Annapolis, Md | 4.125 | 2,324 | 205 | 2,529 |
| Antietam, Md | 11 | 2,910 | 1,848 | 4,758 |
| Arlington, Va | 408.33 | 18,412 | 4,691 | 23,103 |
| Balls Bluff, Va | .0057 | 1 | 24 | 25 |
| Barrancas, Fla | 8.56 | 908 | 741 | 1,649 |
| Baton Rouge, La | 7.50 | 2,610 | 536 | 3,146 |
| Battle Ground, D. C | 1 | 44 | —— | 44 |
| Beaufort, S. C | 29 | 4,962 | 4,598 | 9,460 |
| Beverly, N. J | 1 | 191 | 7 | 198 |
| Camp Butler, Ill | 6 | 1,430 | 166 | 1,596 |

**England's exports to France have increased by £12,750,000 in the past decade.**

## THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES (Continued).

| | Area in acres. | Interments. Known. | Unknown. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camp Nelson, Ky | 9.50 | 2,415 | 1,244 | 3,659 |
| Cave Hill, Ky | 3.58 | 4,039 | 593 | 4,632 |
| Chalmette, La | 13.60 | 7,291 | 5,746 | 13,037 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn | 129.53 | 8,543 | 5,050 | 13,593 |
| City Point, Va | 7.49 | 3,753 | 1,406 | 5,159 |
| Cold Harbor, Va | 1.75 | 633 | 1,334 | 1,967 |
| Corinth, Miss | 20 | 1,740 | 3,996 | 5,736 |
| Crown Hill, Ind | 1.37 | 757 | 37 | 794 |
| Culpeper, Va | 6 | 463 | 912 | 1,375 |
| Custer Battlefield, Mont | 6.91 | 1,305 | 274 | 1,579 |
| Cypress Hills, N. Y | 18.14 | 6,959 | 384 | 7,343 |
| Danville, Ky | .31 | 349 | 9 | 358 |
| Danville, Va | 3.50 | 1,172 | 159 | 1,331 |
| Fayetteville, Ark | 6.63 | 491 | 810 | 1,301 |
| Finns Point, N. J | 2.50 | 2,600 | 30 | 2,630 |
| Florence, S. C | 3.76 | 213 | 2,800 | 3,013 |
| Fort Donelson, Tenn | 15.34 | 163 | 512 | 675 |
| Fort Gibson, Okla | 6.90 | 277 | 2,208 | 2,485 |
| Fort Harrison, Va | 1.55 | 236 | 581 | 817 |
| Fort Leavenworth, Kan | 15 | 2,390 | 1,583 | 3,973 |
| Fort McPherson, Neb | 107 | 490 | 361 | 851 |
| Fort Scott, Kan | 10.26 | 690 | 126 | 816 |
| Fort Smith, Ark | 15 | 910 | 1,466 | 2,376 |
| Fredericksburg, Va | 12 | 2,449 | 12,735 | 15,184 |
| Gettysburg, Penn | 14.87 | 2,032 | 1,632 | 3,664 |
| Glendale, Va | 2.12 | 238 | 959 | 1,197 |
| Grafton, W. Va | 3.40 | 618 | 650 | 1,268 |
| Hampton, Va | 19.61 | 10,266 | 634 | 10,900 |
| Jefferson Barracks, Mo | 50 | 9,469 | 3,015 | 12,484 |
| Jefferson City, Mo | 2 | 390 | 446 | 836 |
| Keokuk, Iowa | 2.75 | 841 | 45 | 886 |
| Knoxville, Tenn | 9.83 | 2,350 | 1,163 | 3,513 |
| Lebanon, Ky | 2.50 | 598 | 277 | 875 |
| Lexington, Ky | .75 | 1,007 | 106 | 1,113 |
| Little Rock, Ark | 12.12 | 3,782 | 3,029 | 6,811 |
| Loudon Park, Md | 5.29 | 3,480 | 348 | 3,828 |
| Marietta, Ga | 24 | 7,315 | 3,094 | 10,409 |
| Memphis, Tenn | 43.91 | 5,516 | 8,862 | 14,378 |
| Mexico City, Mexico | 2 | 796 | 751 | 1,547 |
| Mill Springs, Ky | 3.50 | 317 | 410 | 727 |
| Mobile, Ala | 2.68 | 874 | 238 | 1,112 |
| Mound City, Ill | 10.50 | 2,652 | 2,759 | 5,411 |
| Nashville, Tenn | 65 | 12,632 | 4,121 | 16,753 |
| Natchez, Miss | 11 | 574 | 2,786 | 3,360 |
| New Albany, Ind | 5.46 | 2,377 | 723 | 3,100 |
| Newbern, N. C | 7.60 | 2,274 | 1,110 | 3,384 |
| Philadelphia, Penn | 13.26 | 3,288 | 40 | 3,328 |
| Poplar Grove, Va | 8.65 | 2,147 | 4,067 | 6,214 |
| Port Hudson, La | 8 | 606 | 3,240 | 3,846 |
| Quincy, Ill | .459 | 250 | 57 | 307 |
| Raleigh, N. C | 7.83 | 664 | 550 | 1,214 |
| Richmond, Va | 9.74 | 892 | 5,678 | 6,570 |
| Rock Island, Ill | 1 | 375 | 45 | 420 |
| Salisbury, N. C | 6 | 113 | 12,035 | 12,148 |
| San Antonio, Texas | 3.63 | 1,504 | 318 | 1,822 |
| San Francisco, Cal | 37.50 | 6,162 | 472 | 6,634 |
| Santa Fe, New Mexico | 9.35 | 622 | 455 | 1,077 |
| Seven Pines, Va | 1.55 | 162 | 1,238 | 1,400 |
| Shiloh, Tenn | 10.05 | 1,216 | 2,405 | 3,621 |
| Soldiers' Home, D. C | 16 | 7,301 | 291 | 7,592 |
| Springfield, Mo | 5 | 1,157 | 1,247 | 2,404 |
| St. Augustine, Fla | .58 | 212 | 1,553 | 1,765 |
| Staunton, Va | 1.15 | 230 | 536 | 766 |
| Stone River, Tenn | 20.10 | 3,602 | 2,547 | 6,149 |
| Vicksburg, Miss | 40 | 4,104 | 12,909 | 17,013 |
| Wilmington, N. C | 5 | 741 | 1,609 | 2,350 |
| Winchester, Va | 4.89 | 2,109 | 2,435 | 4,544 |
| Woodlawn, N. Y | 2.36 | 3,238 | 20 | 3,258 |
| Yorktown, Va | 3 | 749 | 1,446 | 2,195 |
| Totals | | 214,254 | 152,942 | 367,196 |

Of these interments about 9,847 are those of Confederates, being mainly in the National Cemeteries at Camp Butler, Cypress Hills, Finns Point, Fort Smith, Hampton, Jefferson Barracks, Springfield and Woodlawn.

**Exports from England increased by £34,299,000 in the last five years.**

# WEATHER BUREAU FORECASTS AND STORM WARNINGS.

The Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of all interests dependent upon weather conditions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared daily at the Central Office in Washington, D. C., and certain designated stations. These forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, telephone and railway officials, postmasters and many others, to be communicated to the public by means of flags or steam whistles, and by mail, telegraph or telephone. The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number, and of the forms and colors indicated below:

**Explanation of Weather Flags.**

When No. 4 is placed above No. 1, 2 or 3, it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary. During the late spring and early fall the cold wave flag is also used to indicate anticipated frosts.

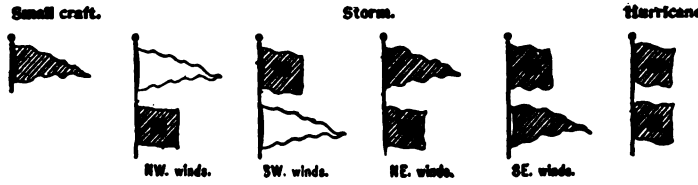
**Explanation of Whistle Signals.**

A warning blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds' duration is sounded to attract attention. After this warning the longer blasts (of from four to six seconds' duration) refer to weather, and shorter blasts (from one to three seconds' duration) refer to temperature; those for weather are sounded first.

| Blasts. | Indicate. | Blasts. | Indicate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| One long | Fair weather. | One short | Lower temperature. |
| Two long | Rain or snow. | Two short | Higher temperature. |
| Three long | Local rain or snow. | Three short | Cold wave. |

By repeating each combination a few times, with intervals of ten seconds, liability to error in reading the signals may be avoided. As far as practicable, the forecast messages will be telegraphed at the expense of the Weather Bureau; but if this is impracticable they will be furnished at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." In no case will the forecasts be sent to a second address in any place, except at the expense of the applicant. Persons desiring to display the flags or sound the whistle signals for the benefit of the public should communicate with the Weather Bureau officials in charge of the climatological service of their respective states, the central stations of which are as follows: Montgomery, Ala.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Little Rock, Ark.; San Francisco, Cal.; Denver, Col.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Boise, Idaho; Springfield, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Des Moines, Iowa; Topeka, Kan.; Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; Baltimore, Md. (for Delaware and Maryland); Boston, Mass. (for New England); Grand Rapids, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Columbia, Mo.; Helena, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; Reno, Nev.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Santa Fe, N. M.; Ithaca, N. Y.; Raleigh, N. C.; Bismarck, N. D.; Columbus, Ohio; Oklahoma, Okla.; Portland, Ore.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Columbia, S. C.; Huron, S. D.; Nashville, Tenn.; Houston, Tex.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Richmond, Va.; Seattle, Wash.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Cheyenne, Wyo.

There are also storm and hurricane warnings, the combinations being made with a white triangular flag, a red triangular flag and a square red flag with a black square in the centre. The combinations follow:




The Canyon of the Yellowstone National Park has a length of 24 miles and a depth of from 600 to 1,200 feet; while its width at the top varies from 300 to 1,500 yards.

## EXPLANATION OF SMALL CRAFT, STORM AND HURRICANE WARNINGS.

**Small Craft Warning.**—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds are expected.

**Storm Warning.**—A red flag with a black centre indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected.

The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind: White, westerly; red, easterly. The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from northerly quadrants; below, from southerly quadrants.

By night a red light indicates easterly winds and a white light below a red light, westerly winds.

**Hurricane Warning.**—Two red flags with black centres, displayed one above the other, indicate the expected approach of a tropical hurricane, or one of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Lakes and Northern Atlantic Coast.

Neither small craft nor hurricane warnings are displayed at night.

# THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

**Origin of the Institution.**

The Smithsonian Institution was created by Act of Congress in 1846 to carry out the conditions of the will of James Smithson, an English chemist and mineralogist, who bequeathed his fortune to the United States of America to found at Washington, under the name of The Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The will became operative at the death of its maker, which occurred at Genoa in 1829, and the income of the estate went to Smithson's nephew, Henry James Hungerford, until the death of the latter, on June 5, 1835. The bequest of the property to the United States thereupon became operative, and in September, 1835, the State Department received notification thereof. On December 17 President Jackson informed Congress of the bequest, and on July 1, 1836, the gift was accepted and the President empowered to appoint an agent to collect the money. Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, was intrusted with this duty, and in November he brought the necessarily formal suit in the English Court of Chancery, where the claim remained for two years. Upon the final interpretation of the will Rush returned to America, bringing the fund with him.

The English coin which he brought over was equivalent to $508,318 46, and at once suggestions were offered for its expenditure in accordance with the terms of the will. As these were somewhat indefinite, it is not surprising that the proposals were varied in character. A national library, a national university, a national gallery of art and an astronomical observatory were among the suggestions, but all these were rejected; and in 1846, after eight years of exhaustive deliberation, the present establishment, fulfilling in a measure the functions of all the above suggestions, was brought into being by an act of Congress that rendered the income of the fund available under the management of a board of regents. The first meeting of the regents for the purpose of organization was held on September 7, 1846, when Professor Joseph Henry was elected secretary of the institution.

**Management.**

As the government cannot administer this trust directly there was constituted by Congress an establishment consisting of the President, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice and the heads of the executive departments of the United States. These are known as "members of the institution." For conducting the business of the institution a board of directors was created, called a board of regents, to which the management of the income of the fund was intrusted, and from which an annual report is required. The Board of Regents virtually has full powers, subject to the general laws of the land. As now constituted the board consists of "the Vice-President, the Chief Justice of the United States, three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives, together with six other persons other than members of Congress, two of whom shall be resident in the city of Washington, and the other four shall be inhabitants of some state, but no two from the same state." This board of regents elects the secretary, to whom is given full administrative power to carry out the aims of the institution.

**Increase of Knowledge.**

For the increase of knowledge the institution aids investigators by making grants for research and exploration, supplying books, apparatus, laboratory accommodations, etc. It occasionally provides for lectures, which are published. It has initiated numerous scientific projects of national importance, some of which have resulted in the creation of independent government bureaus. It advises the government in many matters of scientific character, especially in those that have an international aspect. It supports a table at the Naples Marine Zoological Station. It co-operates with scientific bodies of national importance, like the National Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Historical Association, etc.

For the diffusion of knowledge the institution issues three regular series of publications: "Annual Reports," containing papers of general interest intended to keep the ordinary reader abreast of the progress of science; "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," the distinct feature of which is that each memoir

The first transatlantic steamer entering an American port was the British steamer Sirius. It left Cork on April 4, 1838, and reached New York on April 22.

constitutes an original contribution to knowledge, and the "Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections," which contain reports of explorations, standard tables, lists and synopses of species of the organic and inorganic world and various aids to scientific investigations. All these publications are distributed gratuitously to important libraries throughout the world.

**Resources.** The endowment of the institution is now $986,918 69, from which an annual income of $58,875 is derived that covers expenses of maintenance, exploration, research and publication.

**Hodgkins Fund.** The Hodgkins Fund, the income of $100,000 of which is for the increase and diffusion of knowledge in regard to the nature and properties of atmospheric air in connection with the welfare of man, has made grants, issued publications, awarded medals and prizes.

**Smithsonian Library.** The institution, in co-operation with the Library of Congress, maintains a scientific library which numbers 260,000 volumes, consisting mainly of the transactions of learned societies and scientific periodicals. Whilst most of these works are deposited in the Library of Congress and accessible to all its readers a working library is maintained at the institution. Lists, bibliographies, rules for cataloguing and library work have been published.

**Government Branches.** The parent institution has charge of several branches which grew out of its early activities and which are supported by Congress. These are the National Museum, including the National Gallery of Art; the International Exchange Service, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, the Astrophysical Observatory and the Regional Bureau for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

**National Museum.** The United States National Museum is the depository of the national collections. It is especially rich in the natural history, geology, palæontology, archæology and ethnology of America, and has unique collections of American history, as well as many series relating to fine arts and the industrial arts. It is a museum of record, research and education, and issues numerous technical and popular scientific publications.

**National Gallery of Art.** The National Gallery of Art contains the George P. Marsh collection of etchings and engravings; the Charles L. Freer collection, comprising numerous paintings, etchings, etc., by Whistler and other American artists, and many examples of Japanese and Chinese art; the Harriet Lane Johnston collection, including a number of portraits by British masters, and the William T. Evans collection of over one hundred paintings, representing some of the best work of contemporary American artists.

**International Exchanges.** The International Exchanges, carried on in accordance with the terms of a treaty entered into between the United States and various foreign nations, is for the free interchange of governmental and scientific publications between the government of the United States and foreign governments and institutions, and investigators in the United States and foreign lands. At present it has 56,814 correspondents, and since its establishment it has handled over 3,000,000 packages.

**American Ethnology.** The Bureau of American Ethnology is engaged in the collection and publication of information relating to the habits, customs, laws and natural and physical characteristics of the aborigines of the North American Continent, has done much valuable archæological work, made important additions to knowledge, assembled collections and issued many publications.

**Astrophysical Observatory.** The Astrophysical Observatory investigates solar radiation and solar phenomena and has produced a chart which shows in detail the so called invisible spectrum. The work of the observatory is especially directed to those portions of the energy of the sun which affect the climate and the crops.

**Zoological Park.** The National Zoological Park has an area of 167 acres two miles north of the centre of Washington. Its collection includes about 1,400 animals.

**International Catalogue.** The Regional Bureau for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature collects and classifies the titles of works on the natural and physical sciences published in the United States and forwards them to London for publication by the central bureau.

**Officers of the Institution.** President, the President of the United States; chancellor, the Chief Justice of the United States; secretary, Charles D. Walcott; assistant secretary in charge of the National Museum, Richard Rathbun; regents of the institution, the Vice-President of the United States, chancellor; the Chief Justice of the United States; Senators Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts; Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia, and William J. Stone, of Missouri; Representatives Scott Ferris, of Oklahoma, and Irvin S. Pepper, of Iowa; ex-Representative John Dalzell (term as regent expires December 24, 1913); Andrew D. White, of New York; Alexander Graham Bell, of the District of Columbia; George Gray, of Delaware; Charles F. Choate, jr., of Massachusetts; John B. Henderson, jr., of the District of Columbia, and Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana.

The historic Hoosac tunnel, approximately five miles in length, has been electrified for train service.

# THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800, destroyed in 1814 by the burning of the Capitol, afterward replenished by the purchase by Congress of the library of ex-President Jefferson, 6,760 volumes (cost $23,950); in 1851, 35,000 volumes destroyed by fire; in 1852, partially replenished by an appropriation of $75,000; increased (1) by regular appropriations by Congress; (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. One hundred sets of government publications are at the disposal of the Librarian of Congress for exchange, through the Smithsonian, with foreign governments, and from this source are received about 12,000 volumes annually. Other special accessions have been: The Peter Force collection (22,529 volumes, 37,000 pamphlets) purchased, 1867, cost $100,000; the Count de Rochambeau collection (manuscript) purchased, 1883, cost $20,000; the Toner collection (24,484 volumes, numerous pamphlets), gift in 1882 of Dr. Joseph M. Toner.

**Special Collections.** Since the removal to the new building the library has been enriched by a number of special collections. The prints division has received the Hubbard collection of engravings, gift in 1898 of Mrs. Gardiner G. Hubbard; and the Noyes collection of original drawings, prints and books of Japanese artists, gift in 1905 of Mr. Crosby S. Noyes. The prints division also has the custody of the Garrett collection of 19,113 prints; and the George Lothrop Bradley collection of 1,960 engravings, etc., which, in accordance with his will, is to come into the permanent possession of the Library, subject to the life interest of Mrs. Bradley. The accessions to the manuscripts division give it superiority over any other like depository in this country. It now possesses the papers of nine Presidents, namely, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce and Johnson. Of the papers of American statesmen and politicians there are those of Franklin, R. Morris, Hamilton, Van Buren, Duff Green, Washburne, Clayton, Chase, Crittenden, Lyman Trumbull, E. M. Stanton, John Sherman; of naval officers, Preble, John Paul Jones; of state papers, the papers of the Continental Congress; the House of Representatives Collection; and in Colonial documentary history, the records of the Virginia Company, Spanish papers from New Mexico and Florida; Philippine and Guam documents. The papers of Chancellor Kent represent the judiciary. In comercial history there are the Ellis papers, 1805-'53; Bourne papers, 1776-1816; Galloway papers (early part of eighteenth century); letters of William Taylor (the latter part of the eighteenth century); of John White, cashier of the Bank of the United States at Baltimore. Here also are the papers of William Thornton and George Watterston, illustrating the history of the District of Columbia. The Stevens Index of MSS. in European archives relating to America, 1763-'83, comprising 180 volumes, giving titles of 161,000 documents, and the transcripts of 10,000 papers relating to the peace of 1783, in thirty-seven large folio volumes, were bought in 1906. Here, also, are over 100,000 folios of transcripts of documents relating to American colonial history in the public archives of Great Britain. The map division has acquired the Kohl collection, the manuscript maps of Lord Howe, and many other manuscript maps, which make the collection extremely rich in original maps. The Weber library of Sanskrit literature (3,018 volumes, 1,002 pamphlets), and the Hattala library of Slavic literature (about 1,500 volumes) were bought in 1904.

In 1907 the Yudin collection of Russian works (80,000 volumes) and a Japanese collection (9,000 volumes) were added; and in 1908 the Huitfeldt-Kaas collection of Scandinavian literature containing about 5,000 volumes.

The John Boyd Thacher Collection of Incunabula, embracing 928 volumes, representing issues of 500 European presses prior to 1500, has been deposited in the library by Mrs. Thacher for purposes of exhibit and consultation by investigators so long as the material remains in the possession of the library.

The collection is now the largest on the Western Hemisphere and the third in the world. It comprised at the end of the fiscal year (June 30, 1912) about 2,012,393 printed books and pamphlets (including the law library of 151,944 volumes, which while a division of the Library of Congress still remains at the Capitol), 129,123 maps and charts, 591,632 pieces of music, and 349,745 photographs, prints, engravings and lithographs. Of the printed books, probably one-sixth are duplicates not in use.

# COPYRIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES.

By an act approved March 3, 1909, and taking effect July 1, 1909, the copyright laws of the United States were consolidated and materially amended. Its details cannot be summarized here because of their technical character. Persons desiring copyright should apply to the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., for application blanks with proper forms of entry. During the fiscal year 1911-'12 219,521 articles were copyrighted, the fees amounting to $116,685 05.

By application to the same office a pamphlet giving directions for securing copyrights, etc., may be obtained of most articles copyrighted two copies, and of some one copy, must be deposited to perfect copyright. The law imposes a penalty of $100 upon any person who shall insert the notice of copyright, or words of the same purport, upon any book or other article which has not been copyrighted, whether such article be subject to copyright or otherwise; or who shall knowingly issue or sell any article bearing a notice of United States copyright which has

**The number of dynamos manufactured in the United States in 1909 was 16,791, valued at $13,061,000.**

not been copyrighted in the United States or who shall import any book, photograph, chromo or lithograph, or other article bearing such notice of copyright, or words of the same purport which is not copyrighted in this country. For the provisions of the act approved August 24, 1912, amending the copyright law see pages 142-143 of The Tribune Almanac for 1912. The secretary of the American Copyright League is R. U. Johnson, No. 827 Lexington avenue, New York City.

# LABOR LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

**Department of Labor.**

An act of Congress, approved March 4, 1913, established a Department of Labor, with a Secretary of Labor at its head. The jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce and Labor was decreased, and its title was changed to Department of Commerce. The following named offices and bureaus were transferred to the new department, the Commissioner General of Immigration, the Commissioners of Immigration, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the Division of Information, the Division of Naturalization, the Immigration Service at Large, the Bureau of Labor, the Children's Bureau and the Commissioner of Labor. The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization was divided into two bureaus, each with a commissioner in charge. The title of the Bureau of Labor was changed to Bureau of Labor Statistics. For the duties and jurisdiction of the new department see the text of the act of March 4, 1913, on pages 115 and 116 of this volume.

**Hours of Labor.**

The United States statutes at large provide that the service and employment of all laborers and mechanics employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, shall be limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day. Also, that it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, or for any contractor or sub-contractor as above described, to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency. (Chap. 852, acts of Congress, 1891-'92.) In 1887 Congress provided by act that eight hours should constitute a day's work for letter carriers in cities or postal districts connected therewith, and if any letter carrier should be employed a greater number of hours per day he should be paid extra for the same. (Chap. 308, acts of Congress, 1887-'88.) Chap. 47, acts of Congress, 1887-'88, directed the Public Printer to enforce the eight-hour law in the department under his charge.

A federal eight-hour law was approved on June 19, 1912, and its provisions in full can be found on pages 141-142 of The Tribune Almanac for 1913. The text of an eight-hour law, specially affecting employes of the postoffice department, can be found on page 134 of The Tribune Almanac for 1913. An extension of the eight-hour law was made at the third session of the 62d Congress, for which see pages 117 and 118 of this volume.

**Holiday Pay.**

To all persons in the Government service as per diem employes are allowed the following holidays, for which they receive pay the same as on other days: January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, first Monday in September, Labor Day (to employes of the Government Printing Office only), December 25, and such days as the President may appoint as days for national thanksgiving.

**Arbitration of Labor Disputes.**

Chap. 370, acts of Congress, 1897-'98, provided that when a controversy arises between a common carrier, engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, and its employes, which interrupts or threatens to interrupt its business, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor shall, upon the request of either party, communicate with the parties and try by mediation and conciliation to settle the controversy. This act, known as the Erdman act, was amended at the first session of the 63d Congress. For the details of the amending act see pages 154 to 157 of this volume. By the act of March 4, 1913, creating the Department of Labor, the Secretary of Labor was authorized to act as mediator or appoint commissioners of conciliation on labor disputes.

For federal employers' liability legislation passed at the second session of the Sixty-first Congress, see page, 132 of The Tribune Almanac for 1911. For the law of May 30, 1908, providing compensation for injuries to federal employes, see page 100 of The Tribune Almanac for 1909. For the liability of common carriers law of April 22, 1908, see page 88 of The Tribune Almanac for 1909.

# THE BUREAU OF MINES.

Congress by the law approved May 16, 1910, established a Bureau of Mines in the Department of the Interior, for the purpose of making scientific inquiries and investigations for the benefit of the mining industry, especially such as might aid in making mining in the United States less wasteful of life and resources. These inquiries and investigations are intended to help the states in the enactment of better and more uniform mining laws and regulations, to be of service to state mining inspectors, operators and miners, supplying them with data concerning explosives, gas, dust, mine fires and other factors entering into the problem of mine safety, and to encourage a more efficient treatment and economical use of metallic mineral products. For the full text of the law see page 133 of The Tribune Almanac for 1911.

The combined suicide rate of one hundred American cities was 19.7 per 100,000 population in 1910.

The chief experimental station of the bureau is at Pittsburgh, where there is a completely equipped plant for the investigations of the problems intrusted to the bureau. The work in the laboratories on mine accident problems is supplemented by experiments conducted in a small coal mine under the conditions of actual mining. At this station the bureau is also conducting a number of investigations in connection with the use of explosives and electricity.

The calendar year 1907 was the most disastrous of all the years of American coal mining. During that period 3,125 miners lost their lives. That represented 4.70 men killed for every thousand employed. In European coal mining countries between one and two miners are killed in every thousand employed. In December, 1907, Congress made an appropriation of $150,000 to investigate the causes of mine disasters. At the end of the calendar year 1910 the deaths in the coal mines had been reduced to 3.91 killed in every thousand employed.

The following tabulation shows the number of men killed per thousand in the coal mines of various countries from 1906 to 1910:

| Country. | Year. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. |
| United States | 3.29 | 4.70 | 3.69 | 3.83 | 3.91 |
| England | 1.29 | 1.31 | 1.32 | 1.43 | 1.70 |
| Austria[1] | 1.03 | 1.07 | .86 | 1.07 | (2) |
| Prussia[1] | 1.97 | 2.40 | 2.71 | 2.04 | 1.98 |
| France | 7.17 | 1.10 | .95 | 1.17 | (2) |
| Belgium | .95 | 1.03 | 1.07 | .95 | .95 |

[1]Does not include lignite mines. [2]Data not available.

As a result of the government's efforts the use of black powder in dangerous mines has been prohibited in certain states, and in other states operators are using the permissible explosives voluntarily. In 1908 the coal mines used 2,000,000 pounds of short flame explosives; in 1910 they used almost 12,000,000 pounds.

**Rescue Work.** The rescue corps of the bureau has been instrumental in saving the lives of more than twenty-five miners in the last two years and have probably prevented the loss of several hundred lives. Seven fully equipped rescue cars have been placed in the principal coal fields of the country. One car has headquarters in Wilkes-Barre, Penn.; a second at Trinidad, Col.; the third at Evansville, Ind.; the fourth at Rock Springs, Wyo.; the fifth at Billings, Mont.; the sixth at Huntington, W. Va., and the seventh at Pittsburgh. In addition the bureau maintains rescue stations at Pittsburgh, Knoxville, Tenn.; Birmingham, Ala.; Urbana, Ill.; McAlester, Okla., and Seattle.

# FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

## STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND OF THE CASH IN THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER 31, 1913.

### Interest Bearing Debt.

| Title of loan. | Rate per cent. | When issued. | When redeemable. | Amount issued. | Outstanding October 31, 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consols of 1930 | 2 | 1900 | †After April 1, 1930 | $646,250,150 | $646,250,150 |
| Loan of 1908-1918 | 3 | 1898 | *After Aug. 1, '08; †Aug. 1, 1918 | [1]198,792,660 | 63,045,460 |
| Loan of 1925 | 4 | 1895-'96 | †After Feb. 1, 1925 | [2]162,315,400 | 118,489,900 |
| Panama Canal loan: | | | | | |
| Series 1906 | 2 | 1906 | *After Aug. 1, '16; †Aug. 1, 1936 | 54,631,980 | 54,631,980 |
| Series 1908 | 2 | 1908 | *After Nov. 1, '18; †Nov. 1, 1938 | 30,000,000 | 30,000,000 |
| Series 1911 | 3 | 1911 | †After June 1, 1961 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 |
| Post. Savings bonds 1, 2, 3 and 4 series | 2½ | 1911-'13 | *1 yr. from issue; †20 yrs. from issue | 2,389,120 | 2,389,120 |
| Post. Savings bonds 1913-'33, 5th series | 2½ | 1913 | *After July 1, '14; †July 1, 1933 | 1,116,880 | 1,116,880 |
| Aggregate of interest bearing debt | | | | $1,145,496,190 | $966,823,490 |

*Redeemable. †Payable. [1]Of this original amount issued $132,449,900 have been refunded into the 2 per cent consols of 1930, and $2,397,300 have been purchased for the sinking fund and cancelled. [2]Of this original amount issued $43,825,500 have been purchased for the sinking fund and cancelled.

### Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent, called for redemption May 18, 1900; interest ceased August 18, 1900 | $4,000 00 |
| Funded loan of 1891, matured September 2, 1891 | 23,650 00 |
| Loan of 1904, matured February 2, 1904 | 18,050 00 |

All the alphabets in use are derived from the twenty-four letters of the Phœnician alphabet, invented about 1500 B. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funded loan of 1907, matured July 2, 1907 | 691,250 00 |
| Refunding certificates, matured July 1, 1907 | 18,410 00 |
| Old debt matured at various dates prior to January 1, 1861, and other items of debt matured at various dates subsequent to January 1, 1861 | 903,680 26 |
| Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased since maturity | $1,649,040 26 |

**Debt Bearing No Interest.**

| | |
|---|---|
| United States notes; February 25, 1862; July 11, 1862; March 3, 1863 | $346,681,016 00 |
| Old demand notes; July 17, 1861; February 12, 1862 | 53,152 50 |
| National bank notes: | |
| "Redemption fund; July 14, 1890; included as "debt bearing no interest" according to specific requirement of the act of July 14, 1890 | 18,835,883 50 |
| Fractional currency; July 17, 1862; March 3, 1863; June 30, 1864; less $8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed, act of June 21, 1879 | 6,853,839 90 |
| Aggregate debt bearing no interest | $372,423,891 90 |

**Certificates and Notes Issued on Deposits of Coin and Silver Bullion.**

| Classification. | In Circulation. | In the Treasury. | Outstanding. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold certificates | $1,021,451,879 00 | $77,548,290 00 | $1,098,995,169 00 |
| Silver certificates | 480,079,731 00 | 11,557,269 00 | 491,637,000 00 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | 2,583,874 00 | 6,126 00 | 2,590,000 00 |
| Aggregate of certificates and treasury notes, offset by cash in the treasury | $1,504,115,484 00 | $89,106,685 00 | $1,593,222,169 00 |

**Gross Debt.**

| | Oct. 31, 1913. | Sept. 30, 1913. |
|---|---|---|
| Interest bearing debt | $966,823,490 00 | $966,823,490 00 |
| Debt on which interest has ceased | 1,649,040 26 | 1,651,100 26 |
| Debt bearing no interest | 372,423,891 90 | 374,181,584 40 |
| Aggregate | $1,340,896,422 16 | $1,342,656,174 66 |
| Certificates and Treasury notes | 1,593,222,169 00 | 1,583,778,169 00 |
| Gross debt | $2,934,118,591 16 | $2,926,434,343 66 |

**Net Debt.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gross debt | | $2,934,118,591 16 |
| Cash in Treasury— | | |
| Currency trust funds | $1,593,222,169.00 | |
| Gold reserve fund | 150,000,000 00 | |
| Net balance, general fund | 124,923,502 79 | |
| National bank notes, redemption fund (Included opposite in public debt under requirement of act of Congress, July 14, 1890). | 18,835,883 50 | |
| Total | | $1,886,981,555 29 |
| Net debt. October 31, 1913 | | $1,047,137,035 87 |

**Cash in the Treasury and Current Liabilities (General Fund).**

**Assets.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash: | |
| In Treasury offices— | |
| Gold coin | $42,428,146 18 |
| Gold certificates | 77,548,290 00 |
| Standard silver dollars | 34,111 00 |
| Silver certificates | 11,557,269 00 |
| United States notes | 5,279,603 00 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | 6,126 00 |
| Certified checks on banks | 180,274 40 |
| National bank notes | 36,283,468 80 |
| Note.—This includes $34,860,204 80 which the Treasury has redeemed and for which it will receive payment from the national banks. | |
| Subsidiary silver coin | 15,753,104 39 |
| Fractional currency | 306 48 |
| Minor coin | 1,826,015 20 |
| Silver bullion (available for subsidiary coinage) | 1,922,125 71 |
| | $192,313,840 11 |

In Pennsylvania in 1910 Norristown had the highest death rate, 24.4 per 1,000 population, and Dubois the lowest, 11.4.

**Assets (Continued).**

| | |
|---|---|
| In national bank depositaries— | |
| To credit of Treasurer United States | 91,121,101 73 |
| To credit of postmasters, judicial officers, etc | 6,947,909 70 |
| In Treasury Philippines— | |
| To credit of Treasurer United States | 1,202,244 64 |
| To credit of disbursing officers | 3,039,027 74 |
| Total | $294,624,123 92 |

**Liabilities.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Current liabilities: | |
| In Treasury offices— | |
| Disbursing officers' balances | $69,607,071 64 |
| Outstanding warrants | 3,278,496 79 |
| Outstanding Treasurer's checks | 6,020,887 85 |
| Postoffice Department balances | 11,954,504 94 |
| Postal savings balances | 1,508,853 07 |
| Judicial officers' balances, etc | 5,522,981 82 |
| National bank notes: Redemption fund | 18,835,883 50 |
| National bank 5 per cent fund | 26,760,923 71 |
| Assets of failed national banks | 11,989,671 69 |
| Coupons and interest checks matured | 35,311 92 |
| Miscellaneous (exchanges, etc.) | 9,258,664 56 |
| Total | $164,773,251 49 |
| Subtract: Checks not cleared | 6,750,693 58 |
| | $158,022,557 91 |
| In national bank depositaries— | |
| Judicial officers' balances, etc | 6,947,909 70 |
| Outstanding warrants | 654,637 10 |
| In Treasury Philippines— | |
| Disbursing officers' balances | 3,039,027 74 |
| Outstanding warrants | 1,036,488 68 |
| | $169,700,621 13 |
| Net balance in general fund | 124,923,502 79 |
| Total | $294,624,123 92 |

**THE CURRENCY TRUST FUNDS, THE GENERAL FUND, AND THE GOLD RESERVE FUND.**

**Assets.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Currency trust funds: | | |
| Gold coin | | $866,012,903 00 |
| Gold bullion | | 232,982,266 00 |
| Total gold | | $1,098,995,169 00 |
| Silver dollars | | $491,637,000 00 |
| Silver dollars of 1890 | | 2,590,000 00 |
| Total currency trust funds | | $1,593,222,169 00 |
| General fund: | | |
| Total cash assets, as above | | $294,624,123 92 |
| Gold reserve fund: | | |
| Gold coin | | $100,000,000 00 |
| Gold bullion | | 50,000,000 00 |
| Grand total cash assets in treasury | | $2,037,846,292 92 |

**Liabilities.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Outstanding certificates: | | |
| Gold certificates outstanding | | $1,098,995,169 00 |
| Silver certificates outstanding | | 491,637,000 00 |
| Treasury notes outstanding | | 2,590,000 00 |
| Total outstanding certificates | | $1,593,222,169 00 |
| General fund liabilities and balance: | | |
| Total liabilities against cash, as above | | $169,700,621 13 |
| Balance in general fund, as above | $124,923,502 79 | |
| Gold reserve | 150,000,000 00 | |
| Note.—Reserved against $346,681,016 of United States notes and $2,590,000 of treasury notes of 1890. | | |
| Total net balances | | $274,923,502 79 |
| | | $2,037,846,292 92 |

**The value of products in the wholesale slaughtering and meat packing industry in 1900 was $1,370,568,000.**

**Memorandum showing the amounts due the United States from Pacific railroads on account of bonds issued in aid of their construction:**

| Name of road. | Principal. | Interest. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central branch, Union Pacific..... | $1,600,000 00 | $2,027,191 63 | $3,627,191 63 |

[1]The "national bank notes: Redemption fund" was established under requirement of the act of July 14, 1890, which states: Deposits made by national banks to redeem circulating notes shall be covered into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts and the treasury shall redeem from the general cash the circulating notes which come into its possession subject to redemption. The balance of deposits shall, at the close of each month, be reported on the monthly public debt statement as a debt of the United States bearing no interest. [2]The act of July 14, 1890, provides that deposits made by national banks to redeem circulating notes shall be covered into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and that the treasury shall redeem from the general cash the circulating notes which come into its possession subject to redemption.

**TREASURY CIRCULATION STATEMENT, NOVEMBER 1, 1913.**

| | General stock of money in the United States. | [1]Held in Treasury as assets of the government. | Money in circulation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Nov. 1, 1913. | Nov. 1, 1912. | Jan. 1, 1879 |
| Gold coin (including bullion in treasury) ..... | $1,905,901,516 | $192,428,146 | $614,478,201 | $610,614,208 | $96,262,850 |
| Gold certificates[2].. | ——— | 77,543,290 | 1,021,451,879 | 943,545,429 | 21,189,280 |
| Standard silver dollars ..... | 565,683,263 | 84,111 | 74,012,152 | 73,599,090 | 5,790,721 |
| Silver certificates[2]. | ——— | 11,557,269 | 480,079,731 | 461,749,136 | 413,360 |
| Subsidiary silver... | 176,239,292 | 15,753,104 | 160,486,188 | 151,580,472 | 67,982,601 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 ..... | 2,590,000 | 6,126 | 2,583,874 | 2,825,887 | ——— |
| United States notes | 346,681,016 | 5,279,603 | 341,401,413 | 342,543,914 | [3]310,288,511 |
| National bank notes | 758,899,709 | 36,283,469 | 722,616,240 | 721,648,264 | 314,339,398 |
| Totals ..... | $3,755,994,796 | $338,885,118 | $3,417,109,678 | $3,328,106,400 | $816,266,721 |

Population of continental United States November 1, 1913, estimated at 97,900,000; circulation per capita, $34 90.

[1]This statement of money held in the treasury as assets of the government does not include deposits of public money in national bank depositaries to the credit of the treasurer of the United States, amounting to $91,121,101 73. For a full statement of assets see public debt statement. [2]For redemption of outstanding certificates an exact equivalent in amount of the appropriate kinds of money is held in the treasury, and is not included in the account of money held as assets of the government. [3]Includes $33,190,000 currency certificates, act June 8, 1872.

**PAPER CURRENCY OUTSTANDING OCTOBER 31, 1913.**

| Denominations. | United States notes. | Treasury notes of 1890. | National bank notes. | Gold certificates. | Silver certificates. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1 ..... | $1,825,540 | $364,368 | $343,587 | ——— | $184,941,151 | $187,474,646 |
| $2 ..... | 1,369,473 | 233,767 | 164,312 | ——— | 67,250,151 | 69,017,703 |
| $5 ..... | 198,689,550 | 616,875 | 146,009,765 | ——— | 222,205,167 | 567,521,357 |
| $10 ..... | 95,681,036 | 762,290 | 330,807,920 | $306,768,530 | 10,118,011 | 744,137,787 |
| $20 ..... | 9,494,192 | 362,050 | 229,965,100 | 288,309,484 | 3,517,990 | 531,648,816 |
| $50 ..... | 1,621,525 | 13,250 | 19,620,200 | 60,213,355 | 3,151,510 | 84,619,840 |
| $100 .... | 4,018,200 | 142,400 | 33,375,750 | 86,823,300 | 411,520 | 124,771,670 |
| $500 .... | 3,897,500 | ——— | 89,000 | 18,619,500 | 20,500 | 22,626,500 |
| $1,000 .. | 31,074,000 | 95,000 | 23,000 | 65,050,500 | 21,000 | 96,253,500 |
| $5,000 .. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 75,420,000 | ——— | 75,420,000 |
| $10,000 .. | 10,000 | ——— | ——— | 197,800,000 | ——— | 197,810,000 |
| Fract'ns . | ——— | ——— | 52,375 | ——— | ——— | 52,375 |
| Total. | $347,681,016 | $2,590,000 | $760,451,009 | $1,098,995,169 | $491,637,000 | $2,701,354,194 |
| Unk'wn, des'yed. | 1,000,000 | ——— | *1,551,300 | ——— | ——— | 2,551,300 |
| Net.. | $346,681,016 | $2,590,000 | $758,899,709 | $1,098,995,169 | $491,637,000 | $2,698,802,894 |

*Redeemed but not assorted by denomination.

**Deaths in France during 1911 were 776,983 and births 742,114, the latter figu being the lowest ever recorded.**

## COIN AND PAPER CIRCULATION OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1882 TO 1913, INCLUSIVE, WITH AMOUNT OF CIRCULATION PER CAPITA.

| Year. | Coin, incl bullion in Treasury. | U. S. notes, bank notes | Total money. | In Treasury, as assets. | Circulation | Population | Per cap. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | | Dols. |
| 1882 | 703,974,839 | 705,423,450 | 1,409,397,889 | 235,107,470 | 1,174,290,419 | 52,495,000 | 22.37 |
| 1883 | 769,740,048 | 702,754,297 | 1,472,494,345 | 242,188,649 | 1,230,305,696 | 53,693,000 | 22.91 |
| 1884 | 801,068,939 | 686,180,899 | 1,487,249,838 | 243,323,869 | 1,243,925,969 | 54,971,000 | 22.65 |
| 1885 | 872,175,823 | 665,257,727 | 1,537,433,550 | 244,864,935 | 1,292,568,615 | 56,148,000 | 23.02 |
| 1886 | 903,027,304 | 658,380,470 | 1,561,407,774 | 308,707,249 | 1,252,700,525 | 57,404,000 | 21.82 |
| 1887 | 1,007,513,901 | 625,898,804 | 1,633,412,705 | 315,873,562 | 1,317,539,143 | 58,680,000 | 22.45 |
| 1888 | 1,092,391,690 | 599,049,337 | 1,691,441,027 | 319,270,157 | 1,372,170,870 | 59,974,000 | 22.88 |
| 1889 | 1,100,612,434 | 558,059,979 | 1,658,672,413 | 278,310,764 | 1,380,361,649 | 61,289,000 | 22.52 |
| 1890 | 1,152,471,638 | 532,651,791 | 1,685,123,429 | 255,872,159 | 1,429,251,270 | 62,622,250 | 22.82 |
| 1891 | 1,112,956,637 | 564,837,407 | 1,677,794,044 | 180,353,337 | 1,497,440,707 | 63,947,000 | 23.42 |
| 1892 | 1,131,142,260 | 621,076,937 | 1,752,219,197 | 150,872,010 | 1,601,347,187 | 65,191,000 | 24.56 |
| 1893 | 1,066,223,357 | 672,585,115 | 1,738,808,472 | 142,107,227 | 1,596,701,245 | 66,456,000 | 24.03 |
| 1894 | 1,098,958,741 | 706,120,220 | 1,805,078,961 | 144,270,253 | 1,660,808,708 | 67,740,000 | 24.52 |
| 1895 | 1,114,899,106 | 704,460,451 | 1,819,359,557 | 217,391,084 | 1,601,968,473 | 69,043,000 | 23.20 |
| 1896 | 1,097,610,190 | 702,384,843 | 1,799,975,033 | 293,540,067 | 1,506,434,966 | 70,365,000 | 21.41 |
| 1897 | 1,213,780,289 | 692,216,330 | 1,905,996,619 | 265,787,100 | 1,640,209,519 | 71,704,000 | 22.87 |
| 1898 | 1,397,785,969 | 675,788,473 | 2,073,574,442 | 235,714,547 | 1,837,859,895 | 73,060,000 | 25.15 |
| 1899 | 1,508,543,738 | 681,550,167 | 2,190,093,905 | 286,022,024 | 1,904,071,881 | 74,433,000 | 25.58 |
| 1900 | 1,607,352,213 | 732,348,460 | 2,339,700,673 | 284,549,675 | 2,055,150,998 | 76,295,220 | 26.94 |
| 1901 | 1,734,861,774 | 748,285,518 | 2,483,147,292 | 307,760,015 | 2,175,387,277 | 77,754,000 | 27.98 |
| 1902 | 1,829,913,551 | 733,353,107 | 2,563,266,658 | 313,876,107 | 2,249,390,551 | 79,117,000 | 28.43 |
| [1]1903 | 1,958,083,786 | 784,215,995 | 2,742,299,781 | 293,131,363 | 2,449,168,418 | 81,061,000 | 30.21 |
| [2]1904 | 2,082,717,414 | 815,575,516 | 2,848,292,930 | 264,816,269 | 2,583,476,661 | 82,329,000 | 31.38 |
| [2]1905 | 2,079,848,586 | 879,710,265 | 2,959,558,851 | 306,427,273 | 2,653,131,578 | 83,726,000 | 31.69 |
| [2]1906 | 2,241,743,960 | 936,765,001 | 3,178,508,961 | 321,626,175 | 2,866,882,786 | 85,131,000 | 33.68 |
| [1]1907 | 2,260,619,846 | 1,008,445,212 | 3,269,065,058 | 260,823,475 | 3,008,241,583 | 86,666,000 | 34.71 |
| [2]1908 | 2,363,453,526 | 1,017,230,208 | 3,381,079,734 | 282,581,713 | 3,098,498,021 | 87,971,000 | 35.22 |
| [2]1909 | 2,373,233,341 | 1,054,655,772 | 3,427,889,113 | 303,210,056 | 3,124,679,057 | 89,404,000 | 34.95 |
| [2]1910 | 2,413,665,480 | 1,075,073,324 | 3,488,738,804 | 308,654,305 | 3,180,084,499 | 90,844,000 | 35.01 |
| [2]1911 | 2,517,965,393 | 1,088,984,329 | 3,606,949,722 | 351,983,271 | 3,254,966,451 | 94,540,000 | 34.43 |
| [2]1912 | 2,594,355,711 | 1,098,865,875 | 3,693,221,568 | 365,115,186 | 3,328,106,400 | 96,215,000 | 34.59 |
| [2]1913 | 2,647,824,071 | 1,108,170,725 | 3,755,994,796 | 338,885,118 | 3,417,109,678 | 97,900,000 | 34.90 |

[1]On December 1. [2]On November 1.

## BONDS HELD IN TRUST FOR NATIONAL BANKS, OCTOBER 31, 1913.

| Kinds of Bonds. | Rate. | Total amount outstanding. | Bonds Held for National Banks. Total. | To secure circulation. | To secure deposits of public moneys. Value at par. | Value at rate approved by dept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Government.** | | | | | | |
| 1—U. S. Loan of 1925 ....at par | 4 | $118,489,900 | $39,290,400 | $35,252,700 | $4,037,700 | $4,037,700 |
| U. S. Loan of 1908-'18.. " | 3 | 63,945,450 | 26,391,300 | 22,245,100 | 4,146,200 | 4,146,200 |
| U. S. Panama of 1961.. " | 3 | 50,000,000 | 17,745,200 | —— | 17,745,200 | 17,745,200 |
| U. S. Consol of 1930 ... " | 2 | 646,250,150 | 617,775,650 | 604,264,950 | 13,510,700 | 13,510,700 |
| U. S. Panama of 1936.. " | 2 | 54,631,990 | 54,202,600 | 52,915,100 | 1,287,500 | 1,287,500 |
| U. S. Panama of 1938.. " | 2 | 30,000,000 | 29,408,140 | 28,786,140 | 622,000 | 622,000 |
| 2—Philippine Loans ..... " | 4 | 16,000,000 | 5,845,000 | —— | 5,845,000 | 5,845,000 |
| Porto Rico Loans..... " | 4 | 5,225,000 | 1,821,000 | —— | 1,821,000 | 1,821,000 |
| District of Columbia.. " | 3.65 | 6,944,650 | 933,000 | —— | 933,000 | 933,000 |
| Territory of Hawaii, 3½ per cent bonds at 90 per cent of par; all other Hawaiian bonds at market value, not exceeding par | † | 6,515,000 | 2,012,000 | —— | 2,012,000 | 1,964,900 |
| **Miscellaneous.** | | | | | | |
| 3—Philippine Railway Company ..... | 4 | 8,551,000 | 918,000 | —— | 918,000 | 600,271 |
| Manila Railroad Company | 4 | 6,785,000 | 10,000 | —— | 10,000 | 6,750 |
| At 90 per cent of market value, not exceeding 90 per cent par. | | | | | | |
| 4—State, County, City and other securities*..... | † | —— | 60,330,533 | —— | 60,330,533 | 40,067,173 |
| Total ..... | | —— | $856,682,823 | $743,463,990 | $113,218,833 | $92,537,394 |

The value of products manufactured in the cutlery and tool establishments of the United States in 1909 was $53,266,000.

When banks have occasion to withdraw bonds held by the Treasurer to secur deposits of public moneys, the following shall be the order of withdrawal: Group 4 Group 3, Group 2, and Group 1.

Bonds within a group may be interchanged by banks if desired, but bonds in a lower group may not be substituted for those in a higher group, except that an initia substitution of bonds of a lower group for those of a higher group may be made t an amount not to exceed 30 per cent of the total security value of bonds held fo a particular bank. National bank depositaries which have not as yet taken out th full amount of circulation authorized by law may withdraw United States 2s and substitute for them bonds in Group 2, provided the 2s as withdrawn shall be use as security for additional circulation.

*As security for deposits made in connection with crop movement government bond are accepted at par, other bonds at 75 per cent of market value and commercia paper at 65 per cent of face value. †Various.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS MADE TO THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

### Resources.

| Classification. | Nov. 26, 1912—7,420 banks. | April 4, 1913—7,440 banks. | Aug. 9, 1913—7,488 banks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $6,058,982,029 | $6,178,096,379 | $6,168,555,52 |
| Overdrafts | 26,498,061 | 20,077,156 | 18,377,99 |
| United States bonds to secure circulation | 728,482,810 | 730,424,080 | 735,809,83 |
| United States bonds to secure United States deposits | 46,165,400 | 47,598,470 | 47,694,11 |
| Other bonds to secure United States deposits | 33,029,494 | 37,524,380 | 55,484,07 |
| United States bonds on hand | 7,737,060 | 7,898,870 | 6,519,83 |
| Premiums on United States bonds | 7,059,551 | 7,014,837 | 6,605,24 |
| Bonds, securities, etc | 1,036,942,064 | 1,051,481,767 | 1,040,422,27 |
| Banking house, furniture and fixtures | 245,796,890 | 248,570,244 | 252,339,39 |
| Other real estate owned | 29,078,950 | 31,934,222 | 31,229,53 |
| Due from national banks (not reserve agents) | 477,181,532 | 451,758,116 | 408,921,99 |
| Due from state banks and bankers | 218,289,358 | 194,311,338 | 192,214,41 |
| Due from approved reserve agents | 786,190,805 | 808,364,504 | 769,213,60 |
| Checks and other cash items | 34,100,567 | 32,680,725 | 29,860,35 |
| Exchanges for clearing house | 278,672,040 | 249,893,991 | 123,507,29 |
| Bills of other national banks | 46,118,234 | 47,751,533 | 42,637,77 |
| Fractional currency, nickels and cents | 3,300,300 | 3,895,212 | 3,650,04 |
| Specie | 682,320,721 | 712,906,399 | 728,267,45 |
| Legal tender notes | 176,778,016 | 175,377,336 | 170,901,91 |
| Five per cent redemption fund | 35,486,273 | 35,020,010 | 35,596,82 |
| Due from treasurer, United States | 7,583,460 | 9,394,808 | 9,043,33 |
| Totals | $10,965,788,617 | $11,081,974,338 | $10,876,852,34 |

### Liabilities.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $1,045,092,580 | $1,052,265,581 | $1,056,345,78 |
| Surplus fund | 701,999,833 | 719,673,812 | 725,333,62 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes | 268,007,255 | 255,387,230 | 259,549,15 |
| National bank notes outstanding | 721,502,185 | 718,976,684 | 724,459,84 |
| State bank notes outstanding | 27,701 | 27,701 | 27,70 |
| Due to other national banks | 1,050,499,032 | 1,078,165,210 | 1,008,252,80 |
| Due to state banks and bankers | 542,198,410 | 562,561,795 | 545,395,50 |
| Due to trust companies and savings banks | 465,308,937 | 510,828,398 | 515,379,16 |
| Due to approved reserve agents | 43,799,304 | 40,790,134 | 39,522,94 |
| Dividends unpaid | 1,035,738 | 2,808,131 | 1,596,85 |
| Individual deposits | 5,944,561,069 | 5,968,787,045 | 5,761,338,73 |
| United States deposits | 33,594,143 | 39,886,857 | 51,486,66 |
| Postal savings deposits | 15,649,315 | 17,687,643 | 19,790,32 |
| Deposits of United States disbursing officers | 12,692,478 | 6,316,019 | 5,817,63 |
| Bonds borrowed | 38,774,688 | 42,183,544 | 43,831,83 |
| Notes and bills rediscounted | 10,776,272 | 8,319,078 | 17,710,48 |
| Bills payable | 61,105,295 | 48,213,459 | 91,396,09 |
| Reserved for taxes | 7,447,975 | 5,724,293 | 7,434,27 |
| Liabilities other than those above stated | 1,716,397 | 3,371,712 | 2,182,92 |
| Totals | $10,965,788,617 | $11,081,974,338 | $10,876,852,34 |

The number of establishments in the United States engaged in the manufacture cutlery and tools in 1909 was 969.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES ON AUGUST 9, 1913, ARRANGED BY CLASSES.

### Resources.

| | Central reserve city banks (52). | Other reserve city banks (315). | Country banks (7,120). |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $1,375,094,788 94 | $1,597,647,661 42 | $3,195,813,074 94 |
| Overdrafts | 328,918 78 | 3,029,378 57 | 15,019,695 76 |
| United States bonds to secure circulation | 79,820,290 00 | 165,730,240 00 | 490,258,800 00 |
| United States bonds to secure United States deposits | 3,066,000 00 | 17,556,500 00 | 27,071,615 00 |
| Other bonds to secure United States deposits | 4,126,093 97 | 22,172,101 15 | 29,185,878 42 |
| United States bonds on hand | 1,842,650 00 | 1,129,708 00 | 3,547,480 00 |
| Premiums on United States bonds | 834,433 25 | 1,856,081 83 | 3,914,733 05 |
| Bonds, securities, etc | 211,110,695 20 | 222,083,922 17 | 607,227,656 06 |
| Banking house, furniture and fixtures | 39,207,133 59 | 65,982,257 89 | 147,150,007 76 |
| Other real estate owned | 1,640,784 90 | 6,707,522 27 | 22,881,228 00 |
| Due from national banks (not reserve agents) | 130,191,348 03 | 181,291,610 69 | 97,439,039 62 |
| Due from state banks and bankers, trust companies, etc | 57,453,008 42 | 82,071,057 57 | 52,690,350 83 |
| Due from approved reserve agents | ——— | 267,916,437 25 | 501,297,168 20 |
| Checks and other cash items | 4,470,373 34 | 7,811,275 56 | 17,578,706 72 |
| Exchanges for clearing house | 70,699,755 23 | 40,800,494 83 | 12,007,041 15 |
| Bills of other national banks | 3,398,701 00 | 14,264,689 00 | 24,974,381 00 |
| Fractional currency, nickels and cents | 257,310 85 | 821,979 57 | 2,570,751 96 |
| Specie | 326,479,968 18 | 203,419,045 31 | 198,368,444 00 |
| Legal tender notes | 81,039,421 00 | 37,527,960 00 | 52,334,536 00 |
| Five per cent redemption fund | 3,934,614 50 | 8,173,144 50 | 23,489,064 12 |
| Due from treasurer, United States, other than 5 per cent fund | 5,155,290 55 | 2,637,681 10 | 1,250,362 58 |
| Totals | $2,400,151,579 73 | $2,950,630,748 68 | $5,526,070,015 17 |

### Liabilities.

| | Central reserve city banks (52). | Other reserve city banks (315). | Country banks (7,120). |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $182,650,000 00 | $262,067,710 00 | $611,628,076 00 |
| Surplus | 164,845,000 00 | 186,556,806 06 | 373,931,822 97 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes | 58,850,147 02 | 63,883,565 56 | 136,815,444 22 |
| National bank notes outstanding | 78,306,722 50 | 162,124,142 50 | 484,028,984 00 |
| State bank notes outstanding | 16,516 00 | 468 00 | 10,717 00 |
| Due to national banks (not reserve agents) | 538,534,146 28 | 400,678,866 25 | 69,039,791 02 |
| Due to state banks and bankers | 223,422,782 23 | 214,871,230 91 | 107,101,489 93 |
| Due to trust companies and savings banks | 223,757,179 53 | 219,265,935 63 | 72,356,047 90 |
| Due to approved reserve agents | ——— | 26,902,433 26 | 12,620,508 18 |
| Dividends unpaid | 259,086 72 | 247,306 55 | 1,090,463 41 |
| Individual deposits | 900,260,189 34 | 1,340,747,061 25 | 3,520,331,481 18 |
| United States deposits | 4,458,654 25 | 21,883,048 78 | 25,144,957 07 |
| Postal savings deposits | 1,152,624 04 | 6,882,618 53 | 11,755,077 98 |
| Deposits of United States disbursing officers | 697,220 44 | 2,295,277 65 | 2,825,140 73 |
| Bonds borrowed | 13,461,060 00 | 18,976,177 50 | 11,394,592 54 |
| Notes and bills rediscounted | 2,863,369 00 | 2,982,446 62 | 11,864,664 60 |
| Bills payable | 3,523,030 00 | 17,987,228 35 | 69,885,832 00 |
| Reserved for taxes | 2,865,260 80 | 2,079,673 98 | 2,489,338 01 |
| Liabilities other than those above stated | 228,591 58 | 198,751 30 | 1,755,586 43 |
| Totals | $2,400,151,579 73 | $2,950,630,748 68 | $5,526,070,015 17 |

Between 1899 and 1909 wood pulp used in the manufacture of paper in the United States increased from 1,173,000 tons to 2,334,000.

## CHANGES IN THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS AS SHOWN BY THE RETURNS ON AUGUST 9, 1913, AS COMPARED WITH THE RETURNS ON SEPTEMBER 4, 1912.

| Items. | Since September 4, 1912. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Loans and discounts | $127,714,254 49 | —— |
| United States bonds | 11,905,233 00 | —— |
| Due from national banks, state banks and bankers, and reserve agents | —— | $82,719,535 94 |
| Specie | 14,806,857 26 | —— |
| Legal tenders | —— | 11,588,577 00 |
| Capital stock | 10,333,206 00 | —— |
| Surplus and other profits | 41,126,158 75 | —— |
| Circulation | 10,636,731 00 | —— |
| Due to national and state banks and bankers | —— | 68,938,250 97 |
| Individual deposits | —— | 180,331,275 23 |
| United States government deposits | —— | [1]1,923,029 48 |
| Bills payable and rediscounts | 26,731,781 55 | —— |
| Total resources | —— | 86,548,416 77 |

Total number banks reporting on September 4, 1912, 7,397; August 9, 1913, 7,488; increase, 91.

[1]Postal savings deposits eliminated from United States deposits.

## NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS SHOWING SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND AMOUNT OF SAVINGS DEPOSITS AS SHOWN BY CALL OF AUGUST 9, 1913.

| States. | Total number of banks. | Number showing savings deposits. | Amount of savings deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 69 | 43 | $23,265,812 05 |
| New Hampshire | 56 | 15 | 1,957,799 68 |
| Vermont | 49 | 31 | 9,086,329 23 |
| Massachusetts | 179 | 35 | 16,264,265 05 |
| Rhode Island | 20 | 5 | 5,338,287 45 |
| Connecticut | 78 | 14 | 3,633,602 62 |
| New England States | 451 | 143 | $59,546,097 00 |
| New York | 476 | 235 | 84,699,454 62 |
| New Jersey | 201 | 154 | 62,427,764 06 |
| Pennsylvania | 837 | 618 | 201,200,675 58 |
| Delaware | 25 | 14 | 1,880,273 63 |
| Maryland | 105 | 80 | 22,360,281 08 |
| District of Columbia | 12 | 5 | 1,547,747 58 |
| Eastern States | 1,656 | 1,106 | $374,116,196 55 |
| Virginia | 133 | 92 | 27,977,778 24 |
| West Virginia | 116 | 74 | 10,242,872 80 |
| North Carolina | 72 | 41 | 5,685,470 88 |
| South Carolina | 48 | 38 | 8,651,796 26 |
| Georgia | 117 | 48 | 8,792,826 34 |
| Florida | 53 | 41 | 11,151,510 59 |
| Alabama | 89 | 39 | 6,813,026 55 |
| Mississippi | 33 | 10 | 1,301,437 47 |
| Louisiana | 31 | 15 | 1,963,647 35 |
| Texas | 517 | 66 | 8,924,630 72 |
| Arkansas | 50 | 16 | 610,015 87 |
| Kentucky | 143 | 27 | 3,352,399 32 |
| Tennessee | 108 | 38 | 8,975,399 33 |
| Southern States | 1,510 | 545 | $104,442,811 72 |
| Ohio | 379 | 170 | 43,598,426 33 |
| Indiana | 255 | 75 | 10,928,639 48 |
| Illinois | 459 | 249 | 43,965,160 38 |
| Michigan | 99 | 88 | 44,105,435 68 |
| Wisconsin | 129 | 110 | 35,508,942 62 |
| Minnesota | 271 | 157 | 19,225,498 54 |
| Iowa | 340 | 133 | 10,933,317 58 |
| Missouri | 133 | 29 | 3,375,972 36 |
| Middle States | 2,065 | 1,011 | $211,641,592 97 |

The salaries and wages paid out in the manufacture of brass and bronze products in the United States amounted to $39,217,000 in 1909.

## NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS SHOWING SAVINGS DEPOSITS (Continued).

| States. | Total number of banks. | Number showing savings deposits. | Amount of savings deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|
| North Dakota | 146 | 47 | 1,124,525 51 |
| South Dakota | 104 | 50 | 1,557,091 39 |
| Nebraska | 241 | 55 | 4,055,117 58 |
| Kansas | 213 | 55 | 1,958,961 01 |
| Montana | 57 | 22 | 2,024,848 77 |
| Wyoming | 30 | 14 | 1,527,840 29 |
| Colorado | 126 | 42 | 8,320,879 75 |
| New Mexico | 40 | 8 | 197,523 79 |
| Oklahoma | 326 | 59 | 1,494,563 03 |
| Western States | 1,283 | 352 | $22,261,351 12 |
| Washington | 78 | 56 | $15,990,505 58 |
| Oregon | 83 | 38 | 3,191,048 44 |
| California | 255 | 111 | 23,215,459 34 |
| Idaho | 55 | 31 | 1,522,323 00 |
| Utah | 23 | 16 | 3,532,897 39 |
| Nevada | 10 | 5 | 695,359 55 |
| Arizona | 13 | 3 | 65,645 77 |
| Alaska | 2 | 1 | 79,853 51 |
| Pacific States | 519 | 261 | $48,293,587 58 |
| Island possessions (Hawaii) | 4 | 3 | $337,773 74 |
| Total of United States | 7,488 | 3,421 | [1]$820,639,410 68 |

[1]Central reserve cities, $1,138,185 72; other reserve cities, $84,003,926 47; county banks, $735,497,298 49.

## COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES MINTS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1912.

| Denomination. | Pieces. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Double eagles | 149,824 | $2,996,480 00 |
| Eagles | 705,083 | 7,050,830 00 |
| Half-eagles | 1,182,144 | 5,910,720 00 |
| Quarter-eagles | 616,197 | 1,540,492 50 |
| Totals gold | 2,653,248 | $17,498,522 50 |
| Half-dollars | 5,221,500 | $2,610,750 00 |
| Quarter-dollars | 5,108,700 | 1,277,175 00 |
| Dimes | 34,530,700 | 3,453,070 00 |
| Totals silver | 44,860,900 | $7,340,995 00 |
| Five cents | 34,948,714 | $1,747,435 70 |
| One cent | 82,995,060 | 829,950 60 |
| Totals minor | 117,943,774 | $2,577,386 30 |
| Totals domestic coinage | 165,457,922 | $27,416,903 80 |

### Coinage for the Government of the Philippine Islands.

| | Pieces. |
|---|---|
| Pesos | 680,000 |
| 20 Centavos | 750,000 |
| 10 Centavos | 1,010,000 |
| 1 Centavo | 3,001,000 |

### Coinage for the Government of Costa Rica.

| | Pieces. |
|---|---|
| 10 Centimos | 267,783 |
| 5 Centimos | 535,563 |

## COINAGE FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1890-1912.

| Calendar years. | Gold. | Silver. | Minor. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 | $20,467,182 50 | $39,202,908 20 | $384,792 14 | $61,054,882 84 |
| 1891 | 29,222,005 00 | 27,518,856 60 | 1,312,441 00 | 58,053,302 60 |
| 1892 | 34,787,222 50 | 12,641,078 00 | 961,480 42 | 48,389,780 92 |
| 1893 | 56,997,020 00 | 8,802,797 80 | 1,134,931 70 | 66,934,749 00 |

**he second youngest among the ruling European monarchs is King Albert of Belgium, who on April 8, 1911, was thirty-six years old.**

| Calendar years. | Gold. | Silver. | Minor. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1894 | 79,546,160 00 | 9,200,350 85 | 438,177 92 | 89,184,688 77 |
| 1895 | 59,616,357 50 | 5,698,010 25 | 882,430 56 | 66,196,781 31 |
| 1896 | 47,053,060 90 | 23,089,899 00 | 832,718 93 | 70,975,677 98 |
| 1897 | 76,028,485 00 | 18,487,297 30 | 1,526,100 25 | 96,041,882 55 |
| 1898 | 77,985,757 00 | 23,034,038 45 | 1,124,835 14 | 102,144,626 09 |
| 1899 | 111,344,220 00 | 26,061,519 90 | 1,837,451 86 | 139,243,191 76 |
| 1900 | 99,272,942 50 | 36,295,321 45 | 2,031,137 39 | 137,599,401 34 |
| 1901 | 101,735,187 50 | 30,838,460 75 | 2,120,122 08 | 134,693,770 30 |
| 1902 | 61,980,572 50 | 30,116,369 45 | 2,429,736 17 | 94,526,678 12 |
| 1903 | 43,683,970 50 | 19,874,440 00 | 2,251,281 18 | 65,809,691 68 |
| 1904 | 233,402,428 00 | 15,685,609 95 | 1,683,529 35 | 250,781,567 85 |
| 1905 | 49,638,441 00 | 6,332,180 90 | 2,298,555 45 | 58,269,177 32 |
| 1906 | 77,538,045 00 | 10,651,087 85 | 2,890,908 80 | 91,080,041 65 |
| 1907 | 131,907,490 00 | 13,178,435 75 | 3,042,126 18 | 148,128,051 93 |
| 1908 | 131,638,632 50 | 12,391,777 25 | 1,468,738 72 | 145,499,148 47 |
| 1909 | 88,776,907 50 | 8,087,852 50 | 1,756,388 93 | 98,621,148 93 |
| 1910 | 104,723,735 00 | 3,744,468 35 | 3,036,929 83 | 111,505,133 18 |
| 1911 | 56,176,822 50 | 6,457,301 55 | 3,156,726 47 | 65,790,850 52 |
| 1912 | 17,498,522 50 | 7,340,995 00 | 2,577,386 30 | 27,416,903 80 |

## PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, CALENDAR YEAR 1912.

(Estimated by the Bureau of the Mint and the Geological Survey.)

| State or Territory. | Gold. | | Silver. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fine ounces. | Value. | Fine ounces. | Value. |
| Alabama | 795 | $16,400 | 200 | $100 |
| Alaska | 831,981 | 17,198,600 | 539,700 | 331,800 |
| Arizona | 183,117 | 3,785,400 | 3,445,500 | 2,118,000 |
| California | 967,887 | 20,008,000 | 1,384,800 | 851,200 |
| Colorado | 906,606 | 18,741,200 | 7,933,100 | 4,876,500 |
| Georgia | 526 | 10,900 | 200 | 100 |
| Idaho | 67,810 | 1,401,700 | 7,862,900 | 4,833,400 |
| Illinois | ——— | ——— | 1,800 | 1,100 |
| Maryland | 60 | 1,200 | 700 | 400 |
| Michigan | ——— | ——— | 543,500 | 334,100 |
| Missouri | ——— | ——— | 30,000 | 18,400 |
| Montana | 179,371 | 3,707,900 | 12,524,000 | 7,698,500 |
| Nevada | 656,722 | 13,575,700 | 13,851,400 | 8,514,400 |
| New Mexico | 36,906 | 754,600 | 1,460,800 | 898,000 |
| North Carolina | 7,544 | 156,000 | 2,300 | 1,400 |
| Oregon | 36,749 | 759,700 | 54,000 | 33,200 |
| Philippine Islands | 22,331 | 461,600 | 5,800 | 3,600 |
| South Carolina | 744 | 15,400 | ——— | ——— |
| South Dakota | 378,470 | 7,823,700 | 205,800 | 126,500 |
| Tennessee | 557 | 11,500 | 112,000 | 68,800 |
| Texas | 105 | 2,200 | 379,800 | 233,500 |
| Utah | 208,623 | 4,312,600 | 13,076,700 | 8,038,300 |
| Virginia | 14 | 300 | 700 | 400 |
| Washington | 33,023 | 682,600 | 350,800 | 215,600 |
| Wyoming | 1,176 | 24,300 | 300 | 200 |
| Totals | 4,520,719 | $93,451,500 | 63,766,800 | $39,197,500 |

The total of gold is $3,438,500 less than in 1911, the principal decrease being in the State of Nevada. The gains and losses in other states were small.

The production of silver was 3,367,400 ounces greater than in 1911, the largest gain being made in the State of Utah.

## WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, CALENDAR YEAR 1911.

(Estimated by the Director of the Mint.)

| Country. | Gold. | | Silver. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fine ounces. | Value. | Fine ounces. | Commercial Value. |
| North America: | | | | |
| United States | 4,687,053 | $96,890,000 | 60,399,400 | $32,615,700 |
| Canada | 472,241 | 9,762,100 | 32,740,748 | 17,680,000 |
| Mexico | 1,203,573 | 24,880,100 | 79,032,440 | 42,677,500 |
| Cuba | 967 | 20,000 | ——— | ——— |
| Africa | 9,265,672 | 191,538,400 | 1,064,050 | 574,600 |
| Australasia | 2,911,410 | 60,184,200 | 16,578,421 | 8,952,300 |
| Europe: | | | | |
| Austria-Hungary | 105,705 | 2,185,100 | 1,538,772 | 830,900 |
| France | 82,580 | 1,707,100 | 713,028 | 385,000 |
| Germany | 3,042 | 62,900 | 5,597,026 | 3,022,400 |

The average city birth rate in the State of New York in 1919 was 25.4, and t' rural, 16.2.

**WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1911 (Continued).**

| Country. | Gold. | | Silver. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fine ounces. | Value. | Fine ounces. | Commercial Value. |
| Great Britain | 1,914 | 39,600 | 136,370 | 73,600 |
| Greece | —— | —— | 882,796 | 476,700 |
| Italy | 2,165 | 44,800 | 998,576 | 539,200 |
| Norway | —— | —— | 292,075 | 157,700 |
| Portugal | 115 | 2,400 | 117,894 | 63,700 |
| Russia | 1,555,333 | 32,151,600 | 477,140 | 257,700 |
| Servia | 12,533 | 265,300 | 37,635 | 20,300 |
| Spain | —— | —— | 4,152,430 | 2,242,300 |
| Sweden | 95 | 2,000 | 19,823 | 10,700 |
| Turkey | 23 | 500 | 1,717,896 | 927,700 |
| South America: | | | | |
| Argentina | 13,979 | 289,000 | 203,111 | 109,700 |
| Bolivia } Chili } | 11,517 | 238,100 | 4,481,518 | 2,420,000 |
| Brazil | 185,496 | 3,834,500 | 47,222 | 25,500 |
| Colombia | 153,241 | 3,167,800 | 817,431 | 441,400 |
| Ecuador | 13,389 | 276,800 | 22,642 | 12,200 |
| Peru | 22,055 | 455,900 | 6,626,930 | 3,578,500 |
| Uruguay | 3,422 | 70,600 | —— | —— |
| Venezuela | 17,648 | 364,800 | 436,903 | 235,900 |
| Guiana: | | | | |
| British | 43,149 | 892,000 | —— | —— |
| Dutch | 25,220 | 523,400 | —— | —— |
| French | 107,835 | 2,229,100 | —— | —— |
| Central America | 162,558 | 3,360,400 | 1,211,747 | 654,300 |
| Asia: | | | | |
| British India | 534,744 | 11,054,100 | 104,323 | 56,300 |
| China | 160,344 | 3,314,600 | —— | —— |
| East Indies: | | | | |
| British | 64,791 | 1,339,400 | —— | —— |
| Dutch | 163,852 | 3,387,100 | 465,980 | 251,600 |
| Indo-China | 2,655 | 55,000 | —— | —— |
| Japan | 193,865 | 4,007,500 | 4,414,421 | 2,383,300 |
| Korea | 139,774 | 2,889,400 | 9,446 | 5,100 |
| Siam | 2,733 | 56,500 | —— | —— |
| Totals | 22,327,088 | $461,542,100 | 225,338,194 | $121,682,300 |

**GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1874 TO 1912.**

| Calendar years. | Gold. | | Silver. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fine ounces. | Value. | Fine ounces. | Value. |
| 1874 | 1,620,122 | $33,490,900 | 28,863,200 | $36,917,500 |
| 1875 | 1,619,009 | 33,467,900 | 24,539,300 | 30,485,900 |
| 1876 | 1,931,575 | 39,929,200 | 29,996,200 | 34,919,800 |
| 1877 | 2,268,662 | 46,897,400 | 30,777,800 | 36,991,500 |
| 1878 | 2,477,109 | 51,206,400 | 35,022,300 | 40,401,000 |
| 1879 | 1,881,787 | 38,900,000 | 31,565,500 | 35,477,100 |
| 1880 | 1,741,000 | 36,000,000 | 30,318,700 | 34,717,000 |
| 1881 | 1,678,612 | 34,700,000 | 33,257,800 | 37,657,500 |
| 1882 | 1,572,187 | 32,500,000 | 36,196,900 | 41,105,900 |
| 1883 | 1,451,250 | 30,000,000 | 35,732,800 | 39,618,400 |
| 1884 | 1,489,950 | 30,800,000 | 37,743,800 | 41,921,300 |
| 1885 | 1,538,373 | 31,801,000 | 39,909,400 | 42,503,500 |
| 1886 | 1,686,788 | 34,869,000 | 39,694,000 | 39,482,400 |
| 1887 | 1,603,049 | 33,136,000 | 41,721,600 | 40,887,200 |
| 1888 | 1,604,478 | 33,137,500 | 45,792,700 | 43,045,100 |
| 1889 | 1,594,775 | 32,967,000 | 50,094,500 | 46,838,400 |
| 1890 | 1,588,877 | 32,845,000 | 54,516,300 | 57,242,100 |
| 1891 | 1,604,840 | 33,175,000 | 58,330,000 | 57,630,000 |
| 1892 | 1,597,098 | 33,015,000 | 63,500,000 | 55,662,500 |
| 1893 | 1,739,323 | 35,955,000 | 60,000,000 | 46,800,000 |
| 1894 | 1,910,813 | 39,500,000 | 49,520,000 | 31,422,100 |
| 1895 | 2,254,760 | 46,610,000 | 55,727,000 | 36,445,500 |
| 1896 | 2,568,132 | 53,088,000 | 58,834,800 | 39,654,000 |
| 1897 | 2,774,935 | 57,363,000 | 53,860,000 | 32,316,000 |
| 1898 | 3,118,398 | 64,463,000 | 54,438,000 | 32,118,400 |
| 1899 | 3,437,210 | 71,053,400 | 54,764,500 | 32,858,700 |
| 1900 | 3,829,897 | 79,171,000 | 57,647,000 | 35,741,100 |
| 1901 | 3,805,500 | 78,666,700 | 55,214,000 | 33,128,400 |
| 1902 | 3,870,000 | 80,000,000 | 55,500,000 | 29,415,000 |
| 1903 | 3,560,000 | 73,591,700 | 54,300,000 | 29,322,000 |
| 1904 | 3,892,480 | 80,464,700 | 57,682,800 | 33,456,000 |

**The value of the Canadian fisheries in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, was $29,629,169.**

| Calendar years. | Gold. Fine ounces. | Gold. Value. | Silver. Fine ounces. | Silver. Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | 4,265,742 | 88,180,700 | 56,101,600 | 34,222,000 |
| 1906 | 4,565,333 | 94,373,800 | 56,517,900 | 38,256,400 |
| 1907 | 4,374,827 | 90,435,700 | 56,514,700 | 37,299,700 |
| 1908 | 4,574,340 | 94,560,000 | 52,440,800 | 28,050,600 |
| 1909 | 4,821,700 | 99,673,400 | 54,721,500 | 28,455,200 |
| 1910 | 4,657,017 | 96,269,100 | 57,137,900 | 30,854,500 |
| 1911 | 4,687,053 | 96,890,000 | 60,399,400 | 32,615,700 |
| 1912 | 4,520,719 | 93,451,500 | 63,766,800 | 39,197,500 |

## WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1883 TO 1911.

| Calendar years. | Gold. Fine ounces. | Gold. Value. | Silver. Fine ounces. | Silver. Coining value. | Silver. Commercial value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1883 | 4,614,588 | $95,392,000 | 89,175,023 | $115,297,000 | $98,984,300 |
| 1884 | 4,921,169 | 101,729,600 | 81,567,801 | 105,461,400 | 90,785,000 |
| 1885 | 5,245,572 | 108,435,600 | 91,609,959 | 118,445,200 | 97,518,800 |
| 1886 | 5,135,679 | 106,163,900 | 93,297,290 | 120,626,800 | 92,793,500 |
| 1887 | 5,116,861 | 105,774,900 | 96,123,586 | 124,201,000 | 94,031,000 |
| 1888 | 5,330,775 | 110,196,900 | 108,827,606 | 140,706,400 | 102,185,900 |
| 1889 | 5,973,790 | 123,489,200 | 120,213,611 | 155,427,700 | 112,414,100 |
| 1890 | 5,749,306 | 118,848,700 | 126,095,062 | 163,032,000 | 131,937,000 |
| 1891 | 6,320,194 | 130,650,000 | 137,170,919 | 177,352,300 | 135,500,200 |
| 1892 | 7,094,266 | 146,651,500 | 153,151,762 | 198,014,400 | 133,404,400 |
| 1893 | 7,618,811 | 157,494,800 | 165,472,621 | 213,944,400 | 129,119,900 |
| 1894 | 8,764,562 | 181,175,600 | 164,619,394 | 212,829,600 | 104,493,000 |
| 1895 | 9,615,190 | 198,763,600 | 167,500,960 | 216,566,900 | 109,545,600 |
| 1896 | 9,783,914 | 202,251,600 | 157,061,370 | 203,069,200 | 105,859,300 |
| 1897 | 11,420,068 | 236,073,700 | 160,421,082 | 207,413,000 | 96,252,700 |
| 1898 | 13,877,806 | 286,879,700 | 169,055,253 | 218,576,800 | 99,742,600 |
| 1899 | 14,837,775 | 306,724,100 | 168,337,453 | 217,648,200 | 101,002,600 |
| 1900 | 12,315,135 | 254,576,300 | 173,591,364 | 224,441,000 | 107,626,400 |
| 1901 | 12,625,527 | 260,992,900 | 173,011,283 | 223,691,300 | 103,806,700 |
| 1902 | 14,354,680 | 296,737,600 | 162,763,483 | 210,441,900 | 86,264,700 |
| 1903 | 15,852,620 | 327,702,200 | 167,689,322 | 216,810,300 | 90,552,200 |
| 1904 | 16,804,372 | 347,377,200 | 164,195,266 | 212,292,900 | 95,233,300 |
| 1905 | 18,396,451 | 380,288,700 | 172,317,688 | 219,266,300 | 105,113,700 |
| 1906 | 19,471,080 | 402,503,000 | 165,054,497 | 214,309,200 | 111,721,100 |
| 1907 | 19,977,260 | 412,966,600 | 184,206,984 | 239,172,300 | 121,577,100 |
| 1908 | 21,430,438 | 443,006,200 | 203,236,861 | ..... | 108,711,500 |
| 1909 | 21,982,713 | 454,422,900 | 211,215,633 | ..... | 109,832,200 |
| 1910 | 21,996,297 | 454,703,900 | 222,879,362 | ..... | 120,354,700 |
| 1911 | 22,327,088 | 461,542,100 | 225,338,194 | ..... | 121,682,300 |

## UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, 1909-'13.

| | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Imports.** | | | | | |
| Ore | $12,199,420 | $12,918,827 | $11,789,873 | $10,656,317 | $12,015,739 |
| Bullion and coin | 31,804,509 | 30,421,078 | 61,817,140 | 38,280,183 | 57,178,286 |
| Total | $44,003,989 | $43,339,905 | $73,607,013 | $48,936,500 | $69,194,025 |
| **Exports.** | | | | | |
| Domestic ore | $442,403 | $568,386 | $506,037 | $447,943 | $608,034 |
| Domestic bullion and coin | 88,799,061 | 114,001,328 | 21,304,783 | 53,047,536 | 76,096,519 |
| Foreign ore | 5,842 | — | — | — | — |
| Foreign bullion and coin | 2,284,512 | 3,993,501 | 698,833 | 3,832,869 | 1,058,071 |
| Total | $91,531,818 | $118,563,215 | $22,509,653 | $57,328,348 | $77,762,622 |
| Excess of imports | — | — | 51,097,360 | — | — |
| Excess of exports | 47,527,829 | 75,223,310 | — | 8,391,848 | 8,568,597 |

## UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SILVER, 1909-'13.

| | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Imports.** | | | | | |
| Ore | $28,573,696 | $29,726,209 | $29,724,442 | $26,644,801 | $19,574,223 |
| Bullion and coin | 15,381,114 | 15,490,985 | 16,212,807 | 20,405,418 | 21,694,293 |
| Total | $43,954,810 | $45,217,194 | $45,937,249 | $47,050,219 | $41,268,516 |
| **Exports.** | | | | | |
| Domestic ore | $301,504 | $798,063 | $193,047 | $114,609 | $130,031 |
| Domestic bullion and coin | 54,198,304 | 52,296,504 | 59,875,878 | 58,407,759 | 67,054,633 |
| Foreign ore | 62,278 | 3,222 | 89,836 | — | 1,778 |
| Foreign bullion and coin | 1,120,206 | 2,187,072 | 4,591,197 | 6,368,297 | 4,427,869 |
| Total | $55,682,792 | $55,286,861 | $64,749,958 | $64,890,665 | $71,614,311 |
| Excess of imports | — | — | — | — | — |
| Excess of exports | 11,727,982 | 10,069,667 | 18,812,709 | 17,840,446 | 30,345,795 |

**Wellington is the second largest city in New Zealand, having a population of 99,122 in 1911.**

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER BY COUNTRIES, 1912 AND 1913.

### Imports.

| Countries. | Gold. Twelve months ending June— | | Silver. Twelve months ending June— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1912 | 1913. | 1912. | 1913. |
| France | $2,218,877 | $1,423,251 | $14,205 | $44,379 |
| Germany | ——— | 495,284 | 33,549 | 44,313 |
| England | 15,401 | 10,020,731 | 10,147 | 174,043 |
| Canada | 14,441,764 | 25,261,153 | 12,646,008 | 9,681,710 |
| Central American States | 2,709,593 | 3,100,604 | 1,227,512 | 1,440,796 |
| Mexico | 22,375,380 | 20,517,203 | 28,147,957 | 25,569,579 |
| West Indies | 934,987 | 1,208,860 | 77,373 | 139,742 |
| South America | 2,794,146 | 4,266,401 | 3,737,354 | 3,536,505 |
| Japan | 2,465,496 | 1,817,444 | 267,635 | 170,367 |
| Australia and Tasmania | 671,879 | 813,578 | 163,716 | 176,490 |
| Other countries | 309,027 | 269,566 | 724,763 | 290,592 |
| Total | $48,936,500 | $69,194,025 | $47,050,219 | $41,268,516 |

### Exports.

| Countries. | Gold. Twelve months ending June— | | Silver. Twelve months ending June— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1912. | 1913. | 1912. | 1913. |
| Belgium | ——— | 661,044 | ——— | 1,200 |
| France | 19,547,093 | 39,553,486 | 5,612,545 | 7,147,329 |
| Germany | 15 | 1,464,000 | 93,000 | ——— |
| England | ——— | ——— | 47,255,425 | 51,569,696 |
| Canada | 14,554,609 | 11,165,958 | 849,893 | 924,400 |
| West Indies | 2,558,620 | 880,101 | 118,043 | 70,691 |
| All other North America | 1,615,513 | 604,329 | 343,188 | 97,450 |
| South America | 12,002,651 | 23,316,721 | 44,732 | 10,926 |
| China | ——— | 103,350 | 1,297,997 | 2,229,350 |
| British India | ——— | ——— | 1,655,700 | 1,832,882 |
| Hong Kong | 12,282 | 11,090 | 7,620,142 | 7,730,145 |
| Japan | 7,018,565 | ——— | ——— | ——— |
| All other countries | 19,000 | 2,543 | ——— | 242 |
| Total | $57,328,348 | $77,762,622 | $64,890,665 | $71,614,311 |

## GOLD AND SILVER BARS FURNISHED FOR USE IN THE UNITED STATES IN MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS, AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL USED, BY CALENDAR YEARS, 1880 TO 1911.

### Gold.

| Calendar years. | United States coin. | Domestic and foreign bullion and foreign coin | Total new material. | Old material. | Grand total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1880 | $3,300,000 | $5,511,047 | $8,811,047 | $1,294,385 | $10,105,432 |
| 1881 | 2,700,000 | 6,271,311 | 8,971,311 | 1,595,431 | 10,566,742 |
| 1882 | 2,500,000 | 6,219,461 | 8,719,461 | 1,795,246 | 10,514,707 |
| 1883 | 4,875,000 | 8,707,824 | 13,582,824 | 1,852,638 | 15,435,462 |
| 1884 | 5,000,000 | 7,600,423 | 12,600,423 | 1,899,577 | 14,500,000 |
| 1885 | 3,500,000 | 6,153,650 | 9,653,650 | 2,171,092 | 11,824,742 |
| 1886 | 3,500,000 | 7,759,915 | 11,259,915 | 3,266,775 | 14,526,690 |
| 1887 | 3,500,000 | 7,992,466 | 11,492,466 | 3,317,940 | 14,810,346 |
| 1888 | 3,500,000 | 8,969,076 | 12,469,076 | 4,045,766 | 16,514,842 |
| 1889 | 3,500,000 | 8,310,913 | 11,810,913 | 4,886,143 | 16,697,056 |
| 1890 | 3,500,000 | 9,525,462 | 13,025,462 | 4,630,498 | 17,655,960 |
| 1891 | 3,500,000 | 9,568,009 | 13,068,009 | 6,618,907 | 19,686,916 |
| 1892 | 3,500,000 | 9,908,699 | 13,408,699 | 5,920,975 | 19,329,074 |
| 1893 | 3,500,000 | 7,498,690 | 10,998,690 | 4,437,211 | 15,435,901 |
| 1894 | 3,500,000 | 5,310,081 | 8,810,081 | 3,848,523 | 12,658,604 |
| 1895 | 3,500,000 | 7,454,419 | 10,954,419 | 4,474,666 | 15,429,085 |
| 1896 | 3,500,000 | 6,005,116 | 9,505,116 | 3,890,818 | 13,395,934 |
| 1897 | 3,500,000 | 6,733,159 | 10,233,159 | 3,637,072 | 13,870,231 |
| 1898 | 3,500,000 | 8,476,871 | 11,976,871 | 3,589,008 | 15,565,879 |
| 1899 | 3,500,000 | 12,215,809 | 15,715,809 | 4,131,369 | 19,847,178 |
| 1900 | 3,500,000 | 13,561,553 | 17,061,553 | 5,086,589 | 22,148,142 |
| 1901 | 3,500,000 | 15,131,943 | 18,631,943 | 5,237,013 | 23,868,956 |
| 1902 | 3,500,000 | 17,605,984 | 21,105,984 | 6,576,863 | 27,682,847 |
| 1903 | 3,500,000 | 19,103,562 | 22,603,562 | 6,459,989 | 29,063,551 |

**Manchester is the third largest city in England, having a population of 714,427 in 1911.**

| Calendar years. | United States coin. | Domestic and foreign bullion and foreign coin. | Total new material. | Old material. | Grand total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1904 | 3,500,000 | 17,274,999 | 20,774,999 | 7,880,964 | 28,655,963 |
| 1905 | 3,500,000 | 21,975,192 | 25,475,192 | 7,733,423 | 33,208,615 |
| 1906 | 3,500,000 | 28,382,934 | 31,882,934 | 7,243,829 | 39,126,763 |
| 1907 | 3,500,000 | 27,967,816 | 31,467,816 | 9,259,254 | 40,727,070 |
| 1908 | 3,500,000 | 20,945,797 | 24,445,797 | 7,030,294 | 31,476,091 |
| 1909 | 3,500,000 | 26,748,209 | 30,248,209 | 7,380,560 | 37,628,769 |
| 1910 | 3,500,000 | 30,660,874 | 34,160,874 | 7,626,278 | 41,787,152 |
| 1911 | 3,500,000 | 29,603,054 | 33,103,054 | 7,731,238 | 40,834,292 |
| Totals | $112,875,000 | $425,153,658 | $538,028,658 | $156,550,334 | $694,578,992 |
| **Silver (Fine Ounces).** | | | | | |
| 1880 | 464,063 | 2,126,326 | 2,590,389 | 203,540 | 2,793,929 |
| 1881 | 154,687 | 2,418,873 | 2,573,560 | 219,644 | 2,793,204 |
| 1882 | 154,687 | 4,783,339 | 4,938,026 | 297,690 | 5,235,716 |
| 1883 | 154,687 | 3,971,275 | 4,125,962 | 293,000 | 4,418,962 |
| 1884 | 154,687 | 3,784,167 | 3,938,854 | 315,052 | 4,253,906 |
| 1885 | 154,687 | 3,468,715 | 3,623,402 | 448,568 | 4,071,970 |
| 1886 | 154,687 | 3,238,588 | 3,393,275 | 523,000 | 3,916,275 |
| 1887 | 154,687 | 3,464,589 | 3,619,276 | 586,933 | 4,206,209 |
| 1888 | 154,687 | 5,369,556 | 5,524,243 | 742,062 | 6,266,305 |
| 1889 | 154,687 | 5,870,650 | 6,025,537 | 755,347 | 6,780,684 |
| 1890 | 154,687 | 6,212,525 | 6,367,212 | 770,961 | 7,138,173 |
| 1891 | 154,687 | 6,345,372 | 6,500,059 | 927,493 | 7,427,552 |
| 1892 | 154,687 | 6,322,006 | 6,476,693 | 717,349 | 7,194,042 |
| 1893 | 77,344 | 6,274,268 | 6,351,612 | 1,099,899 | 7,451,511 |
| 1894 | 77,344 | 7,365,603 | 7,442,947 | 974,410 | 8,417,357 |
| 1895 | 77,344 | 8,382,937 | 8,460,281 | 1,035,230 | 9,495,511 |
| 1896 | 77,344 | 6,943,496 | 7,020,840 | 871,528 | 7,892,368 |
| 1897 | 77,344 | 7,675,818 | 7,753,162 | 910,227 | 8,663,389 |
| 1898 | 77,344 | 8,307,947 | 8,385,291 | 786,552 | 9,171,843 |
| 1899 | 77,344 | 10,419,087 | 10,496,431 | 1,629,261 | 12,125,692 |
| 1900 | 77,344 | 11,338,941 | 11,416,285 | 1,800,999 | 13,217,284 |
| 1901 | 77,344 | 12,832,630 | 12,909,974 | 1,223,720 | 14,133,694 |
| 1902 | 77,344 | 16,468,785 | 16,546,129 | 2,798,880 | 19,345,009 |
| 1903 | 77,344 | 15,950,742 | 16,034,086 | 3,934,270 | 19,968,356 |
| 1904 | 77,344 | 17,743,490 | 17,820,834 | 2,659,153 | 20,479,987 |
| 1905 | 77,344 | 19,231,410 | 19,308,754 | 4,391,923 | 23,700,677 |
| 1906 | 77,344 | 17,866,890 | 17,944,234 | 3,909,030 | 21,853,264 |
| 1907 | 77,344 | 21,993,698 | 22,071,042 | 2,298,742 | 24,369,784 |
| 1908 | 77,344 | 20,183,555 | 20,260,899 | 3,589,929 | 23,850,828 |
| 1909 | 77,344 | 20,881,820 | 20,959,164 | 6,941,962 | 27,901,126 |
| 1910 | 77,344 | 23,109,484 | 23,186,828 | 1,602,979 | 24,789,807 |
| 1911 | 77,344 | 30,455,759 | 30,533,103 | 1,480,582 | 32,013,685 |
| Totals | 3,789,843 | 340,808,341 | 344,598,184 | 50,739,915 | 395,338,099 |

## COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER OF THE MINTS OF THE WORLD FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1873 TO 1911.

| Calendar year. | Gold. | | Silver. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fine ounces. | Coinage value. | Fine ounces. | Coinage value. |
| 1873 | 12,462,890 | $257,630,802 | 101,741,421 | $131,544,464 |
| 1874 | 6,568,279 | 135,778,387 | 79,610,875 | 102,931,232 |
| 1875 | 9,480,892 | 195,987,428 | 92,747,118 | 119,915,467 |
| 1876 | 10,300,645 | 218,119,278 | 97,899,525 | 126,577,164 |
| 1877 | 9,753,196 | 201,616,466 | 88,449,796 | 114,359,332 |
| 1878 | 9,113,202 | 188,386,611 | 124,671,870 | 161,191,913 |
| 1879 | 4,390,167 | 90,752,811 | 81,124,555 | 104,883,313 |
| 1880 | 7,242,951 | 149,725,081 | 65,442,074 | 84,611,974 |
| 1882 | 4,822,851 | 99,697,170 | 85,685,996 | 110,785,934 |
| 1883 | 5,071,882 | 104,845,114 | 84,541,904 | 109,306,705 |
| 1881 | 7,111,864 | 147,015,275 | 83,539,051 | 108,010,086 |
| 1884 | 4,810,061 | 99,432,795 | 74,120,127 | 95,832,084 |
| 1885 | 4,632,273 | 95,757,582 | 98,044,475 | 126,764,574 |
| 1886 | 4,578,310 | 94,642,070 | 96,566,844 | 124,854,101 |
| 1887 | 6,046,510 | 124,992,465 | 126,388,502 | 163,411,397 |
| 1888 | 6,522,346 | 134,828,855 | 104,354,000 | 134,922,344 |
| 1889 | 8,170,611 | 168,901,519 | 107,788,256 | 139,362,595 |
| 1890 | 7,219,725 | 149,244,965 | 117,789,228 | 152,293,144 |
| 1891 | 5,782,463 | 119,534,122 | 106,962,049 | 138,294,367 |
| 1892 | 8,343,387 | 172,473,124 | 120,282,947 | 155,517,347 |
| 1893 | 11,243,342 | 232,420,517 | 106,697,783 | 137,952,690 |
| 1894 | 11,025,680 | 227,921,032 | 87,472,523 | 113,095,788 |

The value of farm lands in Nebraska increased from $577,660,000 in 1900

## COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1873 TO 1911 (Continued).

| Calendar years. | Gold. | | Silver. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fine ounces. | Coinage value. | Fine ounces. | Coinage value. |
| 1895 | 11,178,855 | 231,087,438 | 98,128,832 | 126,873,642 |
| 1896 | 9,476,639 | 195,899,517 | 123,394,239 | 159,540,027 |
| 1897 | 21,174,850 | 437,722,992 | 129,775,082 | 167,790,006 |
| 1898 | 19,131,244 | 395,477,905 | 115,461,020 | 149,282,936 |
| 1899 | 22,548,101 | 466,110,614 | 128,566,167 | 166,226,964 |
| 1900 | 17,170,053 | 354,936,497 | 143,362,948 | 185,358,156 |
| 1901 | 12,001,537 | 248,093,787 | 107,439,666 | 138,911,891 |
| 1902 | 10,662,098 | 220,405,125 | 149,826,725 | 193,715,362 |
| 1903 | 11,634,166 | 240,499,547 | 161,159,508 | 211,795,829 |
| 1904 | 22,031,285 | 455,427,085 | 136,518,406 | 176,508,846 |
| 1905 | 11,898,037 | 245,954,257 | 134,062,314 | 173,333,093 |
| 1906 | 17,721,058 | 366,326,788 | 120,339,501 | 155,590,466 |
| 1907 | 19,921,014 | 411,803,902 | 171,561,490 | 221,816,876 |
| 1908 | 15,828,578 | 327,205,649 | 151,352,824 | 195,688,499 |
| 1909 | 15,153,116 | 313,242,714 | 87,728,951 | 113,427,331 |
| 1910 | 22,613,411 | 454,951,834 | 78,803,096 | 108,934,541 |
| 1911 | 20,002,716 | 372,143,555 | 117,237,838 | 148,156,282 |
| Totals | 444,849,280 | $9,142,692,675 | 4,286,639,526 | $5,549,373,562 |

## PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

(From 1493 to 1835 is from a table of averages for certain periods compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer; for other years the production is the annual estimate of the Bureau of the Mint.)

| Period. | Gold. Total for period. | | Silver. Total for period. | | Percentage of Production. By weight. | | By value. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fine ounces. | Value. | Fine ounces. | Coining value. | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. |
| 1493-1520 | 5,221,160 | $107,931,000 | 42,309,400 | $54,703,000 | 11 | 89 | 66.4 | 33.6 |
| 1521-1544 | 5,524,655 | 114,205,000 | 69,598,320 | 89,986,000 | 7.4 | 92.6 | 55.9 | 44.1 |
| 1545-1560 | 4,377,544 | 90,492,000 | 160,287,040 | 207,240,000 | 2.7 | 97.3 | 30.4 | 69.6 |
| 1561-1580 | 4,398,120 | 90,917,000 | 192,578,500 | 248,990,000 | 2.2 | 97.8 | 26.7 | 73.3 |
| 1581-1600 | 4,745,340 | 98,095,000 | 269,352,700 | 348,254,000 | 1.7 | 98.3 | 22 | 78 |
| 1601-1620 | 5,478,360 | 113,248,000 | 271,924,700 | 351,579,000 | 2 | 98 | 24.4 | 75.6 |
| 1621-1640 | 5,336,900 | 110,324,000 | 253,084,800 | 327,221,000 | 2.1 | 97.9 | 25.2 | 74.8 |
| 1641-1660 | 5,639,110 | 116,571,000 | 235,530,900 | 304,525,000 | 2.3 | 97.7 | 27.7 | 72.3 |
| 1661-1680 | 5,954,180 | 123,084,000 | 216,691,000 | 280,166,000 | 2.7 | 97.3 | 30.5 | 69.5 |
| 1681-1700 | 6,921,895 | 143,088,000 | 219,841,700 | 284,240,000 | 3.1 | 96.9 | 33.5 | 66.5 |
| 1701-1720 | 8,243,260 | 170,403,000 | 228,650,800 | 295,629,000 | 3.5 | 96.5 | 36.6 | 63.4 |
| 1721-1740 | 12,268,440 | 253,611,000 | 277,261,600 | 358,480,000 | 4.2 | 95.8 | 41.4 | 58.6 |
| 1741-1760 | 15,824,230 | 327,116,000 | 342,812,235 | 443,232,000 | 4.4 | 95.6 | 42.5 | 57.5 |
| 1761-1780 | 13,313,315 | 275,211,000 | 419,711,820 | 542,658,000 | 3.1 | 96.9 | 33.7 | 66.3 |
| 1781-1800 | 11,438,970 | 236,464,000 | 565,235,580 | 730,810,000 | 2 | 98 | 24.4 | 75.6 |
| 1801-1810 | 5,715,627 | 118,152,000 | 287,469,225 | 371,677,000 | 1.9 | 98.1 | 24.1 | 75.9 |
| 1811-1820 | 3,679,568 | 76,063,000 | 173,857,555 | 224,786,000 | 2.1 | 97.9 | 25.3 | 74.7 |
| 1821-1830 | 4,570,444 | 94,479,000 | 148,070,040 | 191,444,000 | 3 | 97 | 33 | 67 |
| 1831-1840 | 6,522,913 | 134,841,000 | 191,758,675 | 247,930,000 | 3.3 | 96.7 | 35.2 | 64.8 |
| 1841-1850 | 17,605,018 | 363,928,000 | 250,903,422 | 324,400,000 | 6.6 | 93.4 | 52.9 | 47.1 |
| 1851-1855 | 32,051,621 | 662,566,000 | 142,442,986 | 184,169,000 | 18.4 | 81.6 | 78.3 | 21.7 |
| 1856-1860 | 32,431,312 | 670,415,000 | 145,477,142 | 188,092,000 | 18.2 | 81.8 | 78.1 | 21.9 |
| 1861-1865 | 29,747,913 | 614,944,000 | 177,009,862 | 228,861,000 | 14.4 | 85.6 | 72.9 | 27.1 |
| 1866-1870 | 31,350,430 | 648,071,000 | 215,257,914 | 278,313,000 | 12.7 | 87.3 | 70 | 30 |
| 1871-1875 | 27,955,068 | 577,883,000 | 316,585,069 | 409,322,000 | 8.1 | 91.9 | 58.5 | 41.5 |
| 1876-1880 | 27,715,550 | 572,931,000 | 393,878,009 | 509,256,000 | 6.6 | 93.4 | 53 | 47 |
| 1881-1885 | 23,973,773 | 495,582,000 | 460,019,722 | 594,773,000 | 5 | 95 | 45.5 | 54.5 |
| 1886-1890 | 27,306,411 | 564,474,000 | 544,557,155 | 704,074,000 | 4.8 | 95.2 | 44.5 | 55.5 |
| 1891-1895 | 39,412,823 | 814,736,000 | 787,906,656 | 1,018,708,000 | 4.8 | 95.2 | 44.4 | 55.6 |
| 1896-1900 | 62,234,698 | 1,286,505,400 | 828,466,522 | 1,071,148,400 | 7 | 93 | 54.6 | 45.4 |
| 1901 | 12,625,527 | 260,992,900 | 173,011,283 | 223,691,300 | 6.8 | 93.2 | 53.8 | 46.2 |
| 1902 | 14,354,680 | 296,737,600 | 162,763,483 | 210,441,900 | 8.1 | 91.9 | 58.5 | 41.5 |
| 1903 | 15,852,620 | 327,702,700 | 167,689,822 | 216,810,300 | 8.6 | 91.4 | 60.2 | 39.8 |
| 1904 | 16,804,372 | 347,377,200 | 164,195,266 | 212,292,900 | 9.3 | 90.7 | 62.1 | 37.9 |
| 1905 | 18,396,451 | 380,288,700 | 172,317,688 | 222,794,500 | 9.6 | 90.4 | 63.1 | 36.9 |
| 1906 | 19,471,080 | 402,503,000 | 165,054,497 | 213,403,800 | 10.5 | 89.5 | 65.3 | 34.7 |
| 1907 | 19,977,260 | 412,966,600 | 184,206,984 | 238,166,600 | 9.8 | 90.2 | 63.4 | 36.6 |
| 1908 | 21,422,244 | 442,476,900 | 203,131,404 | 262,634,500 | 9.5 | 90.5 | 62.8 | 37.2 |
| 1909 | 21,965,111 | 454,059,100 | 212,149,023 | 274,293,700 | 9.4 | 90.6 | 62.3 | 37.7 |
| 1910 | 22,023,178 | 455,259,800 | 221,707,622 | 286,652,300 | 9.0 | 91.0 | 61.3 | 38.7 |
| 1911 | 22,327,088 | 461,542,100 | 225,338,194 | 291,346,400 | 9.0 | 91.0 | 61.3 | 38.7 |
| Totals | 692,178,260 | 14,308,287,000 | 10,880,095,815 | 14,067,194,600 | 6.0 | 94.0 | 50.4 | 49.6 |

The capital invested in steam laundries in the United States in 1909 was $68,935,000. The catch of fish in Alaska in 1910 was valued at $11,181,388.

## COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

### Gold Coins.

Denominations, weight (in grains) and fineness of the coins of the United States:

| Denomination. | Fine gold contained. | *Alloy contained. | Denomination. | Fine gold contained. | *Alloy contained. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One Dollar ($1).... | 23.22 | 2.58 | Half eagle ($5).... | 116.10 | 12.90 |
| Quarter eagle($2 50) | 58.05 | 6.45 | Eagle ($10)..... | 232.20 | 25.80 |
| Three dollars ($3).. | 69.66 | 7.74 | Double eagle ($20). | 464.40 | 51.60 |

*The alloy neither adds to nor detracts from the value of the coin.

### Silver Coins.

| Denomination. | Fine silver contained | Alloy contained. | Denomination. | Fine silver contained. | Alloy contained. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Standard dollar.... | 371.25 | 41.25 | Quarter dollar..... | 86.805 | 9.645 |
| Half dollar..... | 173.61 | 19.29 | Dime ..... | 34.722 | 3.858 |

### Minor Coins.

| Denomination. | Fine copper contained. | Alloy contained. | Denomination. | Fine copper contained. | Alloy contained. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Five-cent piece... | 57.87 | 19.29 | †One-cent piece.... | 45.60 | 2.40 |

*75% copper, 25% nickel. †95% copper, 5% tin and zinc.

## VARIOUS MONEYS OF CIRCULATION.

There are ten different kinds of money in circulation in the United States, namely. Gold coins, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890; United States notes (also called greenbacks and legal tenders), national bank notes, and nickel and bronze coins. These forms of money are all available as circulation. Gold coin is legal tender at its nominal or face value for all debts, public and private, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance prescribed by law; and when below such standard of tolerance it is legal tender in proportion to its weight. Standard silver dollars are legal tender at their nominal or face value in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Subsidiary silver is legal tender for amounts not exceeding $10 in any one payment. Treasury notes of the act of July 14, 1890, are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. United States notes are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Gold certificates, silver certificates and national bank notes are not legal tender, but both classes of certificates are receivable for all public dues, while national bank notes are receivable for all public dues except duties on imports, and may be paid out by the government for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency. All national banks are required by law to receive the notes of other national banks at par. The minor coins of nickel and copper are legal tender to the extent of 25 cents.

The coinage of legal tender gold was authorized by the first coinage act, passed by Congress April 2, 1792. The gold unit of value is the dollar, which contains 25.8 grains of standard gold 900 fine. The amount of fine gold in the dollar is 23.22 grains, and the remainder of the weight is an alloy of copper.

The silver unit is the dollar, which contains 412½ grains of standard silver 900 fine. The amount of fine silver in the dollar is 371¼ grains, and there are 41¼ grains of copper alloy. The standard silver dollar was first authorized by the act of April 2, 1792. The coinage of the standard silver dollar was discontinued by the act of February 12, 1873, and it was restored, with restrictions as to monthly issue, by the act of February 28, 1878. In 1893 the United States ceased to purchase silver regularly for coinage into dollars. The coinage ratio between gold and silver under the act of 1792 was 15 to 1, but by the act of 1837 it was changed to 15.988 to 1 (commonly called 16 to 1).

# FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Figures from reports of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.)

(Value of principal articles, in dollars.)

## DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

| Articles. | Year ended June 30. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1912. | 1913. |
| Agricultural implements..... | $35,640,005 | $40,572,352 |
| Animals (cattle, horses, mules, hogs, etc.)..... | 15,447,987 | 7,080,122 |
| Art works, paintings and statuary..... | 943,427 | 818,604 |

The exports of crude rubber from the Amazon River district in 1910 exceeded 9,6 metric tons.

## DOMESTIC EXPORTS (Continued).

| Articles. | Year ended June 30. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1912. | 1913. |
| Brass, and manufactures of | 8,880,942 | 8,554,636 |
| Breadstuffs— | | |
| Barley | 1,267,999 | 11,411,819 |
| Bread and biscuit | 727,280 | 720,067 |
| Corn | 28,957,450 | 28,800,544 |
| Cornmeal | 1,519,792 | 1,444,539 |
| Oats | 1,135,635 | 13,206,247 |
| Wheat | 28,477,584 | 89,036,428 |
| Wheat flour | 50,999,797 | 53,171,537 |
| Table foods | 2,063,876 | 170,733 |
| Bran, etc | 4,226,173 | 2,061,540 |
| Dried grains | 1,901,974 | 2,061,540 |
| All breadstuffs | 123,979,715 | 211,098,339 |
| Automobiles | 21,550,139 | 24,275,793 |
| Carriages, cars, other vehicles and parts of | 42,633,603 | 54,585,888 |
| Celluloid and manufactures of | 2,034,371 | 1,639,046 |
| Cement | 5,083,026 | 5,822,107 |
| Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines | 25,117,217 | 26,574,519 |
| Clocks and watches | 3,542,145 | 3,606,257 |
| Coal | 52,648,750 | 65,097,221 |
| Coke | 2,938,191 | 3,318,437 |
| Coffee, raw | 6,864,668 | 8,679,422 |
| Copper (ore) | 3,123,865 | 2,958,790 |
| Copper, ingots and manufactures of | 113,958,919 | 140,164,913 |
| Cotton (unmanufactured) | 565,849,271 | 547,357,195 |
| Cotton (manufactures of) | 50,769,511 | 53,743,977 |
| Dental goods | 2,656,917 | 2,694,550 |
| Earthen, stone and china ware | 4,481,382 | 4,967,019 |
| Eggs | 3,395,953 | 4,391,653 |
| Electrical machinery | 20,169,362 | 26,772,816 |
| Explosives | 5,050,857 | 5,267,566 |
| Fertilizers | 10,873,908 | 11,400,088 |
| Fibres, vegetable and textile grasses | 9,898,528 | 10,963,946 |
| Fish | 8,640,938 | 9,711,932 |
| Fruits (including nuts) | 30,963,638 | 37,079,102 |
| Furs and fur skins | 14,975,449 | 18,389,586 |
| Glass and glassware | 3,494,153 | 4,193,642 |
| Glucose and grape sugar | 3,916,897 | 4,652,396 |
| Grease and soap stocks | 6,679,792 | 7,183,357 |
| Hair, and manufactures of | 1,426,111 | 1,672,192 |
| Hay | 1,039,040 | 964,429 |
| Hides and skins other than furs | 3,158,495 | 3,449,924 |
| Hops | 4,648,505 | 4,764,713 |
| India rubber (manufactures of) | 12,822,918 | 14,324,894 |
| Instruments for scientific purposes | 13,526,802 | 1,856,998 |
| Iron ore | 2,806,636 | 3,684,443 |
| Iron and steel, manufactures of— | | |
| Bars of steel | 6,811,923 | 10,564,991 |
| Billets, ingots and blooms | 5,154,221 | 5,335,028 |
| Steel rails | 12,134,446 | 13,429,311 |
| Sheets and plates, not including tin plates | 23,648,390 | 23,982,472 |
| Structural iron and steel | 11,082,133 | 16,054,788 |
| Tin plates | 6,269,325 | 5,767,043 |
| Wire | 11,980,888 | 12,607,732 |
| Builders' hardware, saws and tools | 17,610,041 | 6,310,462 |
| Castings | 2,964,471 | 3,564,014 |
| Firearms | 3,358,419 | 3,971,872 |
| Cash registers | 3,585,192 | 4,309,148 |
| Metal working machinery | 12,151,819 | 16,097,315 |
| Mining machinery | 6,869,591 | 10,041,432 |
| Printing presses | 3,050,372 | 2,561,887 |
| Pumps and pumping machinery | 4,031,933 | 4,023,650 |
| Sewing machines | 9,947,312 | 11,573,746 |
| Locomotives | 3,298,182 | 6,442,674 |
| Stationary engines | 750,581 | 708,383 |
| Traction engines | 906,882 | 1,343,346 |
| Typewriting machines | 11,423,691 | 11,532,364 |
| Wire nails | 2,865,980 | 2,521,550 |
| Pipes and fittings | 13,063,737 | 16,761,540 |
| Stoves and ranges | 1,862,732 | 2,146,192 |
| Structural iron and steel | 11,082,133 | 16,054,788 |
| All manufactures of iron and steel | 268,154,262 | 304,605,797 |
| Jewelry, manufactures of gold and silver | 1,850,817 | 1,893,117 |

*There is invested in hotels and restaurants in Switzerland about $175,000,000, and the aggregate number of persons employed in the establishments is over 100,000.*

| Articles. | Year ended June 30. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1912. | 1913. |
| Lamps, chandeliers, etc | 2,822,032 | 3,170, |
| Leather, and manufactures of | 60,756,772 | 63,893, |
| Marble and stone, and manufactures of | 1,868,555 | 2,236, |
| Meat and dairy products— | | |
| Canned beef | 1,303,404 | 857, |
| Fresh beef | 1,671,153 | 902, |
| Salted or pickled beef | 2,332,109 | 2,489, |
| Tallow | 2,388,046 | 1,910, |
| Bacon | 24,907,197 | 25,647, |
| Hams, cured | 24,983,376 | 21,641, |
| Pickled pork | 5,348,594 | 5,699, |
| Lard | 52,090,441 | 55,860, |
| Lard compounds | 5,183,689 | 8,242, |
| Neutral lard | 6,655,009 | 5,129, |
| Oleo oil | 13,434,018 | 10,866, |
| Sausage casings | 5,022,247 | 3,901, |
| Butter | 1,468,482 | 872, |
| Condensed milk | 1,651,879 | 1,432, |
| All meat and dairy products | 156,260,876 | 153,883, |
| Musical instruments | 3,606,936 | 3,799, |
| Naval stores (rosin, tar, turpentine, pitch and spirits turpentine | 26,754,987 | 26,471, |
| Nickel, nickel oxide and matte | 8,749,675 | 9,275, |
| Oilcake and oilcake meal | 28,096,171 | 29,444, |
| Oils (animal) | 1,263,246 | 1,585, |
| Oils (mineral-crude) | 6,331,367 | 7,570, |
| Oils (refined or manufactured) | 105,640,733 | 129,666, |
| Oils (vegetable) | 26,908,931 | 24,044, |
| Paints, pigments and colors | 7,072,617 | 7,681, |
| Paper and manufactures of | 19,458,050 | 21,779,3 |
| Paraffin and paraffin wax | 8,123,486 | 9,679,2 |
| Phonographs, graphophones, etc | 2,520,292 | 2,805,9 |
| Photographic goods | 9,445,440 | 9,137,2 |
| Seeds | 2,898,802 | 3,564,8 |
| Soap | 4,524,515 | 4,629,5 |
| Spirits, wines and malt liquors | 3,801,909 | 4,008,2 |
| Sugar, molasses and confectionery | 8,250,907 | 5,157,1 |
| Tobacco (unmanufactured) | 43,251,857 | 49,333,5 |
| Tobacco (manufactures of) | 5,053,185 | 5,814,9 |
| Vegetables | 6,554,118 | 7,353,5 |
| Wood and manufactures of— | | |
| Logs and timbers | 14,851,243 | 4,223,4 |
| Lumber | 51,637,719 | 62,455,8 |
| Staves | 5,748,394 | 7,325,5 |
| Furniture | 6,231,000 | 7,295,2 |
| All wood and manufactures of | 96,782,186 | 115,704,7 |
| Wool, manufactures of | 2,534,901 | 4,433,5 |
| Total exports of domestic merchandise | $2,170,319,828 | $2,428,506,3 |
| Exports of foreign merchandise | 34,002,581 | 37,377,7 |

## MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

### Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carried in cars and other land vehicles | $395,518,534 | $372,619,5 |
| Carried in American steam vessels | 143,024,485 | 174,315,8 |
| Carried in American sailing vessels | 6,294,967 | 10,824,7 |
| Carried in foreign steam vessels | 1,693,238,149 | 1,848,357,6 |
| Carried in foreign sailing vessels | 18,243,693 | 22,388,4 |

### Exports of Foreign Merchandise.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carried in cars or other land vehicles | $14,411,302 | $17,865,8 |
| Carried in American steam vessels | 2,269,867 | 2,792,0 |
| Carried in American sailing vessels | 12,566 | 4,8 |
| Carried in foreign steam vessels | 17,258,107 | 16,653,0 |
| Carried in foreign sailing vessels | 50,739 | 61,3 |

## EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Exports of gold | $57,328,348 | $77,762,6 |
| Exports of silver | 64,890,665 | 71,614,3 |

In Montana of cities with a population of less than 100,000 Great Falls had highest death rate in 1910—18.1 per 1,000—and Anaconda the lowest—13.4.

## IMPORTS.

### Free of Duty.

| Articles. | Year ended June 30. 1912. | 1913. |
|---|---|---|
| Animals | $2,397,071 | $2,377,352 |
| Art works, twenty years old or over | 34,250,005 | 50,749,108 |
| Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines | 49,276,635 | 61,353,106 |
| Cocoa | 15,931,556 | 17,389,042 |
| Coffee | 117,826,543 | 118,963,209 |
| Copper ore, matte and regulus | 9,363,182 | 13,667,493 |
| Copper ingots, bars, plates and old copper | 35,791,011 | 45,812,551 |
| Cork, unmanufactured | 3,242,319 | 3,152,070 |
| Cotton waste or flocks | 1,646,211 | 2,129,874 |
| Cotton, unmanufactured | 20,217,581 | 22,987,318 |
| Diamonds, uncut | 9,833,513 | 12,339,353 |
| Fertilizers | 19,109,282 | 16,928,037 |
| Fibres, vegetable and textile grasses, unmanufactured | 29,584,092 | 43,641,523 |
| Binding twine | 655,649 | 810,781 |
| Fruits and nuts— | | |
| Bananas | 14,368,330 | 14,484,258 |
| Cocoanuts | 1,949,406 | 1,781,377 |
| Cream and Brazil nuts | 1,092,671 | 668,534 |
| Furs and skins, undressed | 17,339,198 | 16,717,208 |
| Hair, unmanufactured | 4,994,728 | 5,853,578 |
| Hides and skins, raw, other than fur skins— | | |
| Calf skins | 26,530,993 | 26,297,816 |
| Goat skins | 23,296,555 | 24,790,417 |
| Hides of cattle | 38,405,521 | 46,296,621 |
| Sheep skins | 9,836,216 | 12,394,944 |
| India rubber and gutta percha (crude) | 105,037,506 | 101,333,158 |
| Ivory, animal and vegetable | 2,130,681 | 2,798,883 |
| Manganese | 1,292,425 | 2,196,661 |
| Meat products, sausage casings | 2,385,715 | 2,476,082 |
| Nickel ore and nickel | 4,565,818 | 6,398,228 |
| Oils, nut | 2,966,243 | 3,554,647 |
| Oils, palm | 3,090,090 | 3,351,868 |
| Paper stock (crude) | 5,918,358 | 7,271,405 |
| Platinum | 5,013,839 | 5,213,998 |
| Plumbago | 1,428,386 | 1,972,177 |
| Seeds, clover | 6,099,136 | 2,495,713 |
| Shells, unmanufactured | 2,229,135 | 1,887,409 |
| Silk, unmanufactured | 69,541,672 | 84,914,717 |
| Spices | 4,946,651 | 5,364,371 |
| Sulphur ore | 3,919,450 | 4,111,636 |
| Tea | 18,207,141 | 17,433,688 |
| Tin (bars, blocks or pigs, grain or granulated) | 46,214,198 | 53,112,594 |
| Wood and manufactures of— | | |
| Mahogany | 3,038,043 | 4,839,625 |
| Logs and round timber | 1,593,099 | 1,506,235 |
| Pulp wood | 5,834,828 | 6,954,952 |
| Wood pulp | 2,871,797 | 2,685,687 |
| Total imports free of duty | $881,670,830 | $987,494,162 |

### Dutiable.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Animals | $5,183,484 | $7,208,439 |
| Art works | 1,042,036 | 1,486,706 |
| Automobiles, and parts of | 2,438,325 | 2,023,207 |
| Breadstuffs | 16,855,039 | 14,634,339 |
| Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines (n. e. s.) | 33,690,436 | 38,181,929 |
| Clocks and watches, and parts of | 2,995,649 | 3,425,439 |
| Coal, bituminous | 3,711,479 | 4,368,356 |
| Cork, manufactures of | 2,346,415 | 2,350,684 |
| Cotton, manufactures of | 63,506,574 | 63,935,983 |
| Diamonds cut, but not set | 24,537,150 | 27,213,047 |
| Pearls, cut but not set | 2,089,313 | 5,806,673 |
| Earthen, stone and chinaware | 9,997,698 | 10,172,763 |
| Feathers, etc., natural and artificial | 8,480,029 | 12,661,783 |
| Fibres, vegetable and textile grasses | 4,878,774 | 5,434,136 |
| Fibres, manufactures of | 59,004,194 | 75,849,586 |
| Fish | 12,337,236 | 12,931,455 |
| Furs, dressed and manufactured | 8,533,029 | 8,147,535 |
| Glass and glassware | 5,827,391 | 6,022,699 |
| Hats, bonnets and hoods, and materials for | 9,350,185 | 6,519,808 |
| Hops | 2,231,848 | 2,852,865 |

**Manual labor is plentiful in Japan, there being a total laboring population of 13,175,000 souls to an aggregate cultivated area of 13,834,289 acres.**

| Articles. | Year ended June 30. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1912. | 1913. |
| India rubber and gutta percha, manufactures of | 1,003,162 | 1,294,536 |
| Iron and steel, manufactures of | 25,928,918 | 33,043,239 |
| Jewelry | 1,156,975 | 988,178 |
| Lead and manufactures of | 3,944,733 | 3,417,236 |
| Leather and manufactures of | 16,166,706 | 18,116,800 |
| Marble and stone and manufactures of | 1,711,247 | 1,746,470 |
| Mattings and mats | 1,819,224 | 1,651,813 |
| Meat and dairy products | 11,205,863 | 11,962,064 |
| Metals, metal composition and manufactures of | 5,968,067 | 6,853,712 |
| Musical instruments | 1,614,415 | 1,787,298 |
| Oilcloths | 1,917,998 | 1,840,878 |
| Oil, olive, other than for manufacturing or mechanical purposes | 6,170,882 | 6,739,172 |
| Paints, pigments and colors | 1,905,491 | 2,144,074 |
| Paper and manufactures of | 12,286,415 | 12,907,416 |
| Perfumeries, cosmetics, etc | 1,645,992 | 1,873,585 |
| Pipes and smokers' articles | 1,478,060 | 1,332,094 |
| Plants, trees, shrubs and vines | 2,970,204 | 3,200,737 |
| Seeds, linseed and flaxseed | 12,995,250 | 8,127,774 |
| Silk, manufactures of | 27,204,364 | 27,342,714 |
| Spirits, wines and malt liquors | 19,334,605 | 20,743,129 |
| Sugar | 104,271,386 | 99,046,624 |
| Tobacco, leaf | 81,918,670 | 85,919,079 |
| Tobacco, manufactures of | 5,470,706 | 4,251,169 |
| Toys | 7,893,582 | 7,935,555 |
| Vegetables | 18,544,873 | 11,358,761 |
| Wood, and manufactures of— | | |
| Boards, planks and other sawed lumber | 15,793,905 | 18,907,345 |
| Wood pulp | 10,491,619 | 12,251,853 |
| Other manufactures | 2,804,082 | 3,014,009 |
| Wool, unmanufactured— | | |
| Clothing | 15,106,193 | 15,422,920 |
| Combing | 3,802,034 | 4,266,327 |
| Carpet | 14,170,115 | 15,890,576 |
| Wool, manufactured | 14,912,619 | 16,318,141 |
| Total dutiable imports | $771,594,104 | $825,484,072 |
| Total imports free and dutiable | $1,653,264,934 | $1,812,978,234 |

## MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brought in cars and other land vehicles | $102,187,084 | $115,346,125 |
| Brought in American steam vessels | 163,610,490 | 185,046,549 |
| Brought in American sailing vessels | 7,239,190 | 8,047,693 |
| Brought in foreign steam vessels | 1,373,971,870 | 1,498,976,807 |
| Brought in foreign sailing vessels | 6,286,300 | 5,561,060 |

## IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Imports of gold | $48,936,500 | $69,194,025 |
| Imports of silver | 47,050,219 | 41,268,516 |

## FOREIGN TRADE FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1912 AND 1913. BY COUNTRIES.

| Countries. | Imports from. | | Exports to. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1912. | 1913. | 1912. | 1913. |
| **Europe.** | | | | |
| Austria-Hungary | $16,713,794 | $19,192,414 | $22,388,930 | $23,320,096 |
| Azores and Madeira Islands | 196,558 | 323,599 | 230,787 | 238,302 |
| Belgium | 41,677,418 | 41,941,014 | 51,387,618 | 66,845,462 |
| Bulgaria | 462,436 | 440,537 | 174,706 | 103,749 |
| Denmark | 2,832,077 | 2,974,670 | 15,767,348 | 18,687,794 |
| Finland | 179,947 | 126,139 | 2,390,634 | 3,615,485 |
| France | 124,548,458 | 136,877,990 | 135,388,851 | 146,100,201 |
| Germany | 171,380,380 | 188,963,071 | 306,959,021 | 331,684,212 |
| Gibraltar | 17,289 | 7,917 | 565,443 | 467,544 |
| Greece | 3,823,366 | 3,179,816 | 966,641 | 1,216,195 |
| Iceland and Faroe Islands | 30,077 | 99,125 | 18,968 | 33,977 |
| Italy | 48,028,529 | 54,107,364 | 65,261,268 | 76,285,278 |
| Malta, Gozo, etc | 15,609 | 24,174 | 649,648 | 449,616 |
| Netherlands | 35,568,436 | 38,180,967 | 103,702,859 | 125,909,367 |
| Norway | 8,251,718 | 8,418,359 | 8,331,723 | 8,391,458 |

In 1870 Prussia had 24,000,000 of population against 26,700,000 for Italy, 31,000,000 for Great Britain and 36,100,000 for France.

**FOREIGN TRADE FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1912 AND 1913. BY COUNTRIES (Continued).**

| Countries. | Imports from. | | Exports to. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1912. | 1913. | 1912. | 1913. |
| Portugal | 6,200,190 | 6,870,228 | 2,765,654 | 4,167,158 |
| Roumania | 91,773 | 348,481 | 906,819 | 2,417,591 |
| Russia in Europe | 20,666,923 | 26,958,690 | 21,515,660 | 25,363,795 |
| Servia in Montenegro | 695,053 | 694,393 | 26,930 | 7,616 |
| Spain | 21,931,434 | 23,220,012 | 25,057,490 | 31,471,723 |
| Sweden | 9,521,755 | 11,174,419 | 9,451,011 | 12,104,360 |
| Switzerland | 23,958,697 | 23,260,180 | 855,355 | 826,549 |
| Turkey in Europe | 9,852,709 | 9,917,890 | 2,597,239 | 2,217,073 |
| United Kingdom | | | | |
| England | 229,611,084 | 252,469,237 | 522,613,028 | 546,999,159 |
| Scotland | 23,590,411 | 24,470,119 | 30,826,636 | 36,400,492 |
| Ireland | 19,739,205 | 18,625,584 | 10,932,522 | 13,750,656 |
| Total United Kingdom | $272,940,700 | $295,564,940 | $564,372,186 | $597,150,307 |
| Total Europe | $819,585,326 | $892,866,384 | $1,341,732,789 | $1,479,076,009 |
| **North America.** | | | | |
| Bermuda | $622,867 | $483,236 | $1,466,720 | $1,466,412 |
| British Honduras | 1,200,573 | 1,563,202 | 1,468,666 | 1,439,360 |
| Canada | 108,813,368 | 120,571,180 | 329,257,104 | 415,260,049 |
| Central American States: | | | | |
| Costa Rica | 3,817,851 | 3,098,735 | 3,647,187 | 3,514,908 |
| Guatemala | 2,644,037 | 3,106,981 | 2,519,052 | 3,658,587 |
| Honduras | 2,780,972 | 3,200,591 | 2,461,269 | 3,195,627 |
| Nicaragua | 1,505,147 | 1,437,939 | 2,486,878 | 2,925,807 |
| Panama | 4,425,044 | 4,234,010 | 23,547,869 | 24,502,247 |
| Salvador | 1,519,954 | 1,371,568 | 2,421,284 | 2,389,971 |
| Total Central Am. States | $16,693,005 | $16,449,824 | $37,083,539 | $40,247,147 |
| Greenland | $36,810 | $40,120 | $1,551 | ——— |
| Mexico | 65,915,313 | 77,543,842 | 52,847,129 | $54,571,584 |
| Miquelon, Langley, etc | 13,753 | 1,211 | 54,498 | 65,538 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 1,281,222 | 1,151,875 | 4,586,422 | 4,888,618 |
| West Indies: | | | | |
| British West Indies— | | | | |
| Barbados | 525,435 | 335,849 | 1,518,646 | 1,484,684 |
| Jamaica | 6,325,306 | 5,291,588 | 4,973,295 | 5,287,219 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 5,027,919 | 5,393,550 | 3,354,681 | 3,119,589 |
| Other British | 1,356,141 | 1,624,075 | 2,970,451 | 2,919,664 |
| Total British West Indies | $13,034,801 | $12,644,862 | $12,817,073 | $12,811,156 |
| Cuba | $120,154,326 | $126,088,172 | $62,203,051 | $70,581,154 |
| Danish West Indies | 489,639 | 48,031 | 924,700 | 894,087 |
| Dutch West Indies | 482,644 | 675,362 | 966,007 | 1,020,504 |
| French West Indies | 88,470 | 79,736 | 1,463,566 | 1,723,124 |
| Hayti | 800,178 | 874,731 | 7,271,999 | 6,640,265 |
| Santo Domingo | 4,385,070 | 3,728,774 | 4,425,482 | 5,802,767 |
| Total West Indies | $139,435,128 | $144,139,169 | $90,071,878 | $99,473,057 |
| Total North America | $334,072,039 | $361,943,659 | $516,837,597 | $617,411,765 |
| **South America.** | | | | |
| Argentina | $29,847,016 | $26,863,732 | $53,158,179 | $52,894,834 |
| Bolivia | 9,884 | 350 | 991,525 | 940,744 |
| Brazil | 123,881,644 | 120,155,855 | 34,678,081 | 42,638,467 |
| Chili | 20,164,848 | 27,655,420 | 15,491,846 | 16,076,763 |
| Colombia | 11,219,481 | 15,992,321 | 5,748,859 | 7,397,696 |
| Ecuador | 3,728,938 | 3,037,689 | 2,143,605 | 2,553,785 |
| Falkland Islands | ——— | ——— | 334 | 725 |
| Guiana: | | | | |
| British | 1,214,840 | 105,923 | 1,788,935 | 1,813,745 |
| Dutch | 948,682 | 821,460 | 792,213 | 704,487 |
| French | 50,811 | 86,386 | 248,824 | 337,714 |
| Paraguay | 9,443 | 58,285 | 161,661 | 187,867 |
| Peru | 10,124,069 | 9,666,579 | 5,522,459 | 7,341,903 |
| Uruguay | 3,231,676 | 2,450,697 | 6,820,325 | 7,522,145 |
| Venezuela | 10,657,989 | 10,852,331 | 4,703,605 | 5,737,118 |
| Total South America | $215,089,316 | $217,747,038 | $132,310,451 | $146,147,993 |
| **Asia.** | | | | |
| Aden | $1,764,096 | $1,829,401 | $2,134,422 | $1,638,349 |

**Brazil's coffee exports to the United States exceed the *totals* of Germany, France, Netherlands and Austria-Hungary, the four next largest customers, combined.**

| Countries | Imports from. | | Exports to. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1912. | 1913. | 1912. | 1913. |
| China | 29,573,732 | 39,010,800 | 24,361,199 | 21,326,834 |
| China, leased territory: | | | | |
| British | 7,801 | 277 | 1,289 | 2,660 |
| French | — | — | 716 | 13,000 |
| German | 856,288 | 722,745 | 251,162 | 488,990 |
| Japanese | 21,879 | 21,835 | 672,274 | 608,110 |
| Total China | $30,459,700 | $39,755,757 | $25,286,640 | $22,439,594 |
| Chosen (Korea) | 193,228 | 5,133 | 1,123,159 | 1,370,926 |
| East Indies: British— | | | | |
| British India | $50,948,901 | $67,936,850 | $15,628,059 | $11,040,039 |
| Straits Settlements | 22,493,645 | 35,682,185 | 2,735,746 | 3,606,901 |
| Other British | 9,803,977 | 12,559,147 | 433,787 | 462,016 |
| Total British | $83,252,523 | $116,178,182 | $18,797,592 | $15,108,056 |
| Dutch East Indies | $13,825,506 | $6,221,954 | $3,209,067 | $3,151,693 |
| French East Indies | 4,589 | — | 140,180 | 484,881 |
| Portuguese East Indies | — | — | — | 4,012 |
| Hongkong | 3,114,691 | 4,019,532 | 10,333,543 | 10,431,049 |
| Japan | 80,607,469 | 91,633,240 | 53,478,046 | 57,741,815 |
| Persia | 1,226,093 | 1,970,474 | 123,050 | 2,120 |
| Russia in Asia | 1,443,577 | 2,356,527 | 1,206,828 | 1,101,419 |
| Siam | 85,166 | 116,565 | 428,035 | 485,058 |
| Turkey in Asia | 9,356,217 | 12,241,395 | 1,200,929 | 1,096,748 |
| Other Asia | 135,395 | 124,208 | 144 | — |
| Total Asia | $225,468,250 | $276,452,368 | $117,461,635 | $115,056,620 |
| **Oceania.** | | | | |
| British Oceania: | | | | |
| Australia and Tasmania | $9,606,423 | $10,956,200 | $39,260,503 | $43,351,855 |
| New Zealand | 2,436,301 | 4,385,162 | 7,791,236 | 9,079,497 |
| Other British | 34,515 | 109,080 | 314,128 | 276,816 |
| Total British | $12,137,290 | $15,450,442 | $47,365,867 | $52,708,168 |
| French Oceania | $1,055,747 | $1,011,774 | $696,090 | $833,543 |
| German Oceania | 13,870 | 70,977 | 138,423 | 176,341 |
| Philippine Islands | 23,257,199 | 21,010,248 | 23,736,133 | 25,384,793 |
| Total Oceania | $36,464,115 | $37,543,441 | $71,936,513 | $79,102,845 |
| **Africa.** | | | | |
| Abyssinia | — | $3,211 | $16,718 | $14,905 |
| Belgian Kongo | — | — | — | — |
| British Africa: | | | | |
| West | $130,050 | $361,546 | $2,795,141 | $3,311,370 |
| South | 2,203,329 | 3,305,552 | 12,771,229 | 14,488,501 |
| East | 1,200,744 | 667,241 | 731,233 | 1,052,138 |
| Total British | $3,534,123 | $4,334,339 | $16,297,603 | $18,852,009 |
| Canary Islands | $141,052 | $154,366 | $792,976 | $1,267,785 |
| French Africa | 687,305 | 732,859 | 2,150,822 | 4,142,512 |
| German Africa | 397,314 | 678,312 | 345,467 | 563,902 |
| Italian Africa | 285 | 12,377 | 1,690 | 3,253 |
| Liberia | 864 | 2,319 | 84,386 | 96,000 |
| Madagascar | 42,866 | 41,812 | 36,779 | 3,804 |
| Morocco | 136,954 | 100,426 | 33,137 | 30,200 |
| Portuguese Africa | 92,426 | 376,646 | 2,480,787 | 2,248,071 |
| Spanish Africa | — | — | 12,816 | 23,702 |
| Turkey in Africa: | | | | |
| Egypt | 17,364,114 | 19,907,828 | 1,751,203 | 1,660,833 |
| Tripoli | 188,585 | 80,849 | 39,045 | 181,041 |
| Total Africa | $22,585,888 | $26,425,344 | $24,043,424 | $29,088,917 |
| Grand total | $1,653,264,934 | $1,812,978,234 | $2,204,822,409 | $2,465,884,149 |

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS, 1898-1913.

### Imports.

| Fiscal years end. June 30. | Europe. | North America. | South America. | Asia and Oceania. | Africa. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1898 | $305,983,691 | $91,376,807 | $92,091,694 | $119,456,888 | $7,198,669 | $616,049,654 |
| 1899 | 353,884,534 | 112,150,911 | 86,587,898 | 134,039,691 | 10,496,060 | 697,143,489 |
| 1900 | 440,567,314 | 130,085,231 | 93,608,774 | 174,453,426 | 11,218,437 | 849,941,184 |
| 1901 | 429,620,452 | 145,158,104 | 110,367,842 | 129,072,806 | 8,953,461 | 823,172,165 |

The sales of mineral water in the United States during 1909 represented a value $6,894,134. The quantity sold was 64,674,486 gallons.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS, 1898-1913 (Continued).**

| Fiscal years end. June 30. | Europe. | North America. | South America. | Asia and Oceania. | Africa. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1902 | 475,161,941 | 151,076,524 | 119,785,756 | 143,849,112 | 13,447,615 | 903,320,948 |
| 1903 | 547,226,887 | 189,736,475 | 107,428,323 | 168,745,901 | 12,581,651 | 1,025,719,237 |
| 1904 | 498,697,379 | 198,778,952 | 120,364,113 | 163,820,151 | 9,426,776 | 991,087,371 |
| 1905 | 540,773,092 | 227,229,145 | 150,795,800 | 187,371,412 | 11,343,622 | 1,117,513,071 |
| 1906 | 633,292,184 | 235,353,322 | 140,422,876 | 204,865,329 | 12,628,735 | 1,226,562,446 |
| 1907 | 747,291,253 | 263,576,349 | 160,165,537 | 242,260,820 | 21,127,466 | 1,434,421,425 |
| 1908 | 608,014,147 | 238,815,898 | 124,998,590 | 206,222,482 | 16,290,675 | 1,194,341,792 |
| 1909 | 654,322,918 | 253,999,920 | 163,878,724 | 224,610,035 | 15,108,627 | 1,311,920,224 |
| 1910 | 806,270,280 | 306,767,486 | 196,164,786 | 230,255,139 | 17,489,739 | 1,556,947,430 |
| 1911 | 768,167,760 | 305,496,793 | 182,623,750 | 243,724,182 | 27,213,620 | 1,527,226,105 |
| 1912 | 819,585,326 | 334,072,039 | 215,089,316 | 261,932,365 | 22,585,888 | 1,653,264,934 |
| 1913 | 892,866,384 | 361,943,659 | 217,747,038 | 313,995,809 | 26,425,344 | 1,812,978,234 |
| **Exports.** | | | | | | |
| 1898 | $973,806,245 | $139,627,841 | $33,821,701 | $66,710,813 | $17,515,730 | 1,231,482,338 |
| 1899 | 936,602,093 | 157,931,707 | 35,659,902 | 78,235,176 | 18,594,424 | 1,227,023,306 |
| 1900 | 1,040,167,763 | 187,594,625 | 38,945,763 | 108,305,082 | 19,469,849 | 1,394,483,080 |
| 1901 | 1,136,504,605 | 196,534,400 | 44,400,195 | 84,783,113 | 25,542,618 | 1,487,764,992 |
| 1902 | 1,008,033,981 | 203,971,080 | 38,043,617 | 98,202,118 | 33,468,605 | 1,381,719,402 |
| 1903 | 1,029,256,657 | 215,482,769 | 41,137,872 | 95,827,528 | 38,436,853 | 1,420,141,679 |
| 1904 | 1,057,930,131 | 234,909,959 | 50,755,027 | 93,002,028 | 24,230,126 | 1,460,827,271 |
| 1905 | 1,020,972,641 | 260,570,295 | 56,894,131 | 161,584,056 | 18,540,603 | 1,518,561,666 |
| 1906 | 1,200,166,036 | 308,382,982 | 75,159,781 | 140,593,361 | 19,562,340 | 1,743,864,500 |
| 1907 | 1,298,452,380 | 349,860,641 | 82,157,174 | 133,889,857 | 16,511,026 | 1,880,851,078 |
| 1908 | 1,283,600,155 | 324,674,660 | 83,583,919 | 148,574,047 | 20,340,565 | 1,860,773,846 |
| 1909 | 1,146,755,321 | 309,475,694 | 76,561,680 | 113,182,975 | 17,035,434 | 1,663,011,104 |
| 1910 | 1,135,914,551 | 385,520,069 | 93,246,820 | 111,751,900 | 18,551,380 | 1,744,984,720 |
| 1911 | 1,308,275,778 | 457,059,179 | 108,894,894 | 151,489,741 | 23,600,607 | 2,049,320,199 |
| 1912 | 1,341,732,789 | 516,837,671 | 132,310,451 | 189,398,074 | 24,043,424 | 2,204,332,400 |
| 1913 | 1,479,076,009 | 617,411,765 | 146,147,993 | 194,159,465 | 29,088,917 | 2,465,884,149 |

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1911-'12 AND 1912-'13, SUMMARIZED BY GROUPS.**

**Imports.**

| Groups. | 1912. Dollars. | 1912. Per cent. | 1913. Dollars. | 1913. Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Free of duty.** | | | | |
| Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals | 180,127,816 | 20.43 | 179,848,290 | 18.21 |
| Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured | 16,629,233 | 1.89 | 11,131,619 | 1.13 |
| Crude materials for use in manufacturing | 441,309,448 | 50.05 | 509,872,245 | 51.63 |
| Manufactures for further use in manufacturing | 153,257,659 | 17.38 | 179,389,755 | 18.17 |
| Manufactures ready for consumption | 77,724,778 | 8.82 | 97,946,671 | 9.92 |
| Miscellaneous | 12,622,396 | 1.43 | 9,305,582 | .94 |
| Total free of duty | 881,670,830 | 100.00 | 987,494,162 | 100.00 |
| **Dutiable.** | | | | |
| Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals | 50,239,914 | 6.51 | 31,609,819 | 3.83 |
| Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured | 179,471,375 | 23.26 | 183,548,923 | 22.24 |
| Crude materials for use in manufacturing | 114,676,593 | 14.86 | 123,352,198 | 14.94 |
| Manufactures for further use in manufacturing | 140,481,475 | 18.21 | 169,496,498 | 20.53 |
| Manufactures ready for consumption | 282,294,185 | 36.59 | 312,661,365 | 37.88 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,439,562 | .57 | 4,315,269 | .58 |
| Total dutiable | 771,594,104 | 100.00 | 825,484,072 | 100.00 |
| **Free and Dutiable.** | | | | |
| Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals | 230,358,230 | 13.93 | 211,458,109 | 11.66 |
| Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured | 196,100,608 | 11.86 | 194,680,542 | 10.74 |
| Crude materials for use in manufacturing | 555,986,041 | 33.63 | 633,224,443 | 34.93 |
| Manufactures for further use in manufacturing | 293,739,134 | 17.77 | 348,886,253 | 19.24 |
| Manufactures ready for consumption | 360,018,963 | 21.78 | 410,608,036 | 22.65 |
| Miscellaneous | 17,061,958 | 1.03 | 14,120,851 | .78 |
| Total imports of merchandise | 1,653,264,934 | 100.00 | 1,812,978,234 | 100.00 |

**The oldest university in America is the University of San Marcos, at Lima, Peru, which was founded in 1551.**

| Groups. | 1912. Dollars. | 1912. Per cent. | 1913. Dollars. | 1913. Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Per cent of free | — | 53.33 | — | 54.47 |
| Duties collected from customs | 311,257,348 | — | 318,142,344 | — |
| Remaining in warehouse at the end of the month | — | — | — | — |
| **Exports.** | | | | |
| **Domestic.** | | | | |
| Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals | 99,899,270 | 4.60 | 181,698,263 | 7.48 |
| Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured | 318,838,493 | 14.69 | 320,401,482 | 13.19 |
| Crude materials for use in manufacturing | 723,008,839 | 33.31 | 730,963,704 | 30.10 |
| Manufactures for further use in manufacturing | 348,149,524 | 16.04 | 408,992,111 | 16.84 |
| Manufactures ready for consumption | 672,268,163 | 30.98 | 778,008,349 | 32.04 |
| Miscellaneous | 8,155,539 | .38 | 8,447,449 | .35 |
| Total domestic | 2,170,319,828 | 100.00 | 2,428,506,358 | 100.00 |
| **Foreign.** | | | | |
| Free of duty | 20,451,423 | 60.15 | 22,051,706 | 59.00 |
| Dutiable | 13,551,158 | 39.85 | 15,326,085 | 41.00 |
| Total foreign | 34,002,581 | 100.00 | 37,377,791 | 100.00 |
| Total exports | 2,204,322,409 | — | 2,465,884,149 | — |
| Excess of exports | 551,057,475 | — | 652,905,915 | — |
| Total imports and exports | 3,857,587,343 | — | 4,278,862,383 | — |

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY PORTS (CUSTOMS DISTRICTS).

### Chief Ports of Entry and Shipment in 1911-'12 and 1912-'13.

| | Imports. 1911-'12. | Imports. 1912-'13. | Exports. 1911-'12. | Exports. 1912-'13. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Atlantic Districts.** | | | | |
| Baltimore, Md | $26,438,400 | $32,895,283 | $92,210,877 | $116,474,439 |
| Bangor, Me | 3,527,633 | 4,377,653 | 1,873,163 | 2,187,976 |
| Boston and Charlestown, Mass. | 129,293,016 | 146,599,451 | 69,692,171 | 69,552,657 |
| Bridgeport, Conn | 1,719,353 | 1,474,389 | — | — |
| Brunswick, Ga | 76,618 | 119,442 | 19,889,838 | 14,667,578 |
| Charleston, S. C | 5,024,674 | 4,774,253 | 12,423,035 | 13,511,858 |
| Delaware | 1,935,110 | 3,493,153 | 2,838 | 3,457 |
| Fernandina, Fla | 45,774 | 75,545 | 6,529,640 | 7,217,087 |
| Georgetown, D. C | 1,131,915 | 1,202,370 | — | — |
| Hartford, Conn | 2,217,247 | 2,377,422 | — | — |
| Jacksonville, Fla | 1,354,000 | 1,371,846 | 2,329,322 | 2,446,273 |
| Newark, N. J | 1,104,131 | 1,731,085 | 717,261 | 731,675 |
| New Haven, Conn | 417,574 | 478,763 | — | 50 |
| Newport News, Va | 1,964,586 | 2,260,872 | 6,348,751 | 13,596,097 |
| New York, N. Y | 975,744,320 | 1,048,290,629 | 817,945,803 | 917,935,988 |
| Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. | 1,809,371 | 2,111,944 | 11,998,504 | 15,611,091 |
| Passamaquoddy, Me | 1,099,185 | 848,487 | 1,238,465 | 1,475,625 |
| Perth Amboy, N. J | 8,069,060 | 7,795,033 | 3,088,382 | 3,080,103 |
| Petersburg, Va | 372,775 | 428,326 | — | — |
| Philadelphia, Penn | 85,038,185 | 93,209,678 | 69,069,730 | 76,815,344 |
| Plymouth, Mass | 7,664 | 791,420 | — | — |
| Portland and Falmouth, Me. | 1,686,205 | 1,815,303 | 7,114,350 | 6,932,372 |
| Porto Rico | 4,501,928 | 3,745,057 | 6,832,012 | 3,564,942 |
| Providence, R. I | 2,495,677 | 2,531,838 | 1,244 | 656 |
| Richmond, Va | 926,516 | 973,087 | 7,800 | — |
| Savannah, Ga | 5,129,979 | 4,461,852 | 104,286,925 | 58,235,404 |
| Wilmington, N. C | 3,090,703 | 3,570,836 | 28,705,448 | 19,910,926 |
| Totals | $1,268,100,584 | $1,375,819,835 | $1,262,679,331 | $1,348,811,300 |
| **Gulf Coast.** | | | | |
| Apalachicola, Fla | 1,010 | 3 | 701,095 | 882,789 |
| Galveston, Tex | 4,309,758 | 7,820,638 | 218,146,097 | 281,457,858 |

In North Carolina in 1910 Raleigh had a death rate of 27.9 per 1,000 of population and Charlotte one of 17.7.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY PORTS (CUSTOMS DISTRICTS) (Continued).

| | Imports. | | Exports. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911-'12. | 1912-'13. | 1911-'12. | 1912-'13. |
| Key West, Fla | 1,123,028 | 1,041,757 | 1,599,292 | 5,111,603 |
| Mobile, Ala | 4,633,907 | 3,675,180 | 31,230,117 | 27,823,998 |
| New Orleans, La | 75,089,887 | 82,399,100 | 149,160,910 | 169,980,277 |
| Pearl River, Miss | 65,880 | 138,817 | 10,849,483 | 7,511,192 |
| Pensacola, Fla | 1,534,125 | 1,698,041 | 23,886,645 | 19,643,279 |
| Sabine, Tex | 728,156 | 2,228,436 | 22,964,280 | 25,158,182 |
| St. Marks, Fla | 6,327 | 18,521 | 1,026,300 | 1,182,000 |
| Tampa, Fla | 4,752,475 | 4,591,913 | 4,409,640 | 4,325,700 |
| **Totals** | $92,244,523 | $108,612,409 | $463,973,859 | $543,076,878 |
| **Mexican Border.** | | | | |
| Arizona | $10,989,321 | $16,705,875 | $6,881,034 | $7,685,536 |
| Brazos de Santiago, Tex | 218,912 | 1,084,722 | 1,041,789 | 920,689 |
| Corpus Christi, Tex | 1,480,835 | 2,308,005 | 10,404,250 | 10,542,806 |
| Paso del Norte, Tex | 4,680,366 | 3,422,768 | 6,172,436 | 2,555,772 |
| Saluria, Tex | 5,122,795 | 3,538,190 | 2,694,307 | 3,197,842 |
| **Totals** | $22,512,229 | $27,059,560 | $27,193,816 | $24,902,645 |
| **Pacific Coast.** | | | | |
| Alaska | $563,503 | $982,271 | $1,010,072 | $1,477,991 |
| Astoria, Ore | 29,621 | 81,424 | 651,011 | 1,035,095 |
| Hawaii | 5,598,444 | 6,873,531 | 373,273 | 758,646 |
| Humboldt, Cal | 7,622 | 8,330 | 1,231,441 | 1,028,046 |
| Los Angeles, Cal | 3,225,618 | 2,747,601 | 161,735 | 253,562 |
| Portland, Ore | 2,739,841 | 3,203,639 | 9,980,222 | 12,577,253 |
| Puget Sound, Wash | 39,011,250 | 51,473,683 | 63,745,572 | 62,548,109 |
| San Diego, Cal | 1,076,990 | 1,022,904 | 1,092,159 | 1,137,116 |
| San Francisco, Cal | 59,235,471 | 62,501,681 | 49,249,734 | 66,021,385 |
| **Totals** | $111,488,360 | $128,895,064 | $127,542,331 | $146,856,469 |
| **Northern Border.** | | | | |
| Buffalo Creek, N. Y | $14,703,523 | $14,408,594 | $55,016,025 | $66,706,609 |
| Cape Vincent, N. Y | 303,486 | 224,313 | 217,799 | 223,954 |
| Champlain, N. Y | 9,795,231 | 11,098,563 | 25,506,796 | 29,771,183 |
| Chicago, Ill | 28,748,742 | 32,537,279 | 7,664,928 | 4,868,901 |
| Cuyahoga, Ohio | 4,801,981 | 4,375,506 | 16,202,240 | 20,986,009 |
| Detroit, Mich | 7,774,662 | 9,153,669 | 55,911,967 | 62,324,619 |
| Duluth, Minn | 1,634,298 | 1,278,452 | 8,898,626 | 2,876,722 |
| Erie, Penn | 312,666 | 240,112 | 428,514 | 756,148 |
| Genesee, N. Y | 2,012,791 | 2,186,130 | 1,958,904 | 2,925,069 |
| Huron, Mich | 5,961,597 | 6,556,354 | 32,199,443 | 37,331,342 |
| Memphremagog, Vt | 6,349,170 | 7,966,988 | 20,223,921 | 25,539,271 |
| Miami, Ohio | 967,751 | 900,010 | 2,007,114 | 1,478,549 |
| Michigan, Mich | 60,099 | 80,017 | 333,398 | 402,359 |
| Milwaukee, Wis | 4,646,399 | 4,793,148 | 120,174 | 215,468 |
| Minnesota, Minn | 7,841,660 | 9,749,110 | 25,128,304 | 42,570,727 |
| Montana and Idaho | 1,222,067 | 2,601,736 | 4,012,423 | 4,576,580 |
| Niagara, N. Y | 5,802,818 | 5,996,124 | 26,526,794 | 36,395,970 |
| North and South Dakota | 3,679,140 | 4,971,478 | 23,003,662 | 26,211,684 |
| Oswegatchie, N. Y | 18,770,409 | 21,074,499 | 5,370,451 | 6,869,197 |
| Oswego, N. Y | 971,901 | 1,322,934 | 2,282,150 | 3,945,198 |
| Sandusky, Ohio | 41,767 | 43,587 | 1,477,247 | 1,716,595 |
| Superior, Mich | 3,078,389 | 3,977,227 | 8,829,661 | 12,985,232 |
| Vermont, Vt | 8,356,004 | 8,062,678 | 7,050,167 | 10,320,132 |
| **Totals** | $137,882,121 | $153,612,547 | $322,370,708 | $401,997,518 |
| **Interior.** | | | | |
| Albany, N. Y | $1,895,200 | $2,378,566 | —— | —— |
| Atlanta, Ga | 277,469 | 324,219 | —— | —— |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2,332,591 | 2,414,561 | —— | —— |
| Columbus, Ohio | 359,331 | 365,873 | —— | —— |
| Dayton, Ohio | 368,649 | 206,177 | —— | —— |
| Denver, Col | 495,520 | 523,026 | 3,196 | —— |
| Grand Rapids, Mich | 319,869 | 331,702 | —— | —— |
| Houston, Tex | 444,670 | 465,323 | —— | —— |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 520,783 | 771,151 | —— | 14,000 |
| Kansas City, Mo | 1,838,150 | 2,069,296 | 537,974 | 215,491 |
| Louisville, Ky | 757,060 | 749,951 | 19,901 | 9,224 |
| Omaha, Neb | 536,480 | 772,129 | —— | —— |

The largest town in Bosnia and Herzegovina is Serayevo, with a population of 51,949 in 1910.

| | Imports. | | Exports. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911-'12. | 1912-'13. | 1911-'12. | 1912-'13. |
| Pittsburgh, Penn | 1,953,899 | 2,613,805 | 16 | —— |
| St. Joseph, Mo | 235,191 | 289,253 | —— | —— |
| St. Louis, Mo | 6,054,566 | 6,070,333 | 1,277 | 624 |
| Springfield, Mass | 1,320,609 | 1,634,655 | —— | —— |
| Syracuse, N. Y | 228,663 | 312,440 | —— | —— |
| Totals | $21,037,117 | $23,978,819 | $562,364 | $239,339 |
| Grand Totals | $1,653 264,934 | $1,812,978,234 | $2,204,322,409 | $2,465,884,149 |
| **Recapitulation.** | | | | |
| Atlantic coast districts | $1,268,100,584 | $1,375,819,833 | $1,262,679,331 | $1,348,811,300 |
| Gulf coast districts | 92,244,523 | 103,612,409 | 468,973,859 | 543,076,878 |
| Mexican border districts | 22,512,220 | 27,059,560 | 27,193,816 | 24,902,645 |
| Pacific coast districts | 111,488,360 | 128,895,064 | 127,542,331 | 146,856,469 |
| Northern border districts | 137,882,121 | 153,612,547 | 322,370,708 | 401,997,518 |
| Interior ports | 21,037,117 | 23,978,819 | 562,364 | 239,339 |

# COMMERCE WITH NON-CONTIGUOUS TERRITORIES

The following tables show the commerce of the non-contiguous territories of the United States with the United States. Customs collectors were not required prior to the act of April 29, 1902, to furnish statements of shipments of merchandise between the United States and its non-contiguous possessions. Hawaii was annexed to the United States by act of Congress of July 7, 1898, and was made a Territory and customs district by act of April 30, 1900, which took effect June 14, 1900. Porto Rico was taken possession of by the United States October 18, 1898, and received a civil government and was made a customs district by act of April 12, 1900, to take effect May 1, 1900. The figures of the commerce between the Philippine Islands and the United States, while at present included in the general tables of foreign commerce of the United States, are also presented herewith in conjunction with other tables of this group.

**SHIPMENTS BETWEEN THE U. S. AND NON-CONTIGUOUS TERRITORIES.**

| Non-contiguous territories. | Shipments from the United States to non-contiguous territories. Twelve months ending June— | | | Shipments to the United States from non-contiguous territories. Twelve months ending June— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. |
| | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. |
| **Alaska.** | | | | | | |
| Domestic merchandise | 15,736,510 | 18,809,270 | 20,179,547 | 13,813,824 | 21,597,712 | 24,014,556 |
| Foreign merchandise | 469,220 | 607,957 | 647,715 | 241,505 | 180,352 | 620,431 |
| Total | 16,205,730 | 19,417,227 | 20,827,262 | 14,055,329 | 21,778,064 | 24,634,987 |
| **Hawaii.** | | | | | | |
| Domestic merchandise | 21,677,213 | 24,418,671 | 30,411,899 | 41,180,195 | 55,055,816 | 42,652,462 |
| Foreign merchandise | 247,964 | 234,234 | 234,190 | 27,456 | 20,254 | 60,722 |
| Total | 21,925,177 | 24,652,905 | 30,646,089 | 41,207,651 | 55,076,070 | 42,713,184 |
| **Porto Rico.** | | | | | | |
| Domestic merchandise | 33,774,263 | 37,424,545 | 32,223,191 | 34,764,007 | 42,873,401 | 40,529,665 |
| Foreign merchandise | 897,695 | 1,046,418 | 931,814 | 1,402 | —— | 8,958 |
| Total | 34,671,958 | 38,470,963 | 33,155,005 | 34,765,409 | 42,873,401 | 40,538,623 |
| **Philippine Islands.** | | | | | | |
| Domestic merchandise | 19,677,802 | 23,703,935 | 25,360,646 | 17,400,398 | 23,257,199 | 21,010,248 |
| Foreign merchandise | 45,311 | 32,198 | 24,147 | —— | —— | —— |
| Total | 19,723,113 | 23,736,133 | 25,384,793 | 17,400,398 | 23,257,199 | 21,010,248 |
| **Guam.** | | | | | | |
| Domestic merchandise | 1,057 | 253 | 1,755 | —— | —— | —— |

Of the Irish-born population of the United States—2,000,000 in 1911—New York had 435,553.

**SHIPMENTS BETWEEN THE U. S. AND NON-CONTIGUOUS TERRITORIES (Continued).**

| Non-contiguous territories. | Shipments from the United States to non-contiguous territories. Twelve months ending June— 1911. Dollars. | 1912. Dollars. | 1913. Dollars. | Shipments to the United States from non-contiguous territories. Twelve months ending June— 1911. Dollars. | 1912. Dollars. | 1913. Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Tutuila.** | | | | | | |
| Domestic merchandise | 82,561 | 83,048 | 125,482 | 99,040 | 21,885 | ——— |
| Total domestic.... | 90,949,406 | 104,439,722 | 108,302,520 | 107,257,464 | 142,784,128 | 128,206,931 |
| Total foreign..... | 1,660,190 | 1,920,807 | 1,837,866 | 270,363 | 200,606 | 690,111 |
| Grand total..... | 92,609,596 | 106,360,529 | 110,140,386 | 107,527,827 | 142,984,734 | 128,897,042 |
| **Gold and Silver.** | | | | | | |
| Alaska.... Domestic | 781,255 | 1,441,999 | 1,239,045 | 15,178,008 | 17,490,821 | 14,707,027 |
| Alaska.... Foreign.. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 3,726,411 | 3,241,776 | 4,290,246 |
| Hawaii.... Domestic | 950,000 | 1,696,500 | 1,710,531 | 725,960 | 697,682 | 542,415 |
| Hawaii.... Foreign.. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 1,944 | 250 | 1,200 |
| Porto Rico. Domestic | 65,700 | 59,900 | 25,000 | ——— | ——— | 2,240 |
| Porto Rico. Foreign.. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 7,738 | ——— | ——— |
| Tutuila .... Domestic | 9,710 | 44,565 | 40,000 | ——— | ——— | ——— |
| Total..... | 1,806,665 | 3,242,964 | 3,014,576 | 19,635,061 | 21,430,529 | 19,543,128 |

# FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE OF UNITED STATES.

| Fiscal year ending June 30. | Total value of imports and exports. Merchandise in vessels. American. | Foreign. | Totals. | Per cent carried in American vessels. | Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared. American Tons. | Per cent | Foreign Tons. | Per cent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1894..... | $195,268,216 | 1,273,022,456 | 1,468,290,672 | 13.3 | 9,394,597 | 23 | 30,866,756 | 77 |
| 1895..... | 170,507,196 | 1,285,896,192 | 1,456,403,388 | 11.7 | 8,977,057 | 23 | 30,068,404 | 77 |
| 1896..... | 187,691,887 | 2,377,973,521 | 1,565,665,408 | 12 | 10,525,919 | 25 | 31,877,850 | 75 |
| 1897..... | 189,075,277 | 1,525,753,766 | 1,714,829,043 | 11 | 11,143,470 | 23 | 36,325,975 | 77 |
| 1898..... | 161,328,017 | 1,582,492,479 | 1,743,820,496 | 9.3 | 10,351,493 | 20 | 40,976,138 | 80 |
| 1899..... | 160,612,206 | 1,646,263,857 | 1,806,876,063 | 8.9 | 10,812,412 | 21 | 41,564,380 | 79 |
| 1900..... | 195,084,192 | 1,894,444,424 | 2,089,528,616 | 9.3 | 12,344,570 | 22 | 44,099,576 | 78 |
| 1901..... | 177,398,615 | 1,974,536,796 | 2,151,935,411 | 8.2 | 12,798,652 | 21 | 46,789,262 | 79 |
| 1902..... | 185,819,987 | 1,919,029,314 | 2,104,849,301 | 8.8 | 13,782,755 | 23 | 47,315,759 | 77 |
| 1903..... | 214,695,032 | 2,026,106,388 | 2,240,801,420 | 9.1 | 13,881,809 | 22 | 48,528,022 | 78 |
| 1904..... | 229,735,119 | 2,001,203,514 | 2,230,938,633 | 10.3 | 13,320,547 | 22 | 46,647,438 | 78 |
| 1905..... | 290,689,269 | 2,103,195,566 | 2,393,884,828 | 12.1 | 14,242,315 | 23 | 47,825,269 | 77 |
| 1906..... | 322,343,088 | 2,367,721,372 | 2,690,064,460 | 11.86 | 15,193,221 | 22 | 52,744,776 | 78 |
| 1907..... | 318,231,760 | 2,684,295,462 | 3,002,527,222 | 10.58 | 16,208,213 | 22 | 56,404,100 | 78 |
| 1908 ..... | 272,513,322 | 2,520,739,864 | 2,793,253,186 | 9.73 | 16,908,434 | 21 | 59,912,457 | 79 |
| 1909..... | 258,658,244 | 2,462,692,087 | 2,721,350,331 | 9.48 | 17,263,189 | 22 | 59,991,430 | 78 |
| 1910..... | 260,820,278 | 2,722,815,800 | 2,983,636,078 | 8.71 | 17,697,062 | 22 | 62,344,602 | 78 |
| 1911..... | 281,089,277 | 2,930,398,998 | 3,211,488,265 | 8.75 | 19,446,323 | 24 | 65,592,547 | 76 |
| 1912..... | 322,451,565 | 3,109,018,858 | 3,431,470,423 | 9.38 | 22,960,565 | 25 | 69,614,418 | 75 |
| 1913..... | 378,234,924 | 3,475,284,122 | 3,853,519,046 | 9.81 | 27,017,375 | 27 | 74,773,364 | 73 |

**TONNAGE ENTERED AND CLEARED, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN, SAIL AND STEAM, 1899-1913.**

**Entered.**

| Year ending June 30: | American. Sail, tons. | Steam, tons. | Foreign. Sail, tons. | Steam, tons. | Totals. Sail & steam tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 ..... | 1,727,198 | 4,608,454 | 2,755,133 | 19,272,220 | 28,163,005 |
| 1901 ..... | 1,513,792 | 4,887,513 | 2,523,173 | 20,863,543 | 29,768,031 |
| 1902 ..... | 1,592,989 | 5,368,211 | 2,501,439 | 21,191,793 | 30,645,432 |
| 1903 ..... | 1,431,922 | 5,474,660 | 2,445,350 | 21,741,731 | 31,093,663 |
| 1904 ..... | 1,115,873 | 5,563,300 | 2,174,759 | 21,098,478 | 29,952,410 |
| 1905 ..... | 1,363,163 | 5,717,461 | 1,819,766 | 22,082,827 | 30,983,217 |
| 1906 ..... | 1,478,920 | 6,133,770 | 1,879,392 | 24,663,363 | 34,155,445 |
| 1907 ..... | 1,354,866 | 6,760,790 | 1,713,666 | 26,792,934 | 36,622,256 |
| 1908 ..... | 1,222,573 | 7,250,654 | 1,621,671 | 28,444,297 | 38,539,195 |
| 1909 ..... | 1,182,773 | 7,583,691 | 1,344,889 | 28,941,785 | 39,053,138 |

**The capital invested in the manufacture of malt liquors in the United States in 1909 was $671,158,000.**

| Year ending June 30: | American. Sail, tons. | American. Steam, tons. | Foreign. Sail, tons. | Foreign. Steam, tons. | Totals. Sail & steam tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 | 1,288,517 | 7,649,942 | 1,319,856 | 30,027,491 | 40,235,806 |
| 1911 | 1,098,405 | 8,594,365 | 1,275,421 | 31,706,798 | 42,674,989 |
| 1912 | 1,204,494 | 10,052,604 | 1,183,630 | 33,717,343 | 46,158,071 |
| 1913 | 1,423,986 | 11,648,581 | 1,266,079 | 36,300,527 | 50,639,173 |
| **Cleared.** | | | | | |
| 1899 | 1,525,304 | 3,946,448 | 2,712,621 | 18,081,603 | 26,265,976 |
| 1900 | 1,573,603 | 4,635,315 | 2,764,116 | 19,308,107 | 28,281,141 |
| 1901 | 1,590,150 | 4,827,197 | 2,517,589 | 20,884,957 | 29,819,893 |
| 1902 | 1,543,571 | 5,277,984 | 2,521,573 | 21,100,954 | 30,444,082 |
| 1903 | 1,435,856 | 5,539,371 | 2,391,144 | 21,949,797 | 31,316,168 |
| 1904 | 1,147,340 | 5,494,034 | 2,174,705 | 21,199,496 | 30,015,575 |
| 1905 | 1,389,237 | 5,813,771 | 1,888,052 | 22,066,481 | 31,157,541 |
| 1906 | 1,540,153 | 6,040,380 | 1,932,551 | 24,271,370 | 33,784,454 |
| 1907 | 1,383,429 | 6,709,128 | 1,739,298 | 26,158,202 | 35,990,057 |
| 1908 | 1,291,173 | 7,144,034 | 1,588,208 | 28,258,281 | 38,281,696 |
| 1909 | 1,129,852 | 7,361,873 | 1,372,760 | 28,331,996 | 38,196,481 |
| 1910 | 1,224,704 | 7,583,899 | 1,378,047 | 29,519,208 | 39,705,858 |
| 1911 | 1,100,242 | 8,653,221 | 1,339,085 | 31,344,599 | 42,437,147 |
| 1912 | 1,254,714 | 10,448,753 | 1,221,731 | 33,491,714 | 46,416,912 |
| 1913 | 1,509,444 | 12,435,364 | 1,301,033 | 35,905,125 | 51,150,966 |

# THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

On June 30, 1912, the merchant marine of the United States, including all kinds of documented shipping, comprised 26,528 vessels, of 7,714,183 gross tons. On June 30, 1911, it comprised 25,991 vessels, of 7,638,790 gross tons.

**Comparison of Merchant Marine of 1911 and 1912.**

| Classification. | 1911. Number. | 1911. Gross tons. | 1912. Number. | 1912. Gross tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Geographical Distribution.** | | | | |
| Atlantic and Gulf coasts | 16,881 | 3,559,805 | 16,874 | 3,625,525 |
| Porto Rico | 100 | 10,333 | 103 | 7,941 |
| Pacific Coast | 3,834 | 954,425 | 4,254 | 963,319 |
| Hawaii | 42 | 19,180 | 47 | 21,494 |
| Northern lakes | 3,286 | 2,943,523 | 3,367 | 2,949,924 |
| Western rivers | 1,848 | 151,524 | 1,883 | 145,980 |
| Totals | 25,991 | 7,638,790 | 26,528 | 7,714,183 |
| **Power and Material.** | | | | |
| Sail: | | | | |
| Wood | 8,067 | 1,345,515 | 7,442 | 1,279,633 |
| Metal | 137 | 252,308 | 140 | 259,214 |
| Totals | 8,204 | 1,597,823 | 7,582 | 1,538,847 |
| Steam: | | | | |
| Wood | 11,300 | 1,125,562 | 12,192 | 1,111,505 |
| Metal | 2,007 | 3,948,507 | 2,073 | 4,068,953 |
| Totals | 13,307 | 5,074,069 | 14,265 | 5,179,858 |
| Canal: Wood | 659 | 72,370 | 665 | 72,567 |
| Barges: | | | | |
| Wood | 3,659 | 796,124 | 3,842 | 817,528 |
| Metal | 162 | 98,404 | 174 | 105,383 |
| Totals | 3,821 | 894,528 | 4,016 | 922,911 |
| Grand totals | 25,991 | 7,638,790 | 26,528 | 7,714,183 |
| **CONSTRUCTION.** | | | | |
| **Geographical Distribution.** | | | | |
| Atlantic and Gulf coasts | 588 | 162,844 | 545 | 104,264 |
| Porto Rico | 9 | 200 | 10 | 117 |
| Pacific Coast | 407 | 27,234 | 521 | 32,104 |
| Northern lakes | 216 | 94,157 | 224 | 90,808 |
| Western rivers | 202 | 6,393 | 205 | 5,286 |
| Total construction | 1,421 | 290,828 | 1,505 | 232,669 |
| **Power and Material.** | | | | |
| Sail: | | | | |
| Wood | 81 | 8,802 | 90 | 15,124 |
| Metal | 1 | 1,290 | 5 | 6,097 |
| Totals | 82 | 10,092 | 95 | 21,221 |

**The value of furniture and refrigerator products in the United States was $239,886,6 in 1909.**

## AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE (Continued).

| Classification. | 1911. | | 1912. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Gross tons. | Number. | Gross tons. |
| Steam: | | | | |
| Wood | 857 | 31,267 | 971 | 24,312 |
| Metal | 112 | 195,964 | 80 | 129,181 |
| Totals | 969 | 227,231 | 1,051 | 153,493 |
| Canal: Wood | 51 | 5,862 | 27 | 2,978 |
| Barges: | | | | |
| Wood | 307 | 42,924 | 314 | 44,374 |
| Metal | 13 | 4,719 | 18 | 10,603 |
| Totals | 320 | 47,643 | 332 | 54,977 |
| Total construction | 1,422 | 290,828 | 1,505 | 232,669 |

## DOCUMENTED TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE, THE COASTING TRADE AND THE FISHERIES, 1890-1912.

| Year ended June 30— | Foreign trade. | | Coasting trade. | | Whale fisheries. | | Cod and mackerel fisheries. | | Total merchant marine. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| 1890 | 1,451 | 928,062 | 20,481 | 3,409,435 | 76 | 18,633 | 1,459 | 68,367 | 23,467 | 4,424,497 |
| 1891 | 1,516 | 988,719 | 20,829 | 3,609,876 | 71 | 17,231 | 1,483 | 68,933 | 23,809 | 4,684,759 |
| 1892 | 1,459 | 977,624 | 21,303 | 3,700,773 | 73 | 17,052 | 1,548 | 69,472 | 24,383 | 4,764,921 |
| 1893 | 1,272 | 983,199 | 21,602 | 3,854,693 | 71 | 16,604 | 1,567 | 70,575 | 24,512 | 4,825,071 |
| 1894 | 1,279 | 899,698 | 20,630 | 3,696,276 | 71 | 16,482 | 1,606 | 71,573 | 23,586 | 4,684,029 |
| 1895 | 1,193 | 822,347 | 20,382 | 3,728,714 | 67 | 15,839 | 1,598 | 69,060 | 23,240 | 4,635,960 |
| 1896 | 1,193 | 829,833 | 20,030 | 3,790,296 | 64 | 15,121 | 1,621 | 68,630 | 22,908 | 4,703,880 |
| 1897 | 1,176 | 792,870 | 19,802 | 3,896,826 | 54 | 12,714 | 1,601 | 66,610 | 22,633 | 4,769,020 |
| 1898 | 1,084 | 726,213 | 20,090 | 3,959,702 | 52 | 11,496 | 1,479 | 52,327 | 22,705 | 4,749,738 |
| 1899 | 1,283 | 837,229 | 19,980 | 3,965,313 | 48 | 11,017 | 1,417 | 50,679 | 22,728 | 4,864,238 |
| 1900 | 1,288 | 816,795 | 20,568 | 4,286,516 | 42 | 9,899 | 1,435 | 51,629 | 23,333 | 5,164,839 |
| 1901 | 1,286 | 879,595 | 21,269 | 4,582,645 | 41 | 9,534 | 1,461 | 52,444 | 24,057 | 5,524,218 |
| 1902 | 1,190 | 873,235 | 21,516 | 4,858,714 | 36 | 9,320 | 1,531 | 56,633 | 24,273 | 5,797,902 |
| 1903 | 1,134 | 879,264 | 21,746 | 5,141,037 | 36 | 9,512 | 1,509 | 57,532 | 24,425 | 6,087,345 |
| 1904 | 1,166 | 888,628 | 21,859 | 5,335,164 | 38 | 10,140 | 1,495 | 57,603 | 24,558 | 6,291,535 |
| 1905 | 1,333 | 943,750 | 21,788 | 5,441,688 | 39 | 10,763 | 1,521 | 60,342 | 24,681 | 6,456,543 |
| 1906 | 1,401 | 928,466 | 22,045 | 5,674,044 | 40 | 11,020 | 1,520 | 61,439 | 25,006 | 6,674,969 |
| 1907 | 1,399 | 861,466 | 22,027 | 6,010,601 | 35 | 9,680 | 1,450 | 57,047 | 24,911 | 6,938,794 |
| 1908 | 1,553 | 930,413 | 22,451 | 6,371,862 | 38 | 9,655 | 1,383 | 53,515 | 25,425 | 7,365,445 |
| 1909 | 1,600 | 878,523 | 22,709 | 6,451,042 | 33 | 8,982 | 1,346 | 50,208 | 25,688 | 7,388,755 |
| 1910 | 1,490 | 782,517 | 22,982 | 6,668,966 | 36 | 9,308 | 1,232 | 47,291 | 25,740 | 7,508,082 |
| 1911 | 1,669 | 863,495 | 23,124 | 6,720,313 | 34 | 9,176 | 1,164 | 45,806 | 25,991 | 7,638,790 |
| 1912 | 1,977 | 923,225 | 25,369 | 7,650,271 | 35 | 8,876 | 1,124 | 45,036 | 26,528 | 7,714,183 |

## TONNAGE TAX COLLECTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.

| Nationality. | Sailing vessels. | | Steam vessels. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. |
| American | 2,734 | $17,396 04 | 1,314 | $47,349 56 | 4,048 | $64,745 60 |
| British | 1,411 | 14,205 86 | 4,761 | 656,344 88 | 6,172 | 670,550 74 |
| German | 34 | 2,500 08 | 681 | 151,140 92 | 715 | 153,641 00 |
| Norwegian | 137 | 7,646 52 | 865 | 40,386 58 | 1,002 | 48,033 10 |
| French | 46 | 5,283 46 | 170 | 34,960 11 | 216 | 40,243 57 |
| Italian | 53 | 4,065 48 | 169 | 33,745 20 | 222 | 37,810 68 |
| Dutch | 22 | 166 52 | 167 | 36,282 90 | 189 | 36,449 42 |
| Japanese | —— | —— | 85 | 21,522 98 | 85 | 21,522 98 |
| Spanish | 11 | 123 08 | 166 | 20,070 36 | 177 | 20,193 44 |
| Danish | 9 | 91 94 | 131 | 17,220 04 | 140 | 17,311 98 |
| Austrian | —— | —— | 102 | 17,128 56 | 102 | 17,128 56 |
| Belgian | 7 | 236 06 | 22 | 6,529 30 | 29 | 6,765 36 |
| Russian | 15 | 1,163 00 | 20 | 3,384 12 | 35 | 4,547 12 |
| Grecian | —— | —— | 21 | 4,171 26 | 21 | 4,171 26 |
| Brazilian | —— | —— | 24 | 3,409 92 | 24 | 3,409 92 |
| Swedish | 3 | 103 50 | 33 | 3,253 28 | 36 | 3,356 78 |
| Cuban | 2 | 2 18 | 68 | 2,154 04 | 70 | 2,156 22 |
| Mexican | 4 | 22 52 | 42 | 519 12 | 46 | 541 64 |
| Portuguese | 7 | 221 94 | 4 | 312 54 | 11 | 534 48 |
| Uruguayan | 11 | 209 50 | 3 | 236 56 | 14 | 446 06 |
| Chilian | 2 | 255 96 | —— | —— | 2 | 255 96 |

**Salaries and wages paid in the carriage and wagon industry amounted to $45,555,000 in 1909.**

| Nationality. | Sailing vessels. | | Steam vessels. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. |
| Honduranean | 1 | $1 20 | 10 | $213 00 | 11 | $214 20 |
| Peruvian | 2 | 136 62 | — | — | 2 | 136 62 |
| Argentinian | 1 | 122 04 | — | — | 1 | 122 04 |
| Dominican | 38 | 74 82 | — | — | 38 | 74 82 |
| Panaman | 5 | 19 34 | 3 | 27 24 | 8 | 46 58 |
| Venezuelan | 9 | 16 54 | — | — | 9 | 16 54 |
| Colombian | 4 | 7 74 | — | — | 4 | 7 74 |
| Totals | 4,568 | $54,071 94 | 8,861 | $1,100,862 47 | 13,429 | $1,154,434 41 |
| Others | 2 | 203 56 | 66 | 1,372 78 | 68 | 1,576 34 |
| Grand total | 4,570 | $54,275 50 | 8,927 | $1,101,735 25 | 13,497 | [1]$1,156,010 75 |

[1]The tonnage tax actually covered into the Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, amounted to $1,156,278 58.

## NUMBER AND NET AND GROSS TONNAGE OF STEAM AND SAILING VESSELS OF OVER 100 TONS, OF THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, AS RECORDED IN LLOYD'S REGISTER FOR 1912-1913.

| Flag. | Steam. | | | Sail. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Net tons. | Gross tons. | Number. | Net tons. | Number. | Tonnage. |
| British. | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 8,524 | 10,784,104 | 17,730,940 | 755 | 482,680 | 9,279 | 18,213,620 |
| Colonies | 1,490 | 858,972 | 1,471,830 | 675 | 188,910 | 2,165 | 1,660,740 |
| Total | 10,014 | 11,643,076 | 19,202,770 | 1,430 | 671,500 | 11,444 | 19,874,360 |
| American (United States): | | | | | | | |
| Sea | 1,171 | 1,174,378 | 1,797,929 | 1,558 | 1,050,900 | 2,729 | 2,848,829 |
| Lakes | 588 | 1,707,689 | 2,262,480 | 34 | 96,854 | 622 | 2,359,334 |
| Philippine Islands | 77 | 29,020 | 47,440 | 14 | 2,884 | 91 | 50,324 |
| Total | 1,836 | 2,911,087 | 4,107,849 | 1,606 | 1,150,638 | 3,442 | 5,258,487 |
| Argentinian | 228 | 102,066 | 171,631 | 66 | 32,720 | 294 | 204,351 |
| Austro-Hungarian | 392 | 560,695 | 902,704 | 3 | 363 | 395 | 903,067 |
| Belgian | 152 | 168,536 | 267,131 | 8 | 4,553 | 160 | 271,684 |
| Brazilian | 370 | 177,608 | 290,887 | 64 | 14,443 | 434 | 305,330 |
| Chilian | 98 | 69,191 | 108,834 | 42 | 36,418 | 140 | 145,252 |
| Chinese | 65 | 55,973 | 87,242 | — | — | 65 | 87,242 |
| Cuban | 60 | 38,289 | 62,236 | 7 | 1,083 | 67 | 63,319 |
| Danish | 548 | 413,122 | 703,520 | 281 | 54,079 | 829 | 757,599 |
| Dutch | 602 | 681,257 | 1,104,220 | 99 | 25,686 | 701 | 1,129,906 |
| French | 932 | 942,598 | 1,638,501 | 559 | 414,017 | 1,491 | 2,052,518 |
| German | 1,908 | 2,603,655 | 4,276,191 | 305 | 352,792 | 2,213 | 4,628,983 |
| Greek | 346 | 407,137 | 648,667 | 87 | 19,563 | 433 | 668,230 |
| Haytian | 5 | 2,017 | 3,387 | — | — | 5 | 3,387 |
| Italian | 536 | 677,209 | 1,119,121 | 554 | 279,461 | 1,090 | 1,398,582 |
| Japanese | 960 | 855,709 | 1,344,991 | — | — | 960 | 1,344,991 |
| Mexican | 41 | 22,480 | 36,813 | 14 | 3,129 | 55 | 39,942 |
| Norwegian | 1,495 | 1,019,987 | 1,695,321 | 637 | 597,275 | 2,132 | 2,292,596 |
| Peruvian | 19 | 13,142 | 25,346 | 38 | 16,916 | 57 | 42,262 |
| Portuguese | 105 | 50,983 | 85,481 | 100 | 26,603 | 205 | 112,084 |
| Rumanian | 22 | 14,884 | 28,539 | 1 | 285 | 23 | 28,824 |
| Russian | 690 | 440,519 | 754,627 | 517 | 181,964 | 1,207 | 936,591 |
| Sarawak | 4 | 2,015 | 3,373 | — | — | 4 | 3,373 |
| Siamese | 12 | 7,955 | 12,936 | — | — | 12 | 12,936 |
| Spanish | 526 | 461,571 | 756,136 | 64 | 15,849 | 590 | 771,985 |
| Swedish | 1,006 | 509,152 | 866,853 | 403 | 103,090 | 1,409 | 969,943 |
| Turkish | 141 | 70,591 | 120,412 | 175 | 60,645 | 316 | 181,057 |
| Uruguayan | 46 | 36,230 | 58,915 | 14 | 12,098 | 60 | 71,013 |
| Venezuelan | 8 | 2,420 | 4,232 | 5 | 679 | 13 | 4,911 |
| Other countries: Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Persia, Salvador, Samos, Zanzibar, etc | 50 | 16,766 | 29,311 | 20 | 6,561 | 70 | 35,872 |
| Totals | 23,217 | 24,977,920 | 40,518,177 | 7,099 | 4,082,500 | 30,316 | 44,600,677 |

The output of beer in 1910 was: United States, 1,968,010,277 gallons; German 1,703,666,400 gallons; Great Britain, 1,479,253,280 gallons.

# GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

## ORDINARY REVENUES EXCLUSIVE OF POSTAL REVENUES, BY FISCAL YEARS, 1880 TO 1913.

**The following table shows the ordinary revenue of the government by fiscal years and the excess of revenue or expenditure for each fiscal year, the figures marked by a star indicating excess of expenditure. Receipts are grouped under the heads of customs, internal revenue and miscellaneous items. Prior to 1880 receipts from premiums on loans and sales of gold coin were tabulated separately, prior to 1888 receipts from direct taxes were tabulated separately and prior to 1903 receipts from sales of public lands were tabulated separately. The figures of total revenue in years prior to 1903 include relatively small receipts from these sources; since 1903 all receipts other than those from customs and internal revenue are included under the head of miscellaneous.**

Up to 1906 the figures showing an excess of revenue or of expenditures include all ordinary expenditures, but a new form of statement has been adopted by the **Treasury classifying separately from 1906 the expenditures on the Panama Canal.** Surpluses and deficits since 1906 show therefore the excess of revenue over expenditures except for Panama Canal purposes. The new Treasury statements showing also receipts and disbursements in connection with the public debt are given in a separate table.

| Year. | Customs. | Internal Revenue. | Miscellaneous Items. | Total Revenue. | Excess of Revenue Over Expenditures. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1880..... | $186,522,064 | $124,009,373 | $27,978,525 | $333,526,610 | $65,883,653 |
| 1881..... | 198,159,676 | 135,264,385 | 25,154,850 | 360,782,292 | 100,069,404 |
| 1882..... | 220,410,730 | 146,497,595 | 31,703,642 | 403,525,250 | 145,543,810 |
| 1883..... | 214,706,496 | 144,720,368 | 30,796,695 | 398,287,581 | 132,879,444 |
| 1884..... | 195,067,489 | 121,586,072 | 21,984,881 | 348,519,869 | 104,393,625 |
| 1885..... | 181,471,939 | 112,498,725 | 24,014,055 | 323,690,706 | 63,463,771 |
| 1886..... | 192,905,023 | 116,805,936 | 20,989,527 | 336,439,727 | 93,956,588 |
| 1887..... | 217,286,893 | 118,823,391 | 26,005,814 | 371,403,277 | 103,471,097 |
| 1888..... | 219,091,173 | 124,296,871 | 24,674,446 | 379,299,074 | 111,341,273 |
| 1889..... | 223,832,741 | 130,881,513 | 24,297,151 | 387,050,055 | 87,761,080 |
| 1890..... | 229,668,584 | 142,606,705 | 24,447,419 | 403,080,982 | 85,040,271 |
| 1891..... | 219,522,205 | 145,686,249 | 23,374,457 | 392,612,447 | 26,838,541 |
| 1892..... | 177,452,064 | 153,971,072 | 20,251,871 | 354,937,784 | 9,914,453 |
| 1893..... | 203,355,016 | 161,027,623 | 18,254,898 | 385,819,628 | 2,341,674 |
| 1894..... | 131,818,530 | 147,111,232 | 17,118,618 | 297,722,019 | *69,803,260 |
| 1895..... | 152,158,617 | 143,421,672 | 16,706,438 | 313,390,075 | *42,805,223 |
| 1896..... | 160,021,751 | 146,762,864 | 19,186,060 | 326,976,200 | *25,203,245 |
| 1897..... | 176,554,126 | 146,688,574 | 23,614,422 | 347,721,705 | *18,052,454 |
| 1898..... | 149,575,062 | 170,900,641 | 83,602,501 | 405,321,335 | *38,047,247 |
| 1899..... | 206,128,481 | 273,437,161 | 34,716,730 | 515,960,620 | *89,111,559 |
| 1900..... | 233,164,871 | 295,327,926 | 35,911,170 | 567,240,851 | 79,527,060 |
| 1901..... | 238,585,455 | 307,180,663 | 38,954,098 | 587,685,337 | 77,717,984 |
| 1902..... | 254,444,708 | 271,880,122 | 32,009,280 | 562,478,233 | 91,287,375 |
| 1903..... | 284,479,581 | 230,810,124 | 36,180,657 | 560,396,674 | 54,297,667 |
| 1904..... | 261,274,564 | 232,904,119 | 46,453,065 | 540,631,749 | *41,770,571 |
| 1905..... | 261,798,856 | 234,095,740 | 48,380,087 | 544,274,684 | *23,004,228 |
| 1906..... | 300,251,877 | 249,150,212 | 45,052,030 | 594,717,942 | 45,312,516 |
| 1907..... | 332,233,362 | 269,666,772 | 61,240,198 | 663,125,659 | 111,420,530 |
| 1908..... | 286,113,130 | 251,711,126 | 63,301,102 | 601,060,723 | *20,041,667 |
| 1909..... | 300,977,438 | 246,109,553 | 56,130,684 | 603,589,489 | *58,734,954 |
| 1910..... | 333,683,445 | 289,933,519 | 51,894,750 | 675,511,715 | 15,806,323 |
| 1911..... | 314,497,071 | 322,529,201 | 64,354,103 | 701,372,375 | 47,234,377 |
| 1912..... | 311,257,547 | 321,536,107 | 58,346,999 | 691,140,455 | 36,335,830 |
| 1913..... | 318,142,344 | 344,426,783 | 61,213,793 | 723,782,921 | 40,083,229 |

*Excess of expenditures over receipts. Deficit for 1904 includes $50,000,000 Panama Canal payment

## ORDINARY EXPENDITURES, EXCLUSIVE OF POSTAL DISBURSEMENTS, EXCEPT POSTAL DEFICIENCY, FISCAL YEARS 1880 TO 1913.

| Year. | Civil and Miscellaneous. | War. | Navy. | Indians. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1880..... | $57,508,849 | $38,116,916 | $13,536,384 | $5,945,457 |
| 1881..... | 65,477,572 | 40,466,460 | 15,656,671 | 6,514,161 |
| 1882..... | 57,219,750 | 43,570,494 | 15,032,046 | 9,736,747 |
| 1883..... | 68,678,022 | 48,911,382 | 15,283,437 | 7,362,590 |
| 1884..... | 70,920,433 | 39,429,603 | 17,292,601 | 6,475,999 |
| 1885..... | 87,494,258 | 42,670,578 | 16,021,079 | 6,552,494 |
| 1886..... | 74,166,929 | 34,324,152 | 13,907,887 | 6,099,158 |
| 1887..... | 85,264,825 | 38,561,025 | 15,141,126 | 6,194,522 |
| 1888..... | 81,223,102 | 38,522,436 | 16,926,437 | 6,249,307 |
| 1889..... | 97,956,426 | 44,435,270 | 21,378,809 | 6,892,207 |
| 1890..... | 101,707,480 | 44,582,838 | 22,006,206 | 6,708,046 |

**Rhode Island in 1910 Cranston had the highest death rate, 25.4 per 1,000 population, and Cumberland town the lowest, 13.9.**

| Year. | Civil and Miscellaneous. | War. | Navy. | Indians. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1891 | $120,449,387 | $48,720,065 | $26,113,896 | $8,527,46 |
| 1892 | 99,341,988 | 46,895,456 | 29,174,138 | 11,150,57 |
| 1893 | 103,732,799 | 49,641,773 | 30,136,084 | 13,845,34 |
| 1894 | 101,943,884 | 54,567,929 | 31,701,293 | 10,293,48 |
| 1895 | 93,279,730 | 51,804,759 | 28,797,795 | 9,939,75 |
| 1896 | 87,216,234 | 50,830,920 | 27,147,732 | 12,165,52 |
| 1897 | 90,401,267 | 48,950,267 | 34,561,546 | 13,016,80 |
| 1898 | 96,520,595 | 91,902,000 | 58,828,984 | 10,994,66 |
| 1899 | 119,191,255 | 229,841,254 | 63,942,104 | 12,805,71 |
| 1900 | 105,773,190 | 134,774,767 | 55,953,077 | 10,175,10 |
| 1901 | 122,282,003 | 144,615,697 | 60,506,978 | 10,896,07 |
| 1902 | 113,469,328 | 112,272,216 | 67,808,128 | 10,049,58 |
| 1903 | 124,944,289 | 118,619,520 | 82,618,034 | 12,935,16 |
| 1904 | 186,766,702 | 115,035,410 | 102,956,101 | 10,438,35 |
| 1905 | 146,952,548 | 122,175,074 | 117,550,308 | 14,236,07 |
| 1906 | 120,000,627 | 93,659,461 | 111,166,784 | 12,746,85 |
| 1907 | 108,244,531 | 122,576,465 | 97,128,469 | 15,163,60 |
| 1908 | 146,898,929 | 110,284,863 | 118,037,097 | 14,579,75 |
| 1909 | 167,001,087 | 161,067,462 | 115,546,011 | 15,894,61 |
| 1910 | 171,580,829 | 155,911,745 | 123,173,716 | 18,504,13 |
| 1911 | 173,972,388 | 160,135,976 | 119,937,644 | 20,933,86 |
| 1912 | 173,046,342 | 150,182,311 | 135,556,259 | 20,057,48 |
| 1913 | 170,917,723 | 161,775,225 | 133,154,439 | 20,464,65 |

**ORDINARY EXPENDITURES, EXCLUSIVE OF POSTAL DISBURSEMENTS EXCEPT POSTAL DEFICIENCY, FISCAL YEARS 1880 TO 1913—(Continued).**

| Year. | Pensions. | Postal deficiency. | Interest in public debt. | Total expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1880 | $56,777,174 | —— | $95,757,575 | $267,642,95 |
| 1881 | 50,059,279 | —— | 82,508,741 | 260,712,88 |
| 1882 | 61,059,193 | —— | 71,077,206 | 257,981,43 |
| 1883 | 66,012,573 | —— | 59,160,131 | 265,408,13 |
| 1884 | 55,429,228 | —— | 54,578,378 | 244,126,24 |
| 1885 | 56,102,267 | —— | 51,386,256 | 260,226,93 |
| 1886 | 63,404,864 | —— | 50,580,145 | 242,483,18 |
| 1887 | 75,029,101 | —— | 47,741,577 | 267,932,17 |
| 1888 | 80,288,508 | —— | 44,715,007 | 267,924,80 |
| 1889 | 87,624,779 | —— | 41,001,484 | 299,288,97 |
| 1890 | 106,936,855 | —— | 36,089,284 | 318,040,71 |
| 1891 | 124,415,951 | —— | 37,547,185 | 365,773,90 |
| 1892 | 134,583,052 | —— | 28,378,116 | 345,023,33 |
| 1893 | 159,357,557 | —— | 27,264,892 | 383,477,95 |
| 1894 | 141,177,234 | —— | 27,841,405 | 367,525,27 |
| 1895 | 141,895,228 | —— | 30,978,030 | 356,195,29 |
| 1896 | 139,434,000 | —— | 35,385,028 | 352,179,44 |
| 1897 | 141,053,164 | —— | 37,791,110 | 365,774,15 |
| 1898 | 147,452,368 | —— | 37,585,056 | 443,368,58 |
| 1899 | 139,394,929 | —— | 39,896,935 | 605,072,17 |
| 1900 | 140,877,316 | —— | 40,160,338 | 487,718,79 |
| 1901 | 139,323,621 | —— | 32,342,979 | 509,967,35 |
| 1902 | 138,488,559 | —— | 29,108,044 | 471,190,85 |
| 1903 | 138,425,646 | —— | 28,556,348 | 506,099,00 |
| 1904 | 142,559,266 | —— | 24,646,489 | 582,402,32 |
| 1905 | 141,773,964 | —— | 24,590,944 | 567,278,91 |
| 1906 | 141,034,561 | —— | 24,310,576 | 549,405,42 |
| 1907 | 139,309,514 | —— | 24,481,158 | 551,705,12 |
| 1908 | 153,892,467 | —— | 21,426,138 | 621,102,39 |
| 1909 | 161,710,867 | —— | 21,808,836 | 662,324,44 |
| 1910 | 160,696,415 | $8,495,612 | 21,342,978 | 659,705,39 |
| 1911 | 157,980,575 | —— | 21,811,334 | 654,137,99 |
| 1912 | 158,596,750 | 1,568,195 | 22,616,300 | 654,804,62 |
| 1913 | 175,133,070 | 1,027,369 | 22,899,108 | 683,699,69 |

Between 1906 and 1909 the expenditures for public works were tabulated separately. The postal deficiency has been tabulated separately since 1909.

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, 1910-1913.**

| | 1913. | 1912. | 1911. | 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary receipts | $723,782,921 16 | $691,778,465 37 | $701,372,374 99 | $675,511,715 0 |
| Ordinary disbursements | 683,699,692 10 | 654,553,963 47 | 654,137,997 89 | 659,705,391 0 |
| Excess of receipts over disbursements | $40,083,229 06 | $37,224,501 90 | $47,234,377 10 | $15,806,323 9 |
| Panama Canal receipts | —— | $33,189,104 15 | $18,102,170 04 | —— |

**The average salary of male teachers in the public schools of the United Sta in 1910 was $65 a month; of women teachers, $34.**

## PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES IN AREA, POPULATION AND MATERIAL INDUSTRIES (Continued).

| Items. | 1890. | 1900. | 1910. | [1]1913. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| National banks ....No. | 3,484 | 3,732 | 7,145 | 7,473 |
| Capital .....$ | 642,073,461 | 621,536,461 | 969,567,114 | 1,056,919,792 |
| Bank clearings, New York .....$ | 37,660,686,572 | 51,964,588,564 | 102,553,959,069 | [12]96,672,301,000 |
| Total, U. S.....$ | 53,845,279,505 | 84,582,450,081 | 168,986,664,000 | [12]168,506,362,000 |
| Ind. deposits national banks .....$ | 1,521,745,665 | 2,458,092,758 | 5,287,216,312 | 5,953,461,551 |
| Deposits in savings banks .....$ | 1,550,023,956 | 2,389,719,954 | 4,070,486,247 | [12]4,451,555,688 |
| Depositors, savings banks .....No. | 4,258,893 | 6,107,083 | 9,142,708 | [12]10,010,304 |
| Farms and property[4]..$ | 16,082,267,689 | [17]20,439,901,164 | [18]40,991,449,090 | —— |
| Farm products, value[4]$ | 2,400,107,454 | 4,417,069,973 | [19]8,498,311,000 | —— |
| Manufacturing establishments[4] .....No. | 355,405 | [18]207,514 | [20]268,291 | —— |
| Value of products[4].$ | 9,372,378,843 | 11,406,926,701 | [20]20,672,051,870 | —— |
| Receipts—ordinary[21]. $ | 403,080,983 | 567,240,852 | 675,511,715 | 723,782,921 |
| Customs .....$ | 229,668,585 | 233,164,871 | 333,683,445 | 318,142,344 |
| Internal revenue....$ | 142,606,706 | 295,327,927 | [23]289,933,519 | [23]344,426,784 |
| Disbursements — ordinary[24] .....$ | 297,736,487 | 487,713,792 | 659,705,391 | 683,699,692 |
| War .....$ | 44,582,838 | 134,774,768 | 155,911,706 | 161,775,225 |
| Navy .....$ | 22,006,206 | 55,953,078 | 123,173,717 | 133,154,439 |
| Pensions .....$ | 106,936,855 | 140,877,316 | 160,696,416 | 175,133,705 |
| Interest on public debt .....$ | 36,099,284 | 40,100,333 | 21,342,979 | 22,899,108 |
| Imports of mdse.....$ | 789,310,409 | 849,941,184 | 1,556,947,430 | 1,812,978,234 |
| Per capita .....$ | 12.16 | 10.93 | 16.54 | 18.41 |
| Exports of mdse.....$ | 857,828,684 | 1,394,483,082 | 1,744,084,720 | 2,465,884,149 |
| Per capita .....$ | 13.43 | 17.76 | 18.28 | 24.66 |
| Imports, silk, raw...lb. | 5,943,360 | 11,259,310 | 20,363,327 | 26,049,472 |
| Rubber, crude ....lb. | 33,428,374 | 49,377,138 | 101,044,681 | 113,384,359 |
| Tin plate .....lb. | 680,000,925 | 147,963,804 | 154,566,599 | 28,344,243 |
| Iron, steel, manufactures of .....$ | 41,679 591 | 20,478,728 | 39,807,725 | 33,636,358 |
| Domestic exports: | | | | |
| All manufactures...$ | 178,982,042 | 484,846,235 | 766,981,245 | 1,187,000,460 |
| Iron and steel manufactures .....$ | 25,542,208 | 121,913,548 | 179,133,186 | 304,605,797 |
| Farm animals—value.$ | 2,418,766,028 | 2,228,123,134 | 5,138,486,000 | 5,501,783,000 |
| Cattle .....No. | 52,801,907 | 43,992,414 | 69,080,000 | 56,527,000 |
| Horses .....No. | 14,213,837 | 13,537,524 | 21,040,000 | 20,567,000 |
| Sheep .....No. | 44,336,072 | 41,883,065 | 57,216,000 | 51,482,000 |
| Mules .....No. | 2,331,027 | 2,086,027 | 4,123,000 | 4,386,000 |
| Swine .....No. | 51,602,780 | 37,079,356 | 47,782,000 | 61,178,000 |
| Production of gold....$ | 32,845,000 | 79,171,000 | 96,269,100 | [21]91,685,168 |
| Silver commercial value .....$ | 57,242,100 | 35,741,100 | 30,854,500 | [21]33,679,786 |
| Coal .....tons | 140,866,931 | 240,789,310 | 447,853,909 | [21]491,071,429 |
| Petroleum .....gal. | 1,924,590,024 | 2,672,062,218 | 8,801,404,416 | [19]9,346,621,268 |
| Pig iron .....tons | 9,202,703 | 13,789,242 | 27,303,567 | [12]29,726,937 |
| Steel .....tons | 4,277,071 | 10,188,329 | 26,094,919 | [12]31,251,303 |
| Tin plates .....lb. | [18]2,236,743 | 849,004,022 | 1,619,005,000 | 2,157,055,000 |
| Copper .....tons | 115,966 | 270,588 | 482,214 | [21]557,589 |
| Wool .....lb. | 276,000,000 | 288,636,627 | 321,362,750 | [12]364,043,400 |
| Wheat .....bush. | 399,262,000 | 522,229,505 | 635,121,000 | [12]730,267,000 |
| Corn .....bush. | 1,489,970,000 | 2,105,102,516 | 2,886,260,000 | [12]3,124,746,000 |
| Cotton.running bales | 8,652,597 | 10,245,669 | 11,965,962 | [12]14,090,863 |
| Cane sugar.....lb. | 301,284,305 | 322,549,011 | 750,400,000 | [12]723,840,000 |
| Sugar consumed.....lb. | 3,192,735,098 | 4,477,175,236 | 7,360,130,811 | [12]7,864,300,869 |
| Cotton consumed, 500-lb. .....bales | 2,604,491 | 3,603,516 | 4,516,779 | [25]5,181,826 |
| Domestic cotton exported .....lb. | 2,471,799,853 | 3,100,583,188 | 3,206,708,226 | 4,562,295,675 |
| Railways in operation, miles | 167,191 | 198,964 | 249,992 | [26]254,732 |
| Passengers carried .....No. | 492,430,865 | 576,831,251 | 971,683,199 | [25]997,409,882 |
| Freight carried one mile, per mile of line .....tons | 77,297,047,298 | 141,596,551,161 | 255,016,910,451 | [25]253,783,701,839 |
| Revenue ton per mile .....cts. | .927 | .729 | 0.753 | [26]0.757 |
| Passenger cars ..No. | —— | 34,713 | 47,095 | [25]49,818 |
| Other cars .....No. | —— | 1,416,125 | 2,243,238 | [25]2,309,517 |
| American vessels— | | | | |
| Built .....tons | 294,122 | 393,790 | 342,068 | [12]282,669 |

**Pennsylvania consumes almost one-third the production of natural gas in this country. West Virginia ranks second as a consumer.**

| Items. | 1890. | 1900. | 1910. | [1]1913. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trading, domestic, tons | 3,477,802 | 4,338,145 | 6,716,257 | [12]6,782,082 |
| Trading, foreign, tons | 346,695 | 826,694 | 791,825 | [12]982,101 |
| On Great Lakes, tons | 1,063,063 | 1,565,587 | 2,895,102 | [12]2,949,924 |
| Vessels through "Soo" Canal, tons | 8,454,435 | 22,315,834 | 49,856,123 | [12]56,786,807 |
| Commercial failures, No. | 10,907 | 10,774 | 12,652 | [12]15,542 |
| Amount of liabilities, $ | 189,856,964 | 138,435,673 | 201,757,097 | [12]203,117,391 |
| Postoffices, No. | 62,401 | 76,688 | 59,580 | 58,020 |
| Receipts, Postoffice Department, $ | 60,882,098 | 102,354,570 | 224,128,657 | [12]246,744,016 |
| Telegrams sent[40], No. | 63,258,762 | 63,167,783 | 75,135,405 | [12]90,000,000 |
| Newspapers, etc.[41], No. | 16,948 | 20,806 | 22,725 | 22,855 |
| Public school salaries, $ | 91,830,484 | 137,687,746 | [42]253,915,170 | [35]266,678,471 |
| Patents issued, No. | 26,292 | 26,409 | 35,930 | [12]37,731 |
| Immigrants arrived,[44] No. | 455,302 | 448,572 | 1,041,570 | 1,197,892 |

[1]The figures for 1913 are largely preliminary and subject to correction. [2]Exclusive of Alaska and islands belonging to the United States. [3]Census figures, relating to continental United States; the figures for 1910 and 1913 represent estimates. [4]Census figures. [5]True valuation of real and personal property. [12]1912. [14]As the result of a special investigation by the Director of the Mint, a reduction of $135,000,000 was made in the estimate of gold coin in circulation on July 1, 1907, as compared with the basis of previous years, and on September 1, 1910, a reduction of $9,700,000 was made in the estimate of subsidiary silver. [15]Includes notes of Bank of United States; state bank notes; demand notes of 1862 and 1863; fractional currency, 1863 to 1878; Treasury notes of 1890, 1891 to date, and currency certificates, act June 8, 1872, 1892 to 1900. [17]Includes value of buildings, $3,556,639,496. The Twelfth Census was the first to collect statistics of buildings on farms. [18]Includes value of buildings, $6,325,451,528. [19]Gross value of all farm products. Figures are not comparable with those of previous censuses, for reasons of which see census reports. [20]Exclusive of neighborhood industries and hand trades, included in years previous to 1905. [21]"Ordinary receipts" include receipts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands, and "miscellaneous," but do not include receipts from loans, premiums, Treasury notes, or revenues of Postoffice Department. [22]Includes corporation tax, $20,951,781, in 1910, and $34,948,871 in 1913. [24]"Ordinary disbursements" include disbursements for war, navy, Indians, pensions, payments for interest and "miscellaneous," but do not include payments for premiums, principal of public debt, or disbursements for postal service paid from revenues thereof. [31]1912, estimated. [33]Last six months of 1891. [35]1911. [36]Equivalent 500-pound bales. [40]The figures relate to the Western Union only and after 1900 do not include messages sent over leased wires or under railroad contracts. [41]1810 to 1860, inclusive, from census of 1880; from 1870 to 1900, inclusive, from Rowell's Newspaper Directory; after 1900, from Ayer's American Newspaper Annual. Figures for 1910 and 1913 include outlying possessions. [42]For 1910 and subsequent years includes salaries for teachers and principals only. [44]Fiscal years ending June 30.

# INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS.

| Objects of taxation. | Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30. 1913. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|
| **Spirits.** | | |
| Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs, and cherries | $2,694,264 47 | $3,081,943 66 |
| Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries | 146,715,203 60 | 154,460,118 69 |
| Rectifiers (special tax) | 327,210 70 | 296,642 28 |
| Wine made in imitation of champagne | 52 00 | 66 00 |
| Retail liquor dealers (special tax) | 5,396,991 25 | 4,864,773 36 |
| Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax) | 730,440 53 | 645,236 81 |
| Manufacturers of stills (special tax) | 1,218 76 | 1,256 28 |
| Stills and worms manufactured (special tax) | 1,920 00 | 2,460 00 |
| Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export | 2,620 05 | 2,297 40 |
| Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond | 332,274 30 | 376,492 30 |
| Grape brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines | 189,292 11 | 148,056 36 |
| Totals | $156,391,487 77 | $163,879,342 51 |
| **Tobacco.** | | |
| Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand | $21,769,170 91 | $23,097,112 63 |
| Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand | 820,296 60 | 775,333 62 |

**Of the Irish-born population of the United States—2,000,000 in 1911—Massachusetts had 249,916.**

## INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS (Continued).

| Objects of taxation. | Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1913. | 1912. |
| Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand | 64,482 55 | 65,247 52 |
| Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand | 14,027,031 23 | 17,845,963 95 |
| Snuff of all descriptions | 2,406,358 60 | 2,656,757 44 |
| Tobacco, manufactured, of all descriptions | 31,502,811 71 | 32,349,009 59 |
| Totals | $70,590,151 60 | [1]$76,789,424 75 |
| **Fermented Liquors.** | | |
| Ale, beer, lager beer, porter and other similar fermented liquors | $62,108,633 39 | $65,245,544 40 |
| Brewers (special tax) | 153,812 61 | 137,304 30 |
| Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax) | 354,296 46 | 311,639 66 |
| Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax) | 652,028 05 | 572,501 24 |
| Totals | $63,268,770 51 | $66,266,989 60 |
| **Oleomargarine.** | | |
| Oleomargarine, domestic, artificially colored in imitation of butter | $325,948 38 | $417,165 38 |
| Oleomargarine, free from coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow | 307,479 16 | 347,463 96 |
| Oleomargarine imported from foreign countries | 8 40 | —— |
| Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax) | 24,925 00 | 16,750 00 |
| Retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter (special tax) | 23,258 50 | 21,048 00 |
| Retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration (special tax) | 271,145 74 | 291,645 08 |
| Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter (special tax) | 4,466 67 | 3,340 00 |
| Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration (special tax) | 171,475 45 | 162,575 25 |
| Totals | $1,128,707 25 | $1,259,987 67 |
| **Filled Cheese.** | | |
| Filled cheese, domestic | $330 31 | —— |
| Manufacturers of filled cheese (special tax) | 300 00 | —— |
| Retail dealers in filled cheese (special tax) | —— | —— |
| Wholesale dealers in filled cheese (special tax) | —— | —— |
| Totals | $630 31 | —— |
| **Mixed Flour.** | | |
| Per barrel of 196 pounds or more than 98 pounds | $20 00 | $149 88 |
| Half barrel of 98 pounds or more than 49 pounds | 1,034 50 | 1,201 60 |
| Quarter barrel of 49 pounds or more than 24½ pounds | 1,889 19 | 1,539 10 |
| Eighth barrel of 24½ pounds or less | 42 56 | 43 90 |
| Manufacturers, packers or repackers of mixed flour (special tax) | 157 00 | 289 50 |
| Totals | $3,143 25 | $3,223 98 |
| **Adulterated Butter.** | | |
| Adulterated butter manufactured or sold, etc. | $9,051 60 | $13,380 72 |
| Manufacturers of adulterated butter (special tax) | 31,556 80 | 37,325 00 |
| Retail dealers in adulterated butter (special tax) | 614 00 | 24 00 |
| Wholesale dealers in adulterated butter (special tax) | 4,880 00 | 3,460 00 |
| Totals | $46,102 40 | $54,189 72 |
| **Process or Renovated Butter.** | | |
| Process or renovated butter manufactured or sold, etc. | $117,544 50 | $96,854 01 |
| Manufacturers of process or renovated butter (special tax) | 1,991 68 | 1,387 51 |
| Totals | $119,536 18 | $98,241 52 |
| **Miscellaneous.** | | |
| Excise tax on corporations | $28,583,259 81 | $35,006,299 84 |
| Playing cards | 616,233 60 | 655,283 10 |
| Penalties | 856,407 83 | 401,910 26 |
| Collections not otherwise herein provided for | 11,464 18 | 9,560 37 |
| Totals | $30,067,365 42 | $36,073,054 07 |
| Aggregate receipts | $321,615,894 69 | $344,424,453 85 |

[1]Includes $319,100 6/ from sale of internal revenue stamps affixed to Philippine products, as provid.d for in the act of August 5, 1909.

**The consumption of malt liquors in Germany is about 26½ gallons a head per annum.**

## RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES IN 1912-'13.

| States and territories. | Aggregate collections. | States and territories. | Aggregate collections. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $361,463 81 | Nevada | $92,513 17 |
| Alaska | 19,994 00 | New Hampshire | 505,881 75 |
| Arizona | 156,614 56 | New Jersey | 12,403,126 53 |
| Arkansas | 190,665 24 | New Mexico | 83,723 68 |
| California | 9,684,145 99 | New York | 46,661,853 07 |
| Colorado | 943,798 27 | North Carolina | 10,635,276 47 |
| Connecticut | 1,987,074 48 | North Dakota | 61,279 83 |
| Delaware | 579,013 25 | Ohio | 25,169,957 10 |
| District of Columbia | 913,104 23 | Oklahoma | 177,649 30 |
| Florida | 1,429,929 61 | Oregon | 822,730 30 |
| Georgia | 523,632 24 | Pennsylvania | 28,959,530 66 |
| Hawaii | 240,553 38 | Porto Rico | 591,356 36 |
| Idaho | 88,282 04 | Rhode Island | 1,241,087 01 |
| Illinois | 58,302,601 36 | South Carolina | 192,104 14 |
| Indiana | 31,623,505 62 | South Dakota | 137,260 63 |
| Iowa | 1,180,855 47 | Tennessee | 2,384,189 03 |
| Kansas | 732,152 46 | Texas | 1,584,440 94 |
| Kentucky | 35,200,906 44 | Utah | 328,130 83 |
| Louisiana | 4,462,094 33 | Vermont | 78,429 93 |
| Maine | 300,932 99 | Virginia | 8,059,986 63 |
| Maryland | 7,546,012 45 | Washington | 1,428,013 90 |
| Massachusetts | 7,236,812 89 | West Virginia | 1,898,998 78 |
| Michigan | 8,302,016 91 | Wisconsin | 9,564,192 13 |
| Minnesota | 3,274,511 22 | Wyoming | 69,483 35 |
| Mississippi | 80,181 10 | Philippine Islands | 319,100 64 |
| Missouri | 12,470,712 72 | | |
| Montana | 445,545 87 | Total | $344,424,453 85 |
| Nebraska | 2,697,049 76 | | |

Note.—Alabama and Mississippi comprise the district of Alabama; Colorado and Wyoming, the district of Colorado; Connecticut and Rhode Island, the district of Connecticut; Maryland, Delaware, the District of Columbia and the counties of Accomac and Northampton, Va., the district of Maryland; Montana, Idaho and Utah, the district of Montana; New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, the district of New Hampshire; New Mexico and Arizona, the district of New Mexico; North Dakota and South Dakota, the district of North and South Dakota; Washington and Alaska, the district of Washington, and Nevada forms a part of the first district of California, and South Carolina a part of the fourth district of North Carolina.

The collections credited to Porto Rico were returned from the following named districts, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| First District of New York | $81,129 40 |
| Second District of New York | 507,463 87 |
| Third District of Massachusetts | 2,763 09 |
| Total | $591,356 36 |

## WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION, 1911-'12 AND 1912-'13.

| Articles taxed. | Fiscal years ended June 30. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1912. | 1913. |
| Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries ... gals. | 2,449,331 | 2,801,767 |
| Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries ... gals. | 133,377,458 | 140,418,289 |
| Wine made in imitation, etc., bottles (pint) ... No. | 520 | 660 |
| Fermented liquors ... bbls. | 62,108,633 | 65,245,544 |
| Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand ... No. | 7,256,390,303 | 7,699,037,543 |
| Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand ... No. | 1,093,728,800 | 1,033,778,160 |
| Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand ... No. | 17,911,819 | 18,124,311 |
| Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand ... No. | 11,221,624,984 | 14,276,771,160 |
| Snuff ... lbs. | 30,079,482 | 33,209,468 |
| Tobacco, chewing and smoking ... lbs. | 393,785,146 | 404,362,620 |
| Oleomargarine ... lbs. | 126,251,203 | 143,157,238 |
| Filled cheese ... lbs. | 33,031 | — |

## WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION (Continued).

[1]Includes 4,171,654 pounds at 10 cents, and 138,985,584 pounds at one-fourth of 1 cent a pound.

Note.—The above statement of withdrawals includes, on account of Porto Rican products, as follows: 79,789 gallons spirits distilled from materials other than fruit; 164,871,400 cigars, at $3 a thousand; 194,500 cigarettes, at $3 60 a thousand, and 6,663,160 cigarettes, at $1 25 a thousand; and on account of Philippine products as follows: 100,381,230 cigars, at $3 a thousand; 200 cigarettes, at $3 60 a thousand; 14,358,584 cigarettes, at $1 25 a thousand, and 100 pounds manufactured tobacco, at 8 cents a pound.

## CORPORATION TAX RETURNS FOR EACH STATE OR TERRITORY, 1911-'12.

| State or territory. | No. of returns received. | Amount of capital stock. | Amount of bonded & other indebtedness. | Net income. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 2,012 | $275,099,685 24 | $190,406,127 15 | $16,025,136 68 |
| Alaska | 153 | 32,317,677 59 | 1,540,685 58 | 562,157 25 |
| Arizona | 682 | 185,557,928 91 | 54,669,354 16 | 5,486,102 99 |
| Arkansas | 2,436 | 148,919,797 50 | 105,024,826 34 | 10,902,347 83 |
| California | 18,603 | 5,039,417,197 48 | 1,841,554,978 12 | 143,670,736 73 |
| Colorado | 7,767 | 2,190,789,497 49 | 530,426,168 23 | 35,282,401 68 |
| Connecticut | 3,823 | 927,317,463 77 | 487,406,662 80 | 62,936,327 91 |
| Delaware | 703 | 426,743,848 69 | 64,971,568 61 | 5,729,030 30 |
| District of Columbia | 887 | 364,589,711 06 | 346,339,832 66 | 17,550,078 43 |
| Florida | 1,815 | 131,934,184 43 | 129,084,160 27 | 13,429,521 76 |
| Georgia | 4,469 | 422,251,562 52 | 282,423,234 36 | 34,836,221 63 |
| Hawaii | 467 | 127,102,458 51 | 34,475,967 25 | 18,798,748 71 |
| Idaho | 1,448 | 165,489,516 13 | 43,726,559 91 | 4,607,531 64 |
| Illinois | 19,606 | 4,080,269,645 28 | 3,065,432,845 45 | 314,958,950 50 |
| Indiana | 5,911 | 604,596,992 94 | 393,746,643 08 | 52,927,464 65 |
| Iowa | 7,318 | 376,061,936 20 | 155,479,910 02 | 32,150,407 97 |
| Kansas | 3,894 | 630,900,393 67 | 476,994,489 17 | 44,532,926 75 |
| Kentucky | 4,436 | 385,148,777 70 | 323,340,489 50 | 36,018,756 81 |
| Louisiana | 2,972 | 416,825,871 82 | 292,121,037 17 | 23,867,014 65 |
| Maine | 3,044 | 959,164,340 35 | 390,524,056 95 | 21,945,582 40 |
| Maryland | 3,546 | 689,032,198 46 | 600,547,297 04 | 41,489,026 28 |
| Massachusetts | 8,732 | 2,376,597,063 91 | 907,272,228 57 | 156,098,506 90 |
| Michigan | 7,602 | 1,012,953,785 56 | 699,857,582 45 | 88,067,268 05 |
| Minnesota | 6,964 | 1,545,855,987 34 | 1,256,454,312 19 | 112,723,942 65 |
| Mississippi | 1,113 | 80,218,716 09 | 57,623,668 87 | 8,427,543 69 |
| Missouri | 12,437 | 2,351,391,413 12 | 1,840,363,283 99 | 105,188,617 40 |
| Montana | 2,355 | 351,725,183 09 | 64,818,933 24 | 9,810,662 07 |
| Nebraska | 4,083 | 269,645,121 05 | 98,245,704 55 | 18,909,096 41 |
| Nevada | 1,085 | 577,283,160 03 | 16,110,897 81 | 6,013,238 00 |
| New Hampshire | 919 | 104,430,976 91 | 42,442,617 39 | 6,295,291 00 |
| New Jersey | 9,254 | 1,836,342,564 41 | 1,038,527,443 00 | 139,696,759 92 |
| New Mexico | 768 | 122,266,991 78 | 49,401,811 57 | 2,834,093 09 |
| New York | 36,768 | 14,829,628,018 37 | 7,577,179,451 32 | 641,824,350 98 |
| North Carolina | 4,418 | 242,151,040 05 | 112,744,565 06 | 19,678,237 45 |
| North Dakota | 2,367 | 61,868,497 38 | 27,086,024 48 | 6,190,803 17 |
| Ohio | 14,638 | 2,354,348,947 63 | 1,332,155,773 27 | 207,729,673 14 |
| Oklahoma | 4,578 | 204,175,754 71 | 83,951,441 53 | 13,566,440 93 |
| Oregon | 4,031 | 511,915,779 73 | 267,652,934 46 | 22,976,841 17 |
| Pennsylvania | 18,596 | 6,099,702,986 41 | 3,520,819,055 86 | 389,124,682 60 |
| Rhode Island | 1,770 | 328,911,438 12 | 109,772,066 60 | 29,908,444 64 |
| South Carolina | 2,900 | 175,886,356 78 | 125,420,575 85 | 10,325,297 76 |
| South Dakota | 2,273 | 237,870,659 72 | 112,602,981 63 | 5,148,905 23 |
| Tennessee | 3,913 | 338,919,097 20 | 201,432,944 61 | 29,496,631 40 |
| Texas | 7,803 | 784,507,872 64 | 773,437,983 23 | 62,836,746 47 |
| Utah | 3,330 | 712,595,303 14 | 156,595,450 97 | 12,111,107 38 |
| Vermont | 808 | 80,703,236 04 | 58,987,762 32 | 5,532,257 72 |
| Virginia | 4,413 | 781,592,601 81 | 914,987,019 66 | 51,207,053 36 |
| Washington | 9,068 | 1,564,574,764 98 | 313,471,400 72 | 32,091,508 46 |
| West Virginia | 4,157 | 527,595,021 51 | 214,993,329 66 | 22,446,272 53 |
| Wisconsin | 9,437 | 770,580,592 05 | 333,641,968 62 | 56,038,375 26 |
| Wyoming | 1,183 | 253,374,308 12 | 37,240,854 10 | 3,707,025 44 |
| Total | 288,352 | $60,067,138,925 42 | $32,163,537,961 40 | $3,213,707,247 82 |

## CORPORATION EXCISE TAX COLLECTED IN 1911-'12 BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

| States and territories. | Tax collected. | States and territories. | Tax collected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $115,487 04 | Arkansas | 61,471 74 |
| Alaska | 3,165 46 | California | 1,180,930 34 |
| Arizona | 48,675 79 | Colorado | 341,393 97 |

**The capital invested in the United States in the manufacture of furniture and refrigerators was $227,134,000 in 1909.**

| States and territories. | Aggregate collections. | States and territories. | Aggregate collections. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Connecticut | 567,335 70 | New Jersey | 1,302,254 65 |
| Delaware | 44,483 97 | New Mexico | 13,054 00 |
| District of Columbia | 151,160 30 | New York | 6,501,531 50 |
| Florida | 77,442 51 | North Carolina | 81,246 94 |
| Georgia | 235,457 62 | North Dakota | 20,410 11 |
| Hawaii | 171,687 80 | Ohio | 1,937,724 30 |
| Idaho | 19,864 55 | Oklahoma | 74,887 86 |
| Illinois | 2,867,056 23 | Oregon | 171,033 62 |
| Indiana | 889,661 75 | Pennsylvania | 3,579,879 80 |
| Iowa | 176,781 68 | Rhode Island | 303,796 50 |
| Kansas | 370,097 67 | South Carolina | 53,344 71 |
| Kentucky | 280,647 14 | South Dakota | 18,302 69 |
| Louisiana | 181,231 27 | Tennessee | 216,113 57 |
| Maine | 134,923 80 | Texas | 436,405 85 |
| Maryland | 361,970 51 | Utah | 82,922 02 |
| Massachusetts | 1,364,720 82 | Vermont | 57,082 38 |
| Michigan | 788,059 28 | Virginia | 426,166 82 |
| Minnesota | 988,496 25 | Washington | 220,230 11 |
| Mississippi | 53,089 53 | West Virginia | 143,984 12 |
| Missouri | 876,504 65 | Wisconsin | 542,906 30 |
| Montana | 55,257 27 | Wyoming | 21,896 85 |
| Nebraska | 109,618 32 | | |
| Nevada | 116,890 34 | Total | $28,896,195 70 |
| New Hampshire | 57,457 70 | | |

**INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, 1889-'90 TO 1912-'13.**

| Fiscal years. | Receipts. | Fiscal years. | Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1889-'90 | $142,606,705 | 1901-'02 | $271,880,122 |
| 1890-'91 | 145,686,249 | 1902-'03 | 230,810,124 |
| 1891-'92 | 153,971,072 | 1903-'04 | 232,904,119 |
| 1892-'93 | 161,027,628 | 1904-'05 | 234,095,740 |
| 1893-'94 | 147,111,232 | 1905-'06 | 249,150,212 |
| 1894-'95 | 143,421,672 | 1906-'07 | 269,666,772 |
| 1895-'96 | 146,762,864 | 1907-'08 | 251,711,126 |
| 1896-'97 | 146,688,574 | 1908-'09 | 246,212,719 |
| 1897-'98 | 170,900,641 | 1909-'10 | 289,728,014 |
| 1898-'99 | 273,437,161 | 1910-'11 | 322,526,269 |
| 1899-1900 | 295,327,926 | 1911-'12 | 321,615,894 |
| 1900-'01 | 307,180,663 | 1912-'13 | 344,424,454 |

# STATISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS.

(Figures furnished by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, except where otherwise stated. All prices on gold basis.)

**WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CORN, 1908-'12.**

| Country. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| **North America.** | | | | | |
| United States | 2,668,651,000 | 2,552,190,000 | 2,886,260,000 | 2,531,488,000 | 3,124,746,000 |
| Canada: | | | | | |
| Ontario | 21,742,000 | 18,211,000 | 17,853,000 | 18,001,000 | 16,047,000 |
| Quebec | 1,126,000 | 1,047,000 | 860,000 | 766,000 | 514,000 |
| Other | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 6,000 | 9,000 |
| Mexico | 150,000,000 | 170,000,000 | 190,766,000 | 190,000,000 | 190,000,000 |
| Totals | 2,841,524,000 | 2,741,453,000 | 3,095,744,000 | 2,740,261,000 | 3,331,316,000 |
| **South America.** | | | | | |
| Argentina | 136,055,000 | 177,155,000 | 175,187,000 | 27,675,000 | 295,849,000 |
| Chili | 1,344,000 | 1,178,000 | 1,378,000 | 1,221,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Uruguay | 4,004,000 | 6,671,000 | 6,514,000 | 3,643,000 | 4,036,000 |
| Totals | 141,403,000 | 185,004,000 | 183,079,000 | 32,539,000 | 301,185,000 |
| **Europe.** | | | | | |
| Austria-Hungary: | | | | | |
| Austria | 15,170,000 | 15,657,000 | 16,823,000 | 11,856,000 | 15,053,000 |
| Hungary proper | 146,122,000 | 161,860,000 | 187,733,000 | 137,421,000 | 181,826,000 |
| Croatia-Slavonia | 20,536,000 | 21,752,000 | 25,589,000 | 24,005,000 | 24,166,000 |
| Bosnia - Herzegovina | 8,821,000 | 10,972,000 | 10,051,000 | 8,416,000 | 8,555,000 |
| Totals Austria-Hungary | 190,649,000 | 210,241,000 | 240,196,000 | 181,698,000 | 229,600,000 |

The value of the boots and shoes manufactured in the United States in 1909 $512,798,000.

## WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CORN, 1908-'12 (Continued).

| Country. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| Bulgaria | 20,717,000 | 20,472,000 | 28,360,000 | 30,500,000 | 30,000,000 |
| France | 26,247,000 | 26,075,000 | 23,399,000 | 16,860,000 | 23,217,000 |
| Italy | 95,953,000 | 99,289,000 | 101,722,000 | 93,680,000 | 98,668,000 |
| Portugal | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Rumania | 78,892,000 | 70,138,000 | 103,665,000 | 110,712,000 | 103,921,000 |
| Russia: | | | | | |
| Russia proper | 49,663,000 | 29,223,000 | 63,089,000 | 67,842,000 | [1]——— |
| Northern Caucasia | 11,449,000 | 10,375,000 | 14,093,000 | 14,087,000 | [1]——— |
| Totals Russia | 61,112,000 | 39,598,000 | 77,182,000 | 81,929,000 | [2]79,964,000 |
| Servia | 21,010,000 | 34,453,000 | 33,204,000 | 26,531,000 | 27,000,000 |
| Spain | 20,115,000 | 26,433,000 | 27,366,000 | 28,730,000 | 25,069,000 |
| Totals | 529,695,000 | 541,699,000 | 650,094,000 | 585,640,000 | 632,439,000 |
| **Africa.** | | | | | |
| Algeria | 402,000 | 426,000 | 556,000 | 554,000 | 374,000 |
| Egypt | 65,000,000 | 65,000,000 | 70,294,000 | 67,903,000 | 69,913,000 |
| Union of South Africa | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 |
| Totals | 85,402,000 | 85,426,000 | 90,850,000 | 88,457,000 | 90,287,000 |
| **Australasia.** | | | | | |
| Queensland | 3,191,000 | 2,855,000 | 2,588,000 | 4,601,000 | ——— |
| New South Wales | 4,671,000 | 5,880,000 | 7,322,000 | 7,833,000 | ——— |
| Victoria | 525,000 | 671,000 | 1,195,000 | 1,013,000 | ——— |
| Western Australia | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ——— |
| South Australia | ——— | ——— | 7,000 | 7,000 | ——— |
| Totals | 8,388,000 | 8,908,000 | 11,113,000 | 13,455,000 | 9,863,000 |
| New Zealand | 519,000 | 736,000 | 750,000 | 478,000 | 287,000 |
| Totals Australasia | 8,907,000 | 9,644,000 | 11,863,000 | 13,933,000 | 10,150,000 |
| Grand totals | 3,606,931,000 | 3,563,226,000 | 4,031,630,000 | 3,460,830,000 | 4,365,377,000 |

[1]No official data received. [2]Includes Asiatic Russia (ten governments of).

## ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CORN IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1911 AND 1912, BY STATES.

| State and division. | Acreage (000 omitted). | | Production (000 omitted). | | Value, basis Dec. 1 price (000 omitted). | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1912. Acres. | 1911. Acres. | 1912. Bushels. | 1911. Bushels. | 1912. Dollars. | 1911. Dollars. |
| Maine | 16 | 18 | 640 | 792 | 480 | 713 |
| New Hampshire | 23 | 23 | 1,058 | 1,035 | 794 | 849 |
| Vermont | 45 | 46 | 1,800 | 1,886 | 1,296 | 1,509 |
| Massachusetts | 47 | 47 | 2,115 | 2,068 | 1,629 | 1,716 |
| Rhode Island | 11 | 11 | 456 | 495 | 401 | 470 |
| Connecticut | 60 | 59 | 3,000 | 2,862 | 2,310 | 2,375 |
| New York | 512 | 530 | 19,763 | 20,405 | 13,834 | 15,712 |
| New Jersey | 273 | 270 | 10,374 | 9,936 | 7,054 | 7,055 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,449 | 1,435 | 61,582 | 63,858 | 38,797 | 43,423 |
| N. Atlantic | 2,436 | 2,439 | 100,788 | 103,337 | 66,595 | 73,822 |
| Delaware | 195 | 195 | 6,630 | 6,630 | 3,381 | 4,044 |
| Maryland | 670 | 670 | 24,455 | 24,455 | 13,450 | 15,407 |
| Virginia | 1,980 | 1,980 | 47,520 | 47,520 | 33,739 | 34,690 |
| West Virginia | 725 | 707 | 24,505 | 18,170 | 15,928 | 13,991 |
| North Carolina | 2,808 | 2,700 | 51,106 | 49,680 | 42,418 | 40,738 |
| South Carolina | 1,915 | 1,790 | 34,278 | 32,578 | 29,136 | 29,646 |
| Georgia | 3,910 | 3,692 | 53,958 | 59,072 | 45,864 | 49,030 |
| Florida | 655 | 636 | 8,515 | 9,286 | 6,727 | 7,429 |
| S. Atlantic | 12,858 | 12,370 | 250,967 | 247,391 | 190,643 | 194,975 |
| Ohio | 4,075 | 3,900 | 174,410 | 150,540 | 78,484 | 87,313 |
| Indiana | 4,947 | 4,850 | 199,364 | 174,600 | 83,733 | 94,284 |
| Illinois | 10,658 | 10,150 | 426,320 | 334,950 | 174,791 | 184,222 |
| Michigan | 1,625 | 1,690 | 55,250 | 55,770 | 31,492 | 36,250 |
| Wisconsin | 1,632 | 1,600 | 58,262 | 58,080 | 29,714 | 34,848 |
| N. C. E. Miss. R. | 22,937 | 22,190 | 913,606 | 773,940 | 398,214 | 436,917 |

911 the 3,359 vineyards of the Argentine Republic produced 337,866,481 litres of wine, as compared with a production of 57,419,000 litres in 1908.

| State and division. | Acreage (000 omitted). | | Production (000 omitted). | | Value, basis Dec. 1 price (000 omitted). | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1912. Acres. | 1911. Acres. | 1912. Bushels. | 1911. Bushels. | 1912. Dollars. | 1911. Dollars. |
| Minnesota | 2,266 | 2,200 | 78,177 | 74,140 | 28,925 | 39,294 |
| Iowa | 10,047 | 9,850 | 432,021 | 305,350 | 151,207 | 161,836 |
| Missouri | 7,622 | 7,400 | 243,904 | 192,400 | 112,196 | 115,440 |
| North Dakota | 328 | 290 | 8,758 | 7,250 | 3,766 | 4,350 |
| South Dakota | 2,495 | 2,310 | 76,347 | 50,820 | 28,248 | 26,935 |
| Nebraska | 7,609 | 7,425 | 182,616 | 155,925 | 67,568 | 85,759 |
| Kansas | 7,375 | 8,700 | 174,225 | 126,150 | 69,690 | 79,474 |
| N. C. W. Miss. R. | 37,942 | 38,175 | 1,196,048 | 912,035 | 461,600 | 513,088 |
| Kentucky | 3,600 | 3,600 | 109,440 | 93,600 | 60,192 | 58,968 |
| Tennessee | 3,332 | 3,400 | 88,298 | 91,120 | 53,862 | 55,583 |
| Alabama | 3,150 | 3,000 | 54,180 | 54,000 | 42,802 | 42,120 |
| Mississippi | 3,106 | 2,850 | 56,840 | 54,150 | 40,356 | 38,988 |
| Louisiana | 1,805 | 1,800 | 32,490 | 33,300 | 22,093 | 23,310 |
| Texas | 7,300 | 7,300 | 153,300 | 69,350 | 98,112 | 55,480 |
| Oklahoma | 5,448 | 5,675 | 101,878 | 36,888 | 41,770 | 25,822 |
| Arkansas | 2,475 | 2,390 | 50,490 | 49,712 | 33,828 | 35,793 |
| S. Central | 30,216 | 30,015 | 646,916 | 482,120 | 393,015 | 336,064 |
| Montana | 24 | 20 | 612 | 530 | 428 | 424 |
| Wyoming | 16 | 13 | 368 | 195 | 236 | 148 |
| Colorado | 420 | 373 | 8,736 | 5,222 | 4,368 | 4,073 |
| New Mexico | 93 | 94 | 2,083 | 2,322 | 1,562 | 1,950 |
| Arizona | 16 | 15 | 528 | 495 | 528 | 480 |
| Utah | 9 | 8 | 270 | 280 | 202 | 227 |
| Nevada | 1 | 1 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 27 |
| Idaho | 12 | 11 | 394 | 330 | 276 | 280 |
| Washington | 31 | 30 | 846 | 855 | 651 | 675 |
| Oregon | 20 | 20 | 630 | 570 | 472 | 456 |
| California | 52 | 51 | 1,924 | 1,836 | 1,635 | 1,652 |
| Far Western | 694 | 636 | 16,421 | 12,665 | 10,387 | 10,392 |
| United States | 107,083 | 105,825 | 3,124,746 | 2,531,488 | 1,520,454 | 1,565,258 |

**ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, PRICES AND EXPORTS OF CORN IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1912.**

| Year. | Acreage. | Average yield per acre. | Production. | Average farm price per bushel Dec. 1 | Farm value Dec. 1. | Domestic exports including corn meal, fiscal year beginning July 1. | Per cent of crop exported. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bu. | Bushels. | Cts. | Dollars. | Bushels. | Pct. |
| 1890 | 71,971,000 | 20.7 | 1,489,970,000 | 50.6 | 754,433,000 | 32,041,529 | 2.2 |
| 1891 | 76,205,000 | 27.0 | 2,060,154,000 | 40.6 | 836,439,000 | 76,602,285 | 3.7 |
| 1892 | 70,627,000 | 23.1 | 1,628,464,000 | 39.4 | 642,147,000 | 47,121,894 | 2.9 |
| 1893 | 72,036,000 | 22.5 | 1,619,496,000 | 36.5 | 591,626,000 | 66,489,529 | 4.1 |
| 1894 | 62,582,000 | 19.4 | 1,212,770,000 | 45.7 | 554,719,000 | 28,585,405 | 2.4 |
| 1895 | 82,076,000 | 26.2 | 2,151,139,000 | 25.3 | 544,986,000 | 101,100,375 | 4.7 |
| 1896 | 81,027,000 | 28.2 | 2,283,875,000 | 21.5 | 491,007,000 | 178,817,417 | 7.8 |
| 1897 | 80,095,000 | 23.8 | 1,902,968,000 | 26.3 | 501,073,000 | 212,055,543 | 11.1 |
| 1898 | 77,722,000 | 24.8 | 1,924,185,000 | 28.7 | 552,023,000 | 177,255,046 | 9.2 |
| 1899 | 82,109,000 | 25.3 | 2,078,144,000 | 30.3 | 629,210,000 | 213,123,412 | 10.3 |
| 1900 | 83,321,000 | 25.3 | 2,105,103,000 | 35.7 | 751,220,000 | 181,405,473 | 8.6 |
| 1901 | 91,350,000 | 16.7 | 1,522,520,000 | 60.5 | 921,556,000 | 28,028,688 | 1.8 |
| 1902 | 94,044,000 | 26.8 | 2,523,648,000 | 40.3 | 1,017,017,000 | 76,639,261 | 3.0 |
| 1903 | 88,092,000 | 25.5 | 2,244,177,000 | 42.5 | 952,869,000 | 58,222,061 | 2.6 |
| 1904 | 92,232,000 | 26.8 | 2,467,481,000 | 44.1 | 1,087,461,000 | 90,293,483 | 3.7 |
| 1905 | 94,011,000 | 28.8 | 2,707,994,000 | 41.2 | 1,116,697,000 | 119,893,833 | 4.4 |
| 1906 | 96,738,000 | 30.3 | 2,927,416,000 | 39.9 | 1,166,629,000 | 86,368,228 | 3.0 |
| 1907 | 99,931,000 | 25.9 | 2,592,320,000 | 51.6 | 1,336,901,000 | 55,063,860 | 2.1 |
| 1908 | 101,788,000 | 26.2 | 2,668,651,000 | 60.6 | 1,616,145,000 | 37,665,040 | 1.4 |
| 1909 | 108,771,000 | 25.5 | 2,772,376,000 | 59.6 | 1,652,822,000 | 38,128,498 | 1.4 |
| 1910 | 104,035,000 | 27.7 | 2,886,260,000 | 48.0 | 1,384,817,000 | 65,614,522 | 2.3 |
| 1911 | 105,825,000 | 23.9 | 2,531,488,000 | 61.8 | 1,565,258,000 | 41,797,291 | 1.7 |
| 1912 | 107,083,000 | 29.2 | 3,124,746,000 | 48.7 | 1,520,454,000 | | — |

The first colonial publication worthy of the name was the famous "Bay Psa

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN CORN, INCLUDING CORNMEAL, CALENDAR YEARS 1907-'11.

### Exports.

| Country. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| Argentina | 50,262,203 | 67,390,055 | 89,499,359 | 104,727,358 | 4,928,265 |
| Austria-Hungary | 120,143 | 381,817 | 48,218 | 1,069,219 | 156,216 |
| Belgium | 7,644,770 | 6,134,858 | 7,088,377 | 7,581,989 | 8,846,390 |
| British South Africa | 1,666,594 | 1,685,637 | 5,468,724 | 6,517,485 | 3,892,184 |
| Bulgaria | 10,225,350 | 4,393,836 | 5,009,230 | 4,822,817 | 13,980,152 |
| Netherlands | 8,215,849 | 6,957,455 | 7,308,873 | 5,101,056 | 5,939,283 |
| Rumania | 54,720,648 | 28,960,051 | 29,091,585 | 23,419,157 | [1]23,419,157 |
| Russia | 38,636,220 | 23,545,045 | 26,535,758 | 17,685,570 | 52,759,472 |
| Servia | 4,046,351 | 1,934,464 | 3,767,180 | 6,694,817 | 4,627,040 |
| United States | 86,524,012 | 39,013,273 | 38,114,098 | 44,072,209 | 63,533,483 |
| Uruguay[2] | 88,658 | 19,539 | 775,566 | 192,359 | [1]192,359 |
| Other countries | 3,547,000 | 7,769,000 | 8,041,000 | 5,659,000 | [3]5,465,000 |
| Totals | 265,697,798 | 188,185,030 | 220,747,968 | 227,543,036 | 187,738,981 |

[1]Year preceding. [2]Year beginning July 1. [3]Preliminary.

### Imports.

| Country. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| Austria-Hungary | 4,002,672 | 3,106,632 | 4,050,645 | 2,494,032 | 7,885,811 |
| Belgium | 23,505,598 | 19,157,905 | 22,099,848 | 25,035,630 | 24,814,463 |
| British South Africa | 35,422 | 132,569 | 155,390 | 69,463 | 29,450 |
| Canada | 16,187,579 | 6,812,833 | 7,563,688 | 10,767,402 | 16,440,351 |
| Cuba | 3,153,495 | 1,837,974 | 2,249,996 | 3,002,432 | [1]3,002,432 |
| Denmark | 17,854,964 | 10,445,451 | 9,151,749 | 7,217,422 | 11,085,021 |
| Egypt | 196,538 | 845,197 | 748,865 | 83,038 | 227,370 |
| France | 16,850,448 | 9,629,882 | 11,213,413 | 15,355,323 | [2]19,742,322 |
| Germany | 49,292,537 | 26,372,031 | 27,833,917 | 22,562,742 | 29,266,872 |
| Italy | 2,815,093 | 2,973,462 | 8,459,986 | 15,756,325 | 15,117,655 |
| Mexico | 1,554,129 | 179,155 | 1,167,733 | 8,907,181 | [1]8,907,181 |
| Netherlands | 29,191,904 | 25,261,147 | 22,914,269 | 21,511,620 | 25,743,031 |
| Norway | 1,937,905 | 809,832 | 965,347 | 788,600 | 1,019,181 |
| Portugal | 577,720 | 2,015,368 | 2,367,800 | 518,042 | [1]518,042 |
| Russia | 550,841 | 355,769 | 212,817 | 180,924 | 338,870 |
| Spain | 4,552,133 | 3,320,007 | 6,411,009 | 7,526,303 | 5,684,772 |
| Sweden | 330,585 | 488,074 | 272,284 | 277,160 | 459,755 |
| Switzerland | 2,867,736 | 2,480,140 | 3,143,216 | 3,605,403 | 4,059,590 |
| United Kingdom | 106,708,046 | 68,186,272 | 78,057,366 | 73,486,852 | 77,449,103 |
| Other countries | 3,163,000 | 2,909,000 | 3,493,000 | 1,771,000 | [2]2,162,000 |
| Totals | 285,328,345 | 187,318,700 | 212,532,338 | 220,916,894 | 253,953,274 |

[1]Year preceding. [2]Preliminary.

## WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD, 1908-'12.

| Country. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| **North America.** | | | | | |
| United States | 664,602,000 | 683,350,000 | 635,121,000 | 621,338,000 | 730,267,000 |
| Canada: | | | | | |
| New Brunswick | 349,000 | 395,000 | 371,000 | 270,000 | 225,000 |
| Ontario | 18,057,000 | 16,262,000 | 17,805,000 | 19,252,000 | 18,638,000 |
| Manitoba | 50,269,000 | 52,706,000 | 41,159,000 | 60,275,000 | 58,899,000 |
| Saskatchewan | 34,742,000 | 85,197,000 | 81,139,000 | 97,665,000 | 93,849,000 |
| Alberta | 6,842,000 | 9,579,000 | 6,593,000 | 86,143,000 | 80,574,000 |
| Other | 2,175,000 | 2,605,000 | 2,923,000 | 2,313,000 | 2,051,000 |
| Totals Canada | 112,434,000 | 166,744,000 | 149,990,000 | 215,918,000 | 199,236,000 |
| Mexico | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 11,976,000 | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 |
| Totals | 787,036,000 | 860,094,000 | 797,087,000 | 849,256,000 | 941,503,000 |
| **South America.** | | | | | |
| Argentina | 192,487,000 | 156,162,000 | 131,010,000 | 145,981,000 | 166,190,000 |
| Chili | 18,915,000 | 17,671,000 | 19,682,000 | 18,184,000 | 20,000,000 |

Ninety-six per cent of Japanese girls attend school.

| Country. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| Uruguay | 7,430,000 | 8,595,000 | 7,750,000 | 6,009,000 | 8,757,000 |
| Totals | 218,832,000 | 182,428,000 | 158,442,000 | 170,174,000 | 194,947,000 |
| **Europe.** | | | | | |
| Austria-Hungary: | | | | | |
| Austria | 62,129,000 | 58,477,000 | 58,213,000 | 58,865,000 | 69,712,000 |
| Hungary proper | 152,204,000 | 113,352,000 | 169,700,000 | 174,888,000 | 73,328,000 |
| Croatia-Slavonia | 13,220,000 | 11,662,000 | 11,434,000 | 15,881,000 | 11,314,000 |
| Bosnia - Herzegovina | 3,023,000 | 2,594,000 | 2,671,000 | 2,941,000 | 2,993,000 |
| Totals Austria-Hungary | 230,576,000 | 186,085,000 | 242,018,000 | 252,575,000 | 257,347,000 |
| Belgium | 13,393,000 | 14,603,000 | 12,449,000 | 14,616,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Bulgaria | 36,496,000 | 32,071,000 | 42,247,000 | 48,000,000 | 45,000,000 |
| Denmark | 4,318,000 | 3,829,000 | 4,547,000 | 4,466,000 | 3,600,000 |
| Finland | 111,000 | 134,000 | 125,000 | 125,000 | 130,000 |
| France | 317,765,000 | 356,193,000 | 257,667,000 | 315,126,000 | 334,871,000 |
| Germany | 138,440,000 | 137,999,000 | 141,884,000 | 149,411,000 | 160,224,000 |
| Greece | 8,000,000 | 7,000,000 | 7,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 7,000,000 |
| Italy | 152,236,000 | 190,378,000 | 153,403,000 | 192,395,000 | 165,720,000 |
| Montenegro | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| Netherlands | 5,121,000 | 4,158,000 | 4,441,000 | 5,511,000 | 4,500,000 |
| Norway | 333,000 | 313,000 | 294,000 | 271,000 | 332,000 |
| Portugal | 6,944,000 | 6,500,000 | 9,120,000 | 11,684,000 | 7,500,000 |
| Rumania | 54,813,000 | 56,751,000 | 110,761,000 | 93,724,000 | 88,924,000 |
| Russia: | | | | | |
| Russia proper | 383,016,000 | 586,819,000 | 552,067,000 | 346,372,000 | —— |
| Poland | 21,182,000 | 21,194,000 | 22,757,000 | 24,129,000 | —— |
| Northern Caucasia | 84,964,000 | 103,465,000 | 124,589,000 | 76,537,000 | —— |
| Totals Russia (European) | 489,162,000 | 711,478,000 | 699,413,000 | 447,038,000 | 623,728,000 |
| Servia | 11,495,000 | 16,126,000 | 15,561,000 | 15,312,000 | 14,000,000 |
| Spain | 149,970,000 | 144,105,000 | 137,448,000 | 148,495,000 | 109,783,000 |
| Sweden | 6,756,000 | 6,978,000 | 7,450,000 | 7,945,000 | 7,832,000 |
| Switzerland | 3,527,000 | 3,568,000 | 2,756,000 | 3,524,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Turkey (European) | 19,462,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 18,000,000 |
| United Kingdom: | | | | | |
| England | 51,371,000 | 60,121,000 | 53,464,000 | 60,729,000 | 54,249,000 |
| Wales | 966,000 | 1,147,000 | 1,122,000 | 1,118,000 | 1,124,000 |
| Scotland | 1,854,000 | 2,111,000 | 2,020,000 | 2,786,000 | 2,472,000 |
| Ireland | 1,438,000 | 1,809,000 | 1,716,000 | 1,656,000 | 1,564,000 |
| Totals United Kingdom | 55,629,000 | 65,188,000 | 58,322,000 | 66,289,000 | 59,409,000 |
| Totals | 1,674,747,000 | 1,963,657,000 | 1,927,106,000 | 1,804,705,000 | 1,926,100,000 |
| **Asia.** | | | | | |
| British India, including such native states as report | 228,670,000 | 283,189,000 | 359,654,000 | 374,845,000 | 366,370,000 |
| Cyprus | 2,556,000 | 1,912,000 | 2,169,000 | 2,394,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Japanese Empire: | | | | | |
| Japan | 22,587,000 | 22,966,000 | 24,487,000 | 25,645,000 | 26,514,000 |
| Formosa | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| Total Japanese Empire | 22,787,000 | 23,166,000 | 24,687,000 | 25,845,000 | 25,200,000 |
| Persia | 16,000,000 | 16,000,000 | 16,000,000 | 16,000,000 | 16,000,000 |
| Russia: | | | | | |
| Central Asia | 21,416,000 | 26,429,000 | 24,009,000 | 20,579,000 | —— |
| Siberia | 55,755,000 | 45,269,000 | 52,140,000 | 50,116,000 | —— |
| Transcaucasia | 66,000 | 94,000 | 133,000 | 102,000 | —— |
| Total Russia (Asiatic) | 77,237,000 | 71,792,000 | 76,282,000 | 70,797,000 | 103,283,000 |
| Turkey (Asia Minor only) | 35,000,000 | 35,000,000 | 35,000,000 | 35,000,000 | 35,000,000 |
| Totals | 382,250,000 | 433,059,000 | 513,792,000 | 524,881,000 | 549,367,000 |
| **Africa.** | | | | | |
| Algeria | 31,260,000 | 29,739,000 | 35,722,000 | 35,874,000 | 27,507,000 |
| Egypt | 30,000,000 | 30,000,000 | 32,623,000 | 38,046,000 | 32,000,000 |
| Tunis | 3,674,000 | 6,430,000 | 5,512,000 | 8,635,000 | 4,225,000 |

France employs 217 consuls and 633 consular agents.

## WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD, 1908-'12 (Continued).

| Country. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| Union of South Africa ..... | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Totals ..... | 67,434,000 | 68,669,000 | 76,357,000 | 85,055,000 | 66,232,000 |
| **Australasia.** | | | | | |
| Australia: | | | | | |
| Queensland ..... | 715,000 | 1,241,000 | 1,621,000 | 1,055,000 | 294,000 |
| New South Wales | 9,444,000 | 15,971,000 | 29,431,000 | 28,793,000 | 25,879,000 |
| Victoria ..... | 12,482,000 | 24,081,000 | 29,687,000 | 35,910,000 | 21,550,000 |
| South Australia.. | 19,739,000 | 20,009,000 | 25,926,000 | 25,112,000 | 20,994,000 |
| Western Australia | 3,018,000 | 2,538,000 | 5,779,000 | 6,083,000 | 4,496,000 |
| Tasmania ..... | 665,000 | 723,000 | 819,000 | 1,156,000 | 681,000 |
| Totals Australia | 46,063,000 | 64,563,000 | 93,263,000 | 98,109,000 | 73,894,000 |
| New Zealand..... | 5,743,000 | 9,049,000 | 9,008,000 | 8,585,000 | 7,490,000 |
| Totals Australasia ..... | 51,806,000 | 73,612,000 | 102,271,000 | 106,644,000 | 81,384,000 |
| Grand totals... | 3,182,105,000 | 3,581,519,000 | 3,575,055,000 | 3,540,717,000 | 3,759,533,000 |

## ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE DECEMBER 1 OF WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT, BY STATES, IN 1912, AND UNITED STATES TOTALS, 1890 TO 1911.

| State and year. | Winter wheat. | | | | Spring wheat. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acreage.... | Average yield per acre | Production.. | Farm value December 1. | Acreage.... | Average yield per acre | Production.. | Farm value December 1. |
| | Acres. | Bu. | Bushels. | Dollars. | Acres. | Bu. | Bushels. | Dollars. |
| Me. ..... | — | — | — | — | 3,000 | 23.5 | 70,000 | 72,000 |
| Vt. ..... | — | — | — | — | 1,000 | 25.0 | 25,000 | 24,000 |
| N. Y..... | 335,000 | 16.0 | 5,360,000 | 5,306,000 | — | — | — | — |
| N. J..... | 79,000 | 18.5 | 1,462,000 | 1,433,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Penn. .... | 1,240,000 | 18.0 | 22,320,000 | 21,204,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Dela. .... | 111,000 | 17.5 | 1,942,000 | 1,864,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Md. ..... | 599,000 | 15.0 | 8,985,000 | 8,536,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Va. ..... | 741,000 | 11.6 | 8,596,000 | 8,682,000 | — | — | — | — |
| W. Va.... | 233,000 | 14.5 | 3,378,000 | 3,412,000 | — | — | — | — |
| N. C..... | 598,000 | 8.9 | 5,322,000 | 5,907,000 | — | — | — | — |
| S. C..... | 79,000 | 9.2 | 727,000 | 865,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Ga. ..... | 132,000 | 9.3 | 1,228,000 | 1,498,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Ohio ..... | 1,220,000 | 8.0 | 9,760,000 | 9,565,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Ind. ..... | 1,260,000 | 8.0 | 10,080,000 | 9,374,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Ill. ..... | 1,183,000 | 8.3 | 9,819,000 | 8,641,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Mich. .... | 700,000 | 10.0 | 7,000,000 | 6,720,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Wis. ..... | 87,000 | 19.5 | 1,696,000 | 1,408,000 | 101,000 | 18.5 | 1,868,000 | 1,550,000 |
| Minn. .... | — | — | — | — | 4,325,000 | 15.5 | 67,038,000 | 48,938,000 |
| Iowa .... | 300,000 | 23.0 | 6,900,000 | 5,382,000 | 350,000 | 17.0 | 5,950,000 | 4,641,000 |
| Mo. ..... | 1,900,000 | 12.5 | 23,750,000 | 21,375,000 | — | — | — | — |
| N. Dak... | — | — | — | — | 7,990,000 | 18.0 | 143,820,000 | 99,236,000 |
| S. Dak... | — | — | — | — | 3,675,000 | 14.2 | 52,185,000 | 36,008,000 |
| Neb. ..... | 2,825,000 | 18.0 | 50,850,000 | 35,086,000 | 298,000 | 14.1 | 4,202,000 | 2,899,000 |
| Kans. ... | 5,900,000 | 15.5 | 91,450,000 | 67,673,000 | 56,000 | 15.0 | 840,000 | 622,000 |
| Ky. ..... | 686,000 | 10.0 | 6,860,000 | 6,791,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Tenn. .... | 674,000 | 10.5 | 7,077,000 | 7,077,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Ala. ..... | 30,000 | 10.6 | 318,000 | 359,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Miss. .... | 8,000 | 12.0 | 96,000 | 93,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Texas ... | 735,000 | 15.0 | 11,025,000 | 10,253,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Okla. .... | 1,570,000 | 12.8 | 20,096,000 | 15,072,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Ark. ..... | 94,000 | 10.0 | 940,000 | 884,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Mont. ... | 475,000 | 24.5 | 11,638,000 | 7,448,000 | 328,000 | 23.5 | 7,708,000 | 4,933,000 |
| Wyo. .... | 32,000 | 28.0 | 896,000 | 717,000 | 44,000 | 29.2 | 1,285,000 | 1,028,000 |
| Colo. .... | 193,000 | 24.5 | 4,728,000 | 3,451,000 | 260,000 | 24.0 | 6,240,000 | 4,555,000 |
| N. Mex... | 33,000 | 20.0 | 660,000 | 594,000 | 26,000 | 22.0 | 572,000 | 515,000 |
| Ariz. ..... | 21,000 | 31.0 | 651,000 | 716,000 | 2,000 | 28.0 | 56,000 | 62,000 |
| Utah .... | 160,000 | 24.0 | 3,840,000 | 2,880,000 | 76,000 | 29.2 | 2,219,000 | 1,664,000 |

The value of typewriters exported from the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, was $12,000,000.

| State and year. | Winter wheat. | | | | Spring wheat. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acreage. | Average yield per acre | Production. | Farm value December 1. | Acreage. | Average yield per acre | Production. | Farm value December 1. |
| | Acres. | Bu. | Bushels. | Dollars. | Acres. | Bu. | Bushels. | Dollars. |
| Nev. | 15,000 | 27.5 | 412,000 | 412,000 | 24,000 | 30.2 | 725,000 | 725,000 |
| Idaho | 335,000 | 28.7 | 9,614,000 | 6,345,000 | 175,000 | 28.3 | 4,952,000 | 3,268,000 |
| Wash. | 988,000 | 27.6 | 27,269,000 | 18,543,000 | 1,297,000 | 20.4 | 26,459,000 | 17,992,000 |
| Ore. | 630,000 | 26.8 | 16,884,000 | 12,156,000 | 212,000 | 19.5 | 4,134,000 | 2,976,000 |
| Cal. | 370,000 | 17.0 | 6,290,000 | 5,850,000 | — | — | — | — |
| U. S. | 26,571,000 | 15.1 | 399,919,000 | 323,572,000 | 19,243,000 | 17.2 | 330,348,000 | 231,708,000 |
| 1911 | 29,162,000 | 14.8 | 430,656,000 | 379,151,000 | 20,381,000 | 9.4 | 190,682,000 | 163,912,000 |
| 1910 | 27,329,000 | 15.9 | 434,142,000 | 382,318,000 | 18,352,000 | 11.0 | 200,979,000 | 178,733,000 |
| 1909 | 28,330,000 | 15.8 | 446,366,000 | 459,154,000 | 18,393,000 | 15.8 | 290,813,000 | 270,892,000 |
| 1908 | 30,349,000 | 14.4 | 437,908,000 | 410,330,000 | 17,208,000 | 13.2 | 226,694,000 | 206,496,000 |
| 1907 | 28,132,000 | 14.6 | 409,442,000 | 361,217,000 | 17,079,000 | 13.2 | 224,645,000 | 193,220,000 |
| 1906 | 29,600,000 | 16.7 | 492,888,000 | 336,435,000 | 17,706,000 | 13.7 | 242,373,000 | 153,898,000 |
| 1905 | 29,864,000 | 14.3 | 428,462,000 | 334,987,000 | 17,990,000 | 14.7 | 264,517,000 | 183,386,000 |
| 1904 | 26,866,000 | 12.4 | 332,935,000 | 325,811,000 | 17,209,000 | 12.8 | 219,464,000 | 184,879,000 |
| 1903 | 32,511,000 | 12.3 | 399,867,000 | 286,243,000 | 16,954,000 | 14.0 | 237,975,000 | 156,782,000 |
| 1902 | 28,581,000 | 14.4 | 411,789,000 | 266,727,000 | 17,621,000 | 14.7 | 258,274,000 | 155,497,000 |
| 1901 | 30,240,000 | 15.2 | 458,835,000 | 303,227,000 | 19,656,000 | 14.7 | 289,626,000 | 164,133,000 |
| 1900 | 26,236,000 | 13.3 | 350,025,000 | 221,668,000 | 16,259,000 | 10.6 | 172,204,000 | 101,847,000 |
| 1899 | 25,358,000 | 11.5 | 291,706,000 | 183,767,000 | 19,235,000 | 13.3 | 255,598,000 | 135,778,000 |
| 1898 | 25,745,000 | 14.9 | 382,492,000 | 237,736,000 | 18,310,000 | 16.0 | 292,657,000 | 155,034,000 |
| 1897 | 22,926,000 | 14.1 | 323,616,000 | 275,323,000 | 16,539,000 | 12.5 | 206,733,000 | 153,224,000 |
| 1896 | 22,794,000 | 11.8 | 267,934,000 | 206,270,000 | 11,825,000 | 13.5 | 159,750,000 | 104,328,000 |
| 1895 | 22,609,000 | 11.6 | 261,242,000 | 150,944,000 | 11,438,000 | 18.0 | 205,861,000 | 86,995,000 |
| 1894 | 23,519,000 | 14.0 | 329,290,000 | 164,022,000 | 11,364,000 | 11.5 | 130,977,000 | 61,880,000 |
| 1893 | 23,118,000 | 12.0 | 278,469,000 | 156,720,000 | 11,511,000 | 10.2 | 117,662,000 | 56,451,000 |
| 1892 | 26,209,000 | 13.7 | 359,416,000 | 234,037,000 | 12,345,000 | 12.7 | 156,531,000 | 88,075,000 |
| 1891 | 27,524,000 | 14.7 | 405,116,000 | 356,415,000 | 12,393,000 | 16.7 | 206,665,000 | 157,058,000 |
| 1890 | 23,520,000 | 10.9 | 255,374,000 | 223,362,000 | 12,567,000 | 11.4 | 143,890,000 | 111,411,000 |

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN WHEAT, 1907-'11.

### Exports.

| Country. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| Argentina | 98,501,601 | 133,609,563 | 92,377,517 | 69,209,449 | 83,993,460 |
| Australia | 28,784,130 | 15,027,388 | 31,549,498 | 47,761,895 | 55,147,840 |
| Austria-Hungary | 683,007 | 14,719 | 10,872 | 28,476 | 15,160 |
| Belgium | 17,852,016 | 24,178,234 | 22,844,944 | 22,897,924 | 22,723,350 |
| British India | 37,515,771 | 4,289,344 | 34,712,087 | 40,480,702 | 52,603,245 |
| Bulgaria | 8,845,415 | 7,818,260 | 5,912,621 | 8,688,073 | 11,121,995 |
| Canada | 37,503,057 | 52,502,903 | 49,428,195 | 46,425,872 | 60,474,020 |
| Chili | 1,297,752 | 4,946,808 | 4,015,335 | 2,246,921 | 509,261 |
| Germany | 3,520,728 | 9,594,081 | 7,708,178 | 10,339,162 | 11,390,400 |
| Netherlands | 44,717,169 | 29,913,797 | 47,469,644 | 58,300,147 | 46,170,743 |
| Rumania | 42,307,170 | 26,247,144 | 31,514,810 | 67,658,882 | [1]67,658,882 |
| Russia | 85,270,647 | 54,050,456 | 189,272,459 | 225,458,494 | 144,795,697 |
| Servia | 1,992,494 | 3,319,493 | 5,296,155 | 2,669,180 | 3,366,243 |
| United States | 91,383,648 | 92,779,509 | 48,489,674 | 24,257,392 | 32,668,615 |
| Other countries | 10,600,009 | 6,042,808 | 11,267,187 | 15,940,830 | [2]16,801,727 |
| Totals | 510,774,614 | 464,334,507 | 581,569,176 | 642,363,399 | 609,440,638 |

### Imports.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria-Hungary | 87,534 | 290,331 | 26,976,334 | 10,445,042 | 4,901,024 |
| Belgium | 67,468,698 | 67,031,906 | 70,921,646 | 75,219,303 | 82,191,689 |
| Brazil | 9,070,208 | 9,551,341 | 9,527,692 | [3]9,527,692 | [3]9,527,692 |
| British South Africa | 4,803,294 | 3,820,045 | 3,445,095 | 3,517,072 | 2,918,816 |
| Denmark | 2,820,271 | 3,593,737 | 3,496,826 | 2,823,854 | 3,059,944 |
| France | 13,131,119 | 2,752,888 | 5,248,539 | 23,826,840 | [2]78,755,778 |
| Germany | 90,199,206 | 76,813,536 | 89,400,124 | 86,116,905 | 91,429,660 |
| Greece | 7,454,387 | 6,638,757 | 6,490,139 | 7,659,686 | 7,934,138 |
| Italy | 27,391,457 | 24,214,665 | 43,023,688 | 45,259,960 | 43,300,144 |
| Japan | 2,008,998 | 1,319,524 | 778,524 | 1,818,229 | 2,019,164 |
| Mexico | 2,277,694 | 533,061 | 3,187,687 | 3,988,730 | [3]3,988,730 |

The average number of wage earners employed in the carriage and wagon industry

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN WHEAT, 1907-'11 (Continued).

| Country. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels |
| Netherlands | 53,703,869 | 40,159,082 | 59,724,417 | 71,027,060 | 58,569,927 |
| Portugal | 962,457 | 4,603,995 | 3,898,434 | 3,024,080 | [1]3,024,080 |
| Spain | 4,290,631 | 2,902,210 | 3,529,873 | 5,932,747 | 6,764,525 |
| Sweden | 5,656,845 | 7,599,806 | 7,070,799 | 6,810,148 | 6,333,068 |
| Switzerland | 17,211,187 | 12,139,891 | 14,699,277 | 14,661,145 | 16,142,122 |
| United Kingdom | 180,443,017 | 168,629,046 | 182,219,770 | 195,965,191 | 182,352,177 |
| Other countries | 10,445,291 | 9,368,137 | 8,367,347 | 11,494,892 | [2]9,056,977 |
| Totals | 499,426,163 | 441,961,458 | 542,006,211 | 578,618,576 | 612,269,655 |

[1]Year preceding. [2]Preliminary. [3]Data for 1909.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN WHEAT FLOUR, 1907-'11.

### Exports.

| Country. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Barrels. | Barrels. | Barrels. | Barrels. | Barrels. |
| Argentina | 1,434,104 | 1,276,643 | 1,310,241 | 1,298,104 | 1,332,726 |
| Australia | 1,667,722 | 1,191,861 | 1,326,216 | 1,428,019 | 1,794,805 |
| Austria-Hungary | 655,549 | 413,072 | 163,111 | 145,777 | 122,422 |
| Belgium | 442,299 | 529,655 | 583,822 | 718,100 | 750,100 |
| British India | 476,995 | 350,407 | 365,851 | 448,576 | 581,064 |
| Bulgaria | 293,506 | 287,039 | 348,572 | 581,360 | 755,907 |
| Canada | 1,858,485 | 1,747,163 | 2,541,849 | 3,189,208 | 3,542,124 |
| Chili | 50,736 | 32,030 | 72,073 | 128,593 | 69,215 |
| France | 299,244 | 365,492 | 493,116 | 283,297 | [1]192,539 |
| Germany | 987,504 | 1,702,896 | 1,855,560 | 2,137,285 | 1,820,238 |
| Netherlands | 159,968 | 145,450 | 292,223 | ——— | 190,584 |
| Rumania | 556,898 | 172,469 | 212,673 | 2,452 | [2]455,452 |
| Russia | 744,832 | 597,477 | 1,062,040 | 1,256,528 | 1,354,580 |
| Servia | 33,570 | 62,997 | 53,027 | 113,816 | 80,184 |
| United Kingdom | 692,366 | 988,326 | 780,172 | 722,449 | 802,259 |
| United States | 15,276,506 | 13,013,625 | 9,687,993 | 8,370,201 | 11,258,030 |
| Other countries | 1,071,066 | 1,302,181 | 2,217,784 | 1,892,644 | [1]1,794,535 |
| Totals | 26,704,435 | 24,178,183 | 23,366,323 | 23,436,898 | 26,896,764 |

### Imports.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium | 48,735 | 31,734 | 23,211 | 29,365 | 47,400 |
| Brazil | 1,914,999 | 1,699,298 | 1,645,630 | [3]1,645,630 | [3]1,645,630 |
| British Guiana | 195,771 | 189,007 | 159,252 | 187,379 | 176,319 |
| British South Africa | 764,541 | 708,130 | 689,292 | 757,055 | 722,421 |
| Canary Islands | 109,698 | 111,173 | 106,968 | [3]106,968 | [3]106,968 |
| China | 3,002,982 | 1,194,514 | 405,971 | 503,973 | 1,485,063 |
| Cuba | 861,865 | 780,514 | 807,220 | 852,876 | [3]852,876 |
| Denmark | 384,264 | 441,511 | 515,921 | 549,230 | 599,172 |
| Dutch East Indies | 274,630 | 236,413 | 255,965 | 301,367 | [1]800,008 |
| Egypt | 1,582,371 | 1,919,747 | 1,916,444 | 1,367,797 | 1,813,225 |
| Finland | 963,964 | 1,022,019 | 964,691 | 999,454 | 1,123,140 |
| France | 197,243 | 81,823 | 49,118 | 140,751 | [1]155,405 |
| Germany | 221,299 | 190,880 | 141,292 | 166,857 | 172,035 |
| Greece | 60,923 | 24,953 | 12,711 | 9,379 | 14,490 |
| Jamaica | 248,435 | 223,361 | 200,960 | 232,117 | 248,053 |
| Japan | 838,641 | 352,537 | 172,165 | 203,337 | 200,301 |
| Martinique | 59,651 | 48,860 | 50,062 | 55,329 | [3]55,329 |
| Netherlands | 1,908,938 | 2,200,404 | 2,085,637 | 2,204,100 | 2,241,574 |
| Newfoundland[4] | 366,237 | 340,876 | 410,526 | 384,928 | [3]384,928 |
| Norway | 564,611 | 632,705 | 548,686 | 547,309 | 645,282 |
| Philippine Islands | 266,644 | 231,305 | 296,560 | 349,929 | 381,534 |
| Singapore | 272,781 | 256,937 | 273,976 | 230,401 | [2]230,401 |
| Spain | 695 | 172 | 630 | 867 | 668 |
| Sweden | 125,420 | 120,136 | 70,646 | 88,870 | 79,102 |
| Switzerland | 437,568 | 658,253 | 573,593 | 573,245 | 515,082 |
| Trinidad and Tobago[5] | 226,291 | 230,994 | 220,039 | 217,386 | 269,501 |
| United Kingdom | 7,565,526 | 7,358,072 | 6,282,145 | 5,614,907 | 5,681,535 |
| Other countries | 2,508,623 | 3,537,823 | 3,225,804 | 2,873,881 | [1]2,502,102 |
| Totals | 25,973,346 | 24,824,151 | 22,105,115 | 21,194,687 | 23,144,553 |

[1]Preliminary. [2]Year preceding. [3]Data for 1909. [4]Year beginning July 1. [5]Year beginning April 1.

he first brewery in New York was established by the West India Company upon Farm No. 1, extending from the present Wall street westward to Hudson street in 1652

# OAT CROP OF THE WORLD, 1908-'12.

| Country. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| **North America.** | | | | | |
| **United States** .... | 807,156,000 | 1,007,129,000 | 1,186,341,000 | 922,298,000 | 1,418,337,000 |
| **Canada:** | | | | | |
| **New Brunswick** .. | 5,057,000 | 5,775,000 | 6,351,000 | 5,727,000 | 5,359,000 |
| **Quebec** ..... | 35,478,000 | 42,501,000 | 48,927,000 | 37,512,000 | 30,267,000 |
| **Ontario** ..... | 103,821,000 | 109,192,000 | 128,917,000 | 82,679,000 | 91,899,000 |
| **Manitoba** ..... | 44,711,000 | 55,267,000 | 41,742,000 | 57,893,000 | 53,806,000 |
| **Saskatchewan** .. | 29,205,000 | 91,796,000 | 61,367,000 | 97,962,000 | 105,115,000 |
| **Alberta** ..... | 22,802,000 | 38,376,000 | 23,644,000 | 56,964,000 | 62,936,000 |
| **Other** ..... | 9,303,000 | 10,559,000 | 12,501,000 | 9,849,000 | 12,351,000 |
| **Totals Canada.** | 250,377,000 | 353,466,000 | 323,449,000 | 348,586,000 | 361,733,000 |
| **Mexico** ..... | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| **Totals** ..... | 1,057,550,000 | 1,360,612,000 | 1,509,807,000 | 1,270,901,000 | 1,780,087,000 |
| **South America.** | | | | | |
| **Argentina** ..... | 33,949,000 | 31,984,000 | 36,483,000 | 47,192,000 | 69,169,000 |
| **Chili** ..... | 1,817,000 | 2,373,000 | 2,611,000 | 1,861,000 | 2,000,000 |
| **Uruguay** ..... | 239,000 | 462,000 | 400,000 | 590,000 | 1,825,000 |
| **Totals** ..... | 36,005,000 | 34,819,000 | 39,494,000 | 49,643,000 | 72,994,000 |
| **Europe.** | | | | | |
| **Austria-Hungary:** | | | | | |
| **Austria** ..... | 144,069,000 | 148,825,000 | 126,548,000 | 135,143,000 | 146,376,000 |
| **Hungary proper** .. | 70,168,000 | 92,270,000 | 70,701,000 | 89,656,000 | 76,768,000 |
| **Croatia-Slavonia** .. | 4,253,000 | 5,607,000 | 5,445,000 | 6,442,000 | 3,311,000 |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** ..... | 3,572,000 | 4,575,000 | 5,322,000 | 5,405,000 | 4,762,000 |
| **Totals Austria-Hungary** ... | 222,062,000 | 251,277,000 | 208,016,000 | 236,646,000 | 231,217,000 |
| **Belgium** ..... | 43,058,000 | 43,231,000 | 35,000,000 | 40,000,000 | 38,000,000 |
| **Bulgaria** ..... | 11,252,000 | 9,356,000 | 10,789,000 | 12,000,000 | 11,500,000 |
| **Denmark** ..... | 40,437,000 | 42,170,000 | 40,596,000 | 41,188,000 | 42,400,000 |
| **Finland** ..... | 18,521,000 | 19,759,000 | 18,000,000 | 22,642,000 | 26,618,000 |
| **France** ..... | 285,837,000 | 331,183,000 | 290,776,000 | 303,328,000 | 328,601,000 |
| **Germany** ..... | 530,126,000 | 628,712,000 | 544,287,000 | 530,764,000 | 586,987,000 |
| **Italy** ..... | 30,000,000 | 43,402,000 | 28,574,000 | 40,973,000 | 28,306,000 |
| **Netherlands** ..... | 19,683,000 | 19,361,000 | 18,039,000 | 17,724,000 | 16,000,000 |
| **Norway** ..... | 11,315,000 | 8,804,000 | 10,488,000 | 8,593,000 | 11,607,000 |
| **Rumania** ..... | 17,212,000 | 25,945,000 | 29,647,000 | 26,222,000 | 20,775,000 |
| **Russia:** | | | | | |
| **Russia proper** .. | 713,523,000 | 960,498,000 | 869,736,000 | 690,753,000 | ——— |
| **Poland** ..... | 66,135,000 | 73,758,000 | 65,510,000 | 78,465,000 | ——— |
| **North'n Caucasia** | 24,860,000 | 33,428,000 | 31,002,000 | 23,681,000 | ——— |
| **Totals Russia (European)** .. | 834,518,000 | 1,067,684,000 | 966,248,000 | 792,899,000 | 972,111,000 |
| **Servia** ..... | 3,057,000 | 5,810,000 | 5,364,000 | 5,050,000 | 4,750,000 |
| **Spain** ..... | 28,114,000 | 34,307,000 | 29,018,000 | 33,858,000 | 23,035,000 |
| **Sweden** ..... | 72,773,000 | 69,292,000 | 75,238,000 | 63,462,000 | 75,900,000 |
| **United Kingdom:** | | | | | |
| **England** ..... | 82,470,000 | 80,573,000 | 80,225,000 | 74,119,000 | 68,708,000 |
| **Wales** ..... | 7,133,000 | 7,233,000 | 8,018,000 | 7,087,000 | 7,040,000 |
| **Scotland** ..... | 37,920,000 | 39,097,000 | 37,425,000 | 36,757,000 | 37,600,000 |
| **Ireland** ..... | 54,032,000 | 57,467,000 | 65,770,000 | 59,207,000 | 66,867,000 |
| **Totals United Kingdom** ... | 181,555,000 | 184,370,000 | 191,438,000 | 177,170,000 | 180,215,000 |
| **Totals** ..... | 2,349,320,000 | 2,784,663,000 | 2,501,518,000 | 2,352,519,000 | 2,598,022,000 |
| **Asia.** | | | | | |
| **Cyprus** ..... | 382,000 | 385,000 | 515,000 | 466,000 | 500,000 |
| **Russia:** | | | | | |

## OAT CROP OF THE WORLD, 1908-'12 (Continued).

| Country. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| Transcaucasia .. | 27,000 | 87,000 | 57,000 | 37,000 | —— |
| Totals Russia (Asiatic) ... | 106,898,000 | 77,703,000 | 79,743,000 | 66,281,000 | 95,473,000 |
| Totals ..... | 107,280,000 | 78,088,000 | 80,258,000 | 66,747,000 | 95,973,000 |
| **Africa.** | | | | | |
| Algeria ..... | 10,651,000 | 9,600,000 | 18,306,000 | 11,520,000 | 12,287,000 |
| Tunis ..... | 1,736,000 | 5,443,000 | 5,374,000 | 4,650,000 | 2,067,000 |
| Union of South Africa ..... | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Totals ..... | 15,887,000 | 18,543,000 | 22,180,000 | 19,670,000 | 17,854,000 |
| **Australasia.** | | | | | |
| Australia: | | | | | |
| Queensland ..... | 10,000 | 40,000 | 52,000 | 52,000 | 6,000 |
| New South Wales | 879,000 | 1,154,000 | 2,029,000 | 1,756,000 | 1,192,000 |
| Victoria ..... | 5,365,000 | 11,475,000 | 8,163,000 | 10,005,000 | 4,730,000 |
| South Australia . | 902,000 | 1,320,000 | 1,247,000 | 1,172,000 | 1,392,000 |
| Western Australia | 745,000 | 765,000 | 1,287,000 | 801,000 | 991,000 |
| Tasmania ..... | 1,574,000 | 1,900,000 | 2,422,000 | 2,128,000 | 1,552,000 |
| Totals Australia | 9,475,000 | 16,654,000 | 15,200,000 | 15,914,000 | 9,863,000 |
| New Zealand ..... | 15,495,000 | 19,503,000 | 13,953,000 | 10,412,000 | 10,438,000 |
| Totals Australasia ..... | 24,970,000 | 36,157,000 | 29,153,000 | 26,326,000 | 20,301,000 |
| Grand totatls.. | 3,591,012,000 | 4,312,882,000 | 4,182,410,000 | 3,785,806,000 | 4,585,231,006 |

## ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OATS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1912, BY STATES.

(Quantity expressed in bushels, 000 omitted.)

| State or Division. | Acreage. | Production. | Farm value Dec. 1. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Bushels | Dollars |
| Maine ..... | 133 | 4,602 | 2,347 |
| New H'pshire. | 12 | 468 | 225 |
| Vermont ..... | 77 | 3,311 | 1,589 |
| Massachusetts. | 8 | 272 | 128 |
| Rhode Island.. | 2 | 57 | 26 |
| Connecticut .. | 11 | 338 | 166 |
| New York..... | 1,192 | 36,714 | 15,420 |
| New Jersey... | 67 | 1,849 | 814 |
| Pennsylvania . | 1,099 | 36,377 | 14,915 |
| N. Atlantic .. | 2,601 | 83,988 | 35,630 |
| Delaware .... | 4 | 122 | 55 |
| Maryland .... | 45 | 1,350 | 608 |
| Virginia .... | 175 | 3,885 | 2,020 |
| W. Virginia... | 111 | 3,108 | 1,461 |
| N. Carolina ... | 204 | 3,794 | 2,352 |
| S. Carolina.... | 324 | 6,966 | 4,598 |
| Georgia ..... | 364 | 7,571 | 4,921 |
| Florida ..... | 43 | 740 | 518 |
| S. Atlantic .. | 1,270 | 27,536 | 16,533 |
| Ohio ..... | 2,120 | 93,280 | 30,782 |
| Indiana ..... | 1,990 | 79,799 | 23,940 |
| Illinois ..... | 4,220 | 182,726 | 54,818 |
| Michigan ..... | 1,485 | 51,826 | 17,103 |
| Wisconsin .... | 2,282 | 84,746 | 27,119 |
| N. C., E. of Miss. River. | 12,087 | 492,377 | 153,762 |
| Minnesota .... | 2,948 | 122,932 | 31,962 |
| Iowa ..... | 4,928 | 217,818 | 58,811 |
| Missouri ..... | 1,125 | 37,125 | 12,994 |
| N. Dakota.... | 2,300 | 95,220 | 20,948 |
| S. Dakota .... | 1,550 | 52,390 | 13,098 |
| Nebraska .... | 2,275 | 55,510 | 16,653 |
| Kansas ..... | 1,720 | 55,040 | 19,264 |
| N. C., W. of Miss. River. | 16,846 | 636,035 | 173,780 |
| Kentucky .... | 150 | 4,035 | 1,775 |
| Tennessee .... | 258 | 5,599 | 2,632 |
| Alabama ..... | 260 | 5,200 | 3,224 |
| Mississippi ... | 113 | 1,966 | 1,180 |
| Louisiana .... | 34 | 707 | 361 |
| Texas ..... | 865 | 31,140 | 13,390 |
| Oklahoma .... | 936 | 23,494 | 7,988 |
| Arkansas .... | 175 | 3,482 | 1,741 |
| S. Central ... | 2,791 | 75,623 | 32,291 |
| Montana ..... | 476 | 22,848 | 7,997 |
| Wyoming .... | 205 | 8,569 | 3,171 |
| Colorado ..... | 290 | 12,412 | 4,717 |
| New Mexico... | 53 | 1,839 | 828 |
| Arizona ..... | 6 | 268 | 188 |
| Utah ..... | 91 | 4,222 | 2,069 |
| Nevada ..... | 10 | 400 | 208 |
| Idaho ..... | 348 | 17,017 | 5,956 |
| Washington .. | 284 | 13,689 | 5,476 |
| Oregon ..... | 359 | 13,714 | 5,623 |
| California .... | 200 | 7,800 | 4,290 |
| Far Western. | 2,322 | 102,778 | 40,523 |
| U. S..... | 37,917 | 1,418,337 | 452,469 |

The average value of occupied farm land in Canada in 1910 was $33.45 an acre.

**ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, EXPORTS, ETC., OF OATS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1912.**

| Year. | Acreage sown and harvested. Acres. | Average yield per acre (bu.) | Production. Bushels. | Average farm price per bu. Dec. 1 (cts.). | Farm value Dec. 1. | Domestic exports, including oatmeal, fiscal year begin'g July 1* Bushels. | Imports during fiscal year beginning July 1† Bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890... | 26,431,000 | 19.8 | 523,621,000 | 42.4 | 222,048,000 | 1,382,836 | 41,848 |
| 1891... | 25,582,000 | 28.9 | 738,394,000 | 31.5 | 232,312,000 | 10,586,644 | 47,782 |
| 1892... | 27,064,000 | 24.4 | 661,035,000 | 31.7 | 209,254,000 | 2,700,793 | 49,433 |
| 1893... | 27,273,000 | 23.4 | 638,855,000 | 29.4 | 187,576,000 | 6,290,229 | 81,759 |
| 1894... | 27,024,000 | 24.5 | 662,037,000 | 32.4 | 214,817,000 | 1,708,824 | 330,318 |
| 1895... | 27,878,000 | 29.6 | 824,444,000 | 19.9 | 163,655,000 | 15,156,618 | 66,602 |
| 1896... | 27,566,000 | 25.7 | 707,846,000 | 18.7 | 132,485,000 | 37,725,083 | 131,204 |
| 1897... | 25,730,000 | 27.2 | 698,768,000 | 21.2 | 147,975,000 | 73,880,807 | 25,093 |
| 1898... | 25,777,000 | 28.4 | 730,907,000 | 25.5 | 186,405,000 | 33,534,362 | 28,098 |
| 1899... | 26,341,000 | 30.2 | 796,178,000 | 24.9 | 198,168,000 | 45,048,857 | 54,576 |
| 1900... | 27,365,000 | 29.6 | 809,126,000 | 25.8 | 208,669,000 | 42,268,931 | 32,107 |
| 1901... | 28,541,000 | 25.8 | 736,809,000 | 39.9 | 293,659,000 | 13,277,612 | 38,978 |
| 1902... | 28,653,000 | 34.5 | 987,843,000 | 30.7 | 303,585,000 | 8,381,805 | 150,065 |
| 1903... | 27,638,000 | 28.4 | 784,094,000 | 34.1 | 267,662,000 | 1,960,740 | 183,983 |
| 1904... | 27,843,000 | 32.1 | 894,596,000 | 31.3 | 279,900,000 | 8,394,692 | 55,699 |
| 1905... | 28,047,000 | 34.0 | 953,216,000 | 29.1 | 277,048,000 | 48,434,541 | 40,025 |
| 1906... | 30,959,000 | 31.2 | 964,905,000 | 31.7 | 306,293,000 | 6,386,334 | 91,289 |
| 1907... | 31,837,000 | 23.7 | 754,443,000 | 44.3 | 334,568,000 | 2,518,855 | 383,418 |
| 1908... | 32,344,000 | 25.0 | 807,156,000 | 47.2 | 381,171,000 | 2,333,817 | 6,691,703 |
| 1909... | 33,204,000 | 30.3 | 1,007,353,000 | 40.5 | 408,174,000 | 2,548,726 | 1,034,511 |
| 1910... | 37,548,000 | 31.6 | 1,186,341,000 | 34.4 | 408,388,000 | 3,845,850 | 107,318 |
| 1911... | 37,763,000 | 24.4 | 922,298,000 | 45.0 | 414,663,000 | 2,677,749 | 2,622,357 |
| 1912... | 37,917,000 | 37.4 | 1,418,337,000 | 31.9 | 452,469,000 | | |

*Oatmeal not included 1880 to 1882, inclusive. †Oatmeal not included 1880 to 1882, inclusive.

# BARLEY CROP OF THE WORLD, 1908-'12.

| Country. | 1908. Bushels. | 1909. Bushels. | 1910. Bushels. | 1911. Bushels. | 1912. Bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **North America.** | | | | | |
| United States..... | 166,756,000 | 173,321,000 | 173,832,000 | 160,240,000 | 223,824,000 |
| Canada: | | | | | |
| New Brunswick.. | 79,000 | 94,000 | 78,000 | 74,000 | 69,000 |
| Quebec ..... | 2,170,000 | 2,604,000 | 2,547,000 | 2,413,000 | 2,163,000 |
| Ontario ..... | 21,124,000 | 20,952,000 | 20,727,000 | 13,760,000 | 14,745,000 |
| Manitoba ..... | 17,093,000 | 20,866,000 | 13,826,000 | 14,447,000 | 14,965,000 |
| Saskatchewan ... | 1,952,000 | 4,493,000 | 3,598,000 | 5,445,000 | 5,926,000 |
| Alberta ..... | 3,881,000 | 5,999,000 | 3,953,000 | 4,151,000 | 5,780,000 |
| Other ..... | 463,000 | 390,000 | 424,000 | 341,000 | 366,000 |
| Totals Canada. | 16,762,000 | 55,398,000 | 45,148,000 | 40,631,000 | 44,014,000 |
| Mexico ..... | 7,000,000 | 7,000,000 | 6,329,000 | 6,500,000 | 6,500,000 |
| Totals ..... | 220,518,000 | 235,719,000 | 225,309,000 | 207,371,000 | 274,338,000 |
| **Europe.** | | | | | |
| Austria-Hungary: | | | | | |
| Austria ..... | 69,497,000 | 75,565,000 | 64,932,000 | 69,383,000 | 74,145,000 |
| Hungary proper.. | 56,324,000 | 71,868,000 | 53,630,000 | 73,595,000 | 70,140,000 |
| Croatia-Slavonia.. | 2,552,000 | 2,394,000 | 2,732,000 | 3,146,000 | 1,978,000 |
| Bosnia - Herzegovina ..... | 2,389,000 | 3,755,000 | 3,787,000 | 2,970,000 | 2,857,000 |
| Totals Austria-Hungary .... | 130,762,000 | 153,582,000 | 125,081,000 | 149,094,000 | 149,120,000 |
| Belgium ..... | 4,409,000 | 4,574,000 | 3,748,000 | 4,595,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Bulgaria ..... | 11,311,000 | 9,322,000 | 14,083,000 | 16,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Denmark ..... | 20,166,000 | 21,599,000 | 21,793,000 | 21,016,000 | 22,900,000 |
| Finland ..... | 5,131,000 | 4,887,000 | 5,000,000 | 6,631,000 | 6,754,000 |

**The value of farm property in New England in 1910 was $700,000,000.**

## BARLEY CROP OF THE WORLD, 1908-'12 (Continued).

| Country. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| France | 40,673,000 | 46,144,000 | 43,477,000 | 47,631,000 | 50,646,000 |
| Germany | 140,538,000 | 160,551,000 | 133,330,000 | 145,132,000 | 159,924,000 |
| Italy | 9,000,000 | 10,951,000 | 9,483,000 | 10,882,000 | 8,403,000 |
| Netherlands | 3,953,000 | 3,332,000 | 3,104,000 | 3,416,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Norway | 3,028,000 | 2,596,000 | 2,900,000 | 2,550,000 | 3,086,000 |
| Rumania | 12,873,000 | 19,955,000 | 29,359,000 | 26,157,000 | 21,295,000 |
| Russia: | | | | | |
| Russia proper | 297,449,000 | 382,163,000 | 368,840,000 | 320,959,000 | ——— |
| Poland | 28,790,000 | 26,671,000 | 21,959,000 | 27,938,000 | ——— |
| Northern Caucasia | 46,219,000 | 55,900,000 | 62,709,000 | 55,296,000 | ——— |
| Totals Russia (European)[1] | 367,458,000 | 464,734,000 | 453,508,000 | 404,193,000 | 451,861,000 |
| Servia | 3,351,000 | 6,314,000 | 6,795,000 | 4,609,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Spain | 69,596,000 | 81,579,000 | 76,308,000 | 86,792,000 | 59,994,000 |
| Sweden | 15,520,000 | 13,900,000 | 14,763,000 | 13,725,000 | 13,660,000 |
| United Kingdom: | | | | | |
| England | 46,358,000 | 52,323,000 | 48,777,000 | 43,378,000 | 42,951,000 |
| Wales | 2,682,000 | 2,804,000 | 2,896,000 | 2,729,000 | 2,839,000 |
| Scotland | 7,410,000 | 7,731,000 | 6,578,000 | 6,488,000 | 7,115,000 |
| Ireland | 7,064,000 | 8,258,000 | 6,846,000 | 7,099,000 | 7,259,000 |
| Totals United Kingdom | 63,509,000 | 71,116,000 | 65,097,000 | 59,694,000 | 60,164,000 |
| Totals | 901,278,000 | 1,075,136,000 | 1,007,829,000 | 1,002,117,000 | 1,034,807,000 |
| **Asia.** | | | | | |
| Cyprus | 2,613,000 | 2,469,000 | 2,121,000 | 2,229,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Japanese Empire: | | | | | |
| Japan | 87,138,000 | 87,185,000 | 81,953,000 | 86,468,000 | 90,559,000 |
| Formosa | 34,000 | 34,000 | 44,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Totals Japanese Empire | 87,172,000 | 87,219,000 | 81,997,000 | 86,518,000 | 90,609,000 |
| Russia: | | | | | |
| Central Asia | 4,345,000 | 4,099,000 | 4,630,000 | 5,694,000 | ——— |
| Siberia | 6,103,000 | 4,775,000 | 5,511,000 | 4,300,000 | ——— |
| Transcaucasia | 13,000 | 10,000 | 29,000 | 27,000 | ——— |
| Totals Russia (Asiatic)[1] | 10,461,000 | 8,884,000 | 10,170,000 | 10,021,000 | 12,263,000 |
| Totals | 100,246,000 | 98,572,000 | 94,288,000 | 98,768,000 | 104,872,000 |
| **Africa.** | | | | | |
| Algeria | 41,543,000 | 31,511,000 | 47,790,000 | 47,588,000 | 32,887,000 |
| Tunis | 5,057,000 | 9,186,000 | 6,660,000 | 13,319,000 | 4,823,000 |
| Union of South Africa | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Totals | 49,600,000 | 43,697,000 | 57,450,000 | 63,907,000 | 40,710,000 |
| **Australasia.** | | | | | |
| Australia: | | | | | |
| Queensland | 67,000 | 142,000 | 200,000 | 86,000 | 16,000 |
| New South Wales | 77,000 | 172,000 | 281,000 | 85,000 | 135,000 |
| Victoria | 1,093,000 | 1,706,000 | 1,056,000 | 1,383,000 | 1,057,000 |
| South Australia | 585,000 | 852,000 | 713,000 | 562,000 | 725,000 |
| Western Australia | 79,000 | 77,000 | 105,000 | 85,000 | 38,000 |
| Tasmania | 154,000 | 190,000 | 158,000 | 147,000 | 153,000 |
| Totals Australia | 2,055,000 | 3,139,000 | 2,513,000 | 2,298,000 | 2,124,000 |
| New Zealand | 1,200,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,345,000 | 950,000 | 956,000 |
| Totals Australasia | 3,255,000 | 5,139,000 | 3,858,000 | 3,248,000 | 3,080,000 |
| Grand totals | 1,274,897,000 | 1,458,263,000 | 1,388,734,000 | 1,375,411,000 | 1,457,807,000 |

[1]Exclusive of winter barley.

**In Paris there is a carriage for each 43 persons and a bicycle for each 16.**

## ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF BARLEY IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1912, BY STATES.

| State, and division. | Acreage. Acres. | Production. Bushels. | Farm value Dec. 1. Dollars. | State, and division. | Acreage. Acres. | Production. Bushels. | Farm value Dec. 1. Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine ... | 4,000 | 105,000 | 81,000 | Kans. ... | 176,000 | 4,136,000 | 1,654,000 |
| N. Hamp. | 1,000 | 28,000 | 24,000 | | | | |
| Vt. ..... | 13,000 | 455,000 | 364,000 | N. C. W. of M'ss River. | 4,318,000 | 121,583,000 | 49,592,000 |
| N. Y..... | 82,000 | 2,132,000 | 1,450,000 | | | | |
| Penn. ... | 7,000 | 192,000 | 131,000 | | | | |
| N. Atlantic | 107,000 | 2,912,000 | 2,050,000 | Ky. ..... | 3,000 | 78,000 | 58,000 |
| | | | | Tenn. ... | 2,000 | 52,000 | 42,000 |
| | | | | Texas ... | 6,000 | 176,000 | 137,000 |
| Md. ..... | 4,000 | 108,000 | 73,000 | Okla. .... | 8,000 | 160,000 | 80,000 |
| Va. ..... | 10,000 | 250,000 | 188,000 | | | | |
| S. Atlantic | 14,000 | 358,000 | 261,000 | S. Cent. | 19,000 | 466,000 | 317,000 |
| | | | | Mont. ... | 39,000 | 1,424,000 | 755,000 |
| | | | | Wyo. .... | 11,000 | 374,000 | 232,000 |
| Ohio .... | 20,000 | 620,000 | 341,000 | Colo. .... | 76,000 | 2,964,000 | 1,482,000 |
| Indiana . | 9,000 | 266,000 | 160,000 | N. M..... | 2,000 | 70,000 | 50,000 |
| Illinois .. | 57,000 | 1,796,000 | 952,000 | Ariz. .... | 36,000 | 1,440,000 | 1,253,000 |
| Mich. ... | 87,000 | 2,262,000 | 1,470,000 | Utah .... | 25,000 | 1,125,000 | 664,000 |
| Wis. .... | 845,000 | 24,843,000 | 13,664,000 | Nev. ..... | 12,000 | 492,000 | 428,000 |
| | | | | Idaho ... | 159,000 | 6,916,000 | 3,527,000 |
| | | | | Wash. ... | 183,000 | 7,869,000 | 4,171,000 |
| | | | | Ore. ..... | 119,000 | 4,284,000 | 2,356,000 |
| N. C. E. of M'ss River. | 1,018,000 | 29,787,000 | 16,587,000 | Cal. ..... | 1,392,000 | 41,760,000 | 29,232,000 |
| Minn. ... | 1,490,000 | 42,018,000 | 17,227,000 | Far West'n | 2,054,000 | 68,718,000 | 44,150,000 |
| Iowa .... | 470,000 | 14,570,000 | 7,576,000 | | | | |
| Mo. ..... | 6,000 | 149,000 | 98,000 | | | | |
| N. Dak.. | 1,176,000 | 35,162,000 | 12,307,000 | United States | 7,530,000 | 223,824,000 | 112,957,000 |
| S. Dak... | 887,000 | 23,062,000 | 9,686,000 | | | | |
| Neb. .... | 113,000 | 2,486,000 | 1,044,000 | | | | |

## ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, PRICES, EXPORTS, ETC., OF BARLEY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1912.

| Year. | Acreage sown and harvested. | Average yield per acre. | Production. | Average farm price per bushel December 1. | Farm value December 1. | Domestic exports, fiscal year beginning July 1. | Imports, fiscal year beginning July 1. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Bush. | Bushels. | Cents. | Dollars. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1890..... | 3,185,000 | 21.4 | 67,168,000 | 62.7 | 42,141,000 | 973,062 | 5,078,723 |
| 1891..... | 3,358,000 | 25.9 | 86,839,000 | 52.4 | 45,470,000 | 2,800,075 | 3,146,829 |
| 1892..... | 3,400,000 | 23.6 | 80,097,000 | 47.5 | 38,026,000 | 3,035,267 | 1,970,129 |
| 1893..... | 3,220,000 | 21.7 | 69,869,000 | 41.1 | 28,729,000 | 5,219,405 | 791,061 |
| 1894..... | 3,171,000 | 19.4 | 61,400,000 | 44.2 | 27,184,000 | 1,563,754 | 2,116,816 |
| 1895..... | 3,300,000 | 26.4 | 87,073,000 | 33.7 | 29,312,000 | 7,680,331 | 837,384 |
| 1896..... | 2,951,000 | 23.6 | 69,695,000 | 32.3 | 22,491,000 | 20,030,301 | 1,271,787 |
| 1897..... | 2,719,000 | 24.5 | 66,685,000 | 37.7 | 25,142,000 | 11,237,077 | 124,804 |
| 1898..... | 2,583,000 | 21.6 | 55,792,000 | 41.3 | 23,064,000 | 2,267,403 | 110,475 |
| 1899..... | 2,878,000 | 25.5 | 73,382,000 | 40.3 | 29,594,000 | 23,661,662 | 189,757 |
| 1900..... | 2,894,000 | 20.4 | 58,926,000 | 40.9 | 24,075,000 | 6,293,207 | 171,004 |
| 1901..... | 4,296,000 | 25.6 | 109,933,000 | 45.2 | 49,705,000 | 8,714,268 | 57,406 |
| 1902..... | 4,661,000 | 29.0 | 134,954,000 | 45.9 | 61,899,000 | 8,429,141 | 56,462 |
| 1903..... | 4,993,000 | 26.4 | 131,861,000 | 45.6 | 60,166,000 | 10,881,627 | 90,708 |
| 1904..... | 5,146,000 | 27.2 | 139,749,000 | 42.0 | 58,652,000 | 10,661,655 | 81,020 |
| 1905..... | 5,096,000 | 26.8 | 136,651,000 | 40.3 | 55,047,000 | 17,729,360 | 18,049 |
| 1906..... | 6,324,000 | 28.3 | 178,916,000 | 41.5 | 74,236,000 | 8,238,842 | 38,319 |
| 1907..... | 6,448,000 | 23.8 | 153,597,000 | 66.6 | 102,290,000 | 4,349,078 | 199,741 |
| 1908..... | 6,646,000 | 25.1 | 166,756,000 | 55.4 | 92,442,000 | 6,580,393 | 2,644 |
| 1909..... | 7,011,000 | 24.3 | 170,284,000 | 55.2 | 93,971,000 | 4,311,566 | ——— |
| 1910..... | 7,743,000 | 22.5 | 173,832,000 | 57.8 | 100,426,000 | 9,399,348 | ——— |
| 1911..... | 7,627,000 | 21.0 | 160,240,000 | 86.9 | 139,182,000 | 1,585,242 | ——— |
| 1912..... | 7,530,000 | 29.7 | 223,824,000 | 50.4 | 112,957,000 | ——— | ——— |

**The cost of irrigation systems in California in 1910 was $72,445,669.**

# RYE CROP OF THE WORLD, 1908'-12.

| Country. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| **North America.** | | | | | |
| United States..... | 31,851,000 | 29,520,000 | 34,897,000 | 33,119,000 | 35,664,000 |
| Canada: | | | | | |
| Quebec ..... | 325,000 | 335,000 | 308,000 | 321,000 | 296,000 |
| Ontario ..... | 1,030,000 | 1,097,000 | 923,000 | 1,766,000 | 1,746,000 |
| Manitoba ..... | 101,000 | 75,000 | 92,000 | ——— | ——— |
| Saskatchewan ... | 41,000 | 38,000 | 49,000 | ——— | ——— |
| Alberta ..... | 200,000 | 152,000 | 162,000 | 564,000 | 537,000 |
| Other ..... | 14,000 | 18,000 | 10,000 | 18,000 | 15,000 |
| Totals Canada. | 1,711,000 | 1,715,000 | 1,544,000 | 2,669,000 | 2,594,000 |
| Mexico ..... | 70,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 |
| Totals ..... | 33,632,000 | 31,305,000 | 36,511,000 | 35,858,000 | 38,328,000 |
| **Europe.** | | | | | |
| Austria-Hungary: | | | | | |
| Austria ..... | 113,309,000 | 117,279,000 | 112,497,000 | 105,269,000 | 119,620,000 |
| Hungary proper.. | 45,185,000 | 44,858,000 | 49,686,000 | 50,353,000 | 54,142,000 |
| Croatia-Slavonia.. | 2,520,000 | 2,393,000 | 2,318,000 | 2,674,000 | 2,531,000 |
| Bosnia - Herzegovina ..... | 298,000 | 368,000 | 394,000 | 379,000 | 450,000 |
| Totals Austria-Hungary .... | 161,312,000 | 164,898,000 | 164,895,000 | 158,675,000 | 176,743,000 |
| Belgium ..... | 22,199,000 | 23,154,000 | 22,085,000 | 23,089,000 | 22,500,000 |
| Bulgaria ..... | 5,604,000 | 6,906,000 | 9,045,000 | 12,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Denmark ..... | 19,170,000 | 18,922,000 | 19,564,000 | 19,286,000 | 18,500,000 |
| Finland ..... .. | 11,195,000 | 12,085,000 | 11,000,000 | 10,153,000 | 12,344,000 |
| France ..... | 51,703,000 | 54,934,000 | 44,064,000 | 45,894,000 | 50,936,000 |
| Germany ..... | 422,688,000 | 446,763,000 | 413,802,000 | *427,776,000 | 456,600,000 |
| Italy ..... | 5,000,000 | 5,032,000 | 5,439,000 | 5,297,000 | 5,285,000 |
| Netherlands ..... | 15,866,000 | 17,652,000 | 15,357,000 | 16,110,000 | 16,000,000 |
| Norway ..... | 869,000 | 1,011,000 | 896,000 | 948,000 | 1,042,000 |
| Rumania ..... | 2,640,000 | 3,090,000 | 7,885,000 | 4,989,000 | 3,583,000 |
| Russia: | | | | | |
| Russia proper.... | 673,736,000 | 783,055,000 | 750,316,000 | 642,173,000 | ——— |
| Poland ..... | 77,954,000 | 86,775,000 | 83,573,000 | 95,453,000 | ——— |
| Northern Caucasia | 6,993,000 | 7,335,000 | 9,811,000 | 4,739,000 | ——— |
| Totals Russia (European).. | 758,683,000 | 877,165,000 | 843,700,000 | 742,365,000 | 1,011,029,000 |
| Servia ..... | 974,000 | 1,754,000 | 1,513,000 | 1,711,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Spain ..... | 26,412,000 | 34,901,000 | 27,596,000 | 28,897,000 | 18,867,000 |
| Sweden ..... | 26,052,000 | 25,728,000 | 24,154,000 | 23,825,000 | 23,323,000 |
| United Kingdom... | 1,776,000 | 1,954,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,750,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Totals ..... | 1,532,143,000 | 1,695,949,000 | 1,612,795,000 | 1,522,765,000 | 1,829,752,000 |
| **Asia.** | | | | | |
| Russia: | | | | | |
| Central Asia..... | 1,326,000 | 1,498,000 | 1,011,000 | 587,000 | ——— |
| Siberia ..... | 22,775,000 | 18,152,000 | 22,895,000 | 19,086,000 | ——— |
| Transcaucasia ... | 9,000 | 18,000 | 22,000 | 13,000 | ——— |
| Totals Russia (Asiatic) ... | 24,110,000 | 19,668,000 | 23,928,000 | 19,686,000 | 32,953,000 |
| Totals ..... | 24,110,000 | 19,668,000 | 23,928,000 | 19,686,000 | 32,953,000 |
| **Australasia.** | | | | | |
| Australia: | | | | | |
| Queensland ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 | ——— |
| New South Wales. | 56,000 | 51,000 | 66,000 | 59,000 | ——— |
| Victoria ..... | 22,000 | 33,000 | 27,000 | 30,000 | ——— |
| South Australia.. | ——— | ——— | 15,000 | 8,000 | ——— |
| Western Australia | 5,000 | 4,000 | 10,000 | 6,000 | ——— |
| Tasmania ..... | 15,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 24,000 | ——— |
| Totals Australia | 99,000 | 107,000 | 139,000 | 129,000 | 58,000 |
| New Zealand..... | 73,000 | 94,000 | 100,000 | 109,000 | 90,000 |
| Totals Australasia ..... | 172,000 | 201,000 | 239,000 | 238,000 | 148,000 |
| Grand totals... | 1,590,057,000 | 1,747,123,000 | 1,673,473,000 | 1,578,547,000 | 1,901,181,000 |

**There were in 1911-'12 11,224 public high schools in the United States.**

## ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF RYE IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1912, BY STATES.

| State, territory or division. | Acreage. | Production. | Farm value Dec. 1. | State, territory or division. | Acreage. | Production. | Farm value Dec. 1. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Bushels. | Dollars. | | Acres. | Bushels. | Dollars. |
| Vermont ... | 1,000 | 20,000 | 18,000 | N. Dakota.. | 48,000 | 864,000 | 406,000 |
| Mass. ..... | 3,000 | 56,000 | 56,000 | S. Dakota.. | 16,000 | 312,000 | 162,000 |
| Conn. ..... | 7,000 | 122,000 | 112,000 | Nebraska .. | 55,000 | 880,000 | 493,000 |
| New York.. | 128,000 | 2,112,000 | 1,605,000 | Kansas .... | 30,000 | 477,000 | 324,000 |
| New Jersey. | 72,000 | 1,260,000 | 995,000 | | | | |
| Penn. ..... | 282,000 | 4,935,000 | 3,800,000 | N. C. W. of Miss River .. | 461,000 | 9,446,000 | 4,988,000 |
| N. Atlantic | 493,000 | 8,505,000 | 6,586,000 | | | | |
| Delaware .. | 1,000 | 14,000 | 11,000 | Kentucky . | 21,000 | 273,000 | 240,000 |
| Maryland .. | 27,000 | 418,000 | 334,000 | Tenn. ..... | 17,000 | 196,000 | 192,000 |
| Virginia ... | 48,000 | 600,000 | 510,000 | Alabama .. | 1,000 | 12,000 | 16,000 |
| W. Va..... | 17,000 | 221,000 | 186,000 | Texas ..... | 2,000 | 33,000 | 36,000 |
| No. Ca..... | 44,000 | 409,000 | 429,000 | Okla. ..... | 4,000 | 48,000 | 42,000 |
| So. Ca..... | 3,000 | 28,000 | 41,000 | Arkansas .. | 1,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Georgia ... | 11,000 | 101,000 | 141,000 | | | | |
| S. Atlantic | 151,000 | 1,791,000 | 1,652,000 | S. Central | 46,000 | 572,000 | 536,000 |
| Ohio ..... | 57,000 | 884,000 | 663,000 | Montana .. | 10,000 | 235,000 | 141,000 |
| Indiana ... | 64,000 | 928,000 | 631,000 | Wyoming .. | 3,000 | 57,000 | 37,000 |
| Illinois .... | 48,000 | 768,000 | 538,000 | Colorado .. | 25,000 | 488,000 | 268,000 |
| Michigan .. | 370,000 | 4,921,000 | 3,199,000 | Utah ..... | 6,000 | 90,000 | 61,000 |
| Wisconsin . | 341,000 | 6,240,000 | 3,806,000 | Idaho ..... | 3,000 | 66,000 | 40,000 |
| | | | | Wash. ..... | 9,000 | 180,000 | 117,000 |
| N. C. E. of Miss River .. | 880,000 | 13,741,000 | 8,837,000 | Oregon .... | 22,000 | 352,000 | 246,000 |
| | | | | Cal. ..... | 8,000 | 141,000 | 127,000 |
| | | | | Far Western .... | 86,000 | 1,609,000 | 1,037,000 |
| Minn. ..... | 262,000 | 6,026,000 | 3,013,000 | | | | |
| Iowa ..... | 35,000 | 665,000 | 412,000 | United States . | 2,117,000 | 35,664,000 | 23,636,000 |
| Missouri ... | 15,000 | 222,000 | 178,000 | | | | |

## ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, PRICES AND EXPORTS OF RYE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1912.

| Year. | Acreage. | Average yield per acre. | Production. | Average farm price per bushel Dec. 1. | Farm value Dec. 1. | Domestic exports, including rye flour, fiscal year beginning July 1. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Cents. | Dollars. | Bushels. |
| 1890..... | 2,142,000 | 12.0 | 25,807,000 | 62.9 | 16,230,000 | 358,263 |
| 1891..... | 2,176,000 | 14.6 | 31,752,000 | 77.4 | 24,589,000 | 12,068,628 |
| 1892..... | 2,164,000 | 12.9 | 27,979,000 | 54.2 | 15,160,000 | 1,493,924 |
| 1893..... | 2,038,000 | 13.0 | 26,555,000 | 51.3 | 13,612,000 | 249,152 |
| 1894..... | 1,945,000 | 13.7 | 26,728,000 | 50.1 | 13,395,000 | 32,045 |
| 1895..... | 1,890,000 | 14.4 | 27,210,000 | 44.0 | 11,965,000 | 1,011,128 |
| 1896..... | 1,831,000 | 13.3 | 24,369,000 | 40.9 | 9,961,000 | 8,575,663 |
| 1897..... | 1,704,000 | 16.1 | 27,363,000 | 44.7 | 12,240,000 | 15,562,035 |
| 1898..... | 1,643,000 | 15.6 | 25,658,000 | 46.3 | 11,875,000 | 10,169,822 |
| 1899..... | 1,659,000 | 14.4 | 23,962,000 | 51.0 | 12,214,000 | 2,882,012 |
| 1900..... | 1,591,000 | 15.1 | 23,996,000 | 51.2 | 12,295,000 | 2,845,512 |
| 1901..... | 1,988,000 | 15.3 | 30,345,000 | 55.7 | 16,910,000 | 2,712,077 |
| 1902..... | 1,979,000 | 17.0 | 33,631,000 | 50.8 | 17,081,000 | 5,445,273 |
| 1903..... | 1,907,000 | 15.4 | 29,368,000 | 54.5 | 15,994,000 | 784,068 |
| 1904..... | 1,793,000 | 15.2 | 27,242,000 | 68.8 | 18,748,000 | 29,749 |
| 1905..... | 1,730,000 | 16.5 | 28,486,000 | 61.1 | 17,414,000 | 1,387,826 |
| 1906..... | 2,002,000 | 16.7 | 33,375,000 | 58.9 | 19,671,000 | 769,717 |
| 1907..... | 1,926,000 | 16.4 | 31,566,000 | 78.1 | 28,068,000 | 2,444,588 |
| 1908..... | 1,948,000 | 16.4 | 31,851,000 | 73.6 | 23,455,000 | 1,295,692 |
| 1909..... | 2,006,000 | 16.1 | 32,239,000 | 73.9 | 23,809,000 | 242,269 |
| 1910..... | 2,185,000 | 16.0 | 34,897,000 | 71.5 | 24,953,000 | 40,123 |
| 1911..... | 2,127,000 | 15.6 | 33,119,000 | 83.2 | 27,557,000 | 31,384 |
| 1912..... | 2,117,000 | 16.8 | 35,664,000 | 66.3 | 23,636,000 | — |

There are in Japan 27,125 primary schools for boys and girls.

## ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF BUCKWHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1912.

| State, territory or division. | Acreage sown and harvested. | Production. | Farm value Dec. 1. | State, territory or division. | Acreage sown and harvested. | Production. | Farm value Dec. 1. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Bushels. | Dollars. | | Acres. | Bushels. | Dollars. |
| Maine ..... | 14,000 | 412,000 | 288,000 | Mich. ..... | 64,000 | 1,088,000 | 707,000 |
| New Hamp. | 1,000 | 31,000 | 22,000 | Wis. ..... | 17,000 | 289,000 | 191,000 |
| Vermont .. | 8,000 | 240,000 | 173,000 | | | | |
| Mass. .... | 2,000 | 42,000 | 36,000 | N. C. E. of Miss. R. | 111,000 | 1,970,000 | 1,324,000 |
| Conn. ..... | 3,000 | 62,000 | 55,000 | | | | |
| New York.. | 277,000 | 6,593,000 | 4,220,000 | | | | |
| New Jersey. | 12,000 | 264,000 | 190,000 | Minn. ..... | 6,000 | 126,000 | 82,000 |
| Penn. ..... | 306,000 | 7,405,000 | 4,739,000 | Iowa ..... | 7,000 | 133,000 | 100,000 |
| | | | | Missouri ... | 2,000 | 30,000 | 28,000 |
| N. Atlantic | 623,000 | 15,049,000 | 9,723,000 | Nebraska .. | 1,000 | 18,000 | 16,000 |
| | | | | Kansas .... | 1,000 | 16,000 | 12,000 |
| Dela. ..... | 4,000 | 64,000 | 42,000 | | | | |
| Md. ..... | 12,000 | 210,000 | 149,000 | N. C. W. of Miss. R. | 17,000 | 323,000 | 238,000 |
| Virginia ... | 24,000 | 516,000 | 387,000 | | | | |
| W. Virginia | 37,000 | 888,000 | 666,000 | | | | |
| N. Carolina. | 10,000 | 175,000 | 149,000 | Tenn. ..... | 3,000 | 54,000 | 42,000 |
| S. Atlantic | 87,000 | 1,853,000 | 1,393,000 | S. Central | 3,000 | 54,000 | 42,000 |
| Ohio ..... | 21,000 | 410,000 | 287,000 | United States . | 841,000 | 19,249,000 | 12,720,000 |
| Indiana ... | 5,000 | 95,000 | 69,000 | | | | |
| Illinois .... | 4,000 | 88,000 | 70,000 | | | | |

## ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF BUCKWHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1912.

| Year. | Acreage sown and harvested. | Average yield per acre. | Production. | Average farm price per bushel Dec. 1. | Farm value Dec. 1. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Cents. | Dollars. |
| 1890 | 845,000 | 14.7 | 12,433,000 | 57.4 | 7,133,000 |
| 1891 | 848,000 | 15.0 | 12,761,000 | 57.0 | 7,272,000 |
| 1892 | 861,000 | 14.1 | 12,143,000 | 51.8 | 6,296,000 |
| 1893 | 816,000 | 14.9 | 12,132,000 | 58.3 | 7,074,000 |
| 1894 | 789,000 | 16.1 | 12,668,000 | 55.6 | 7,040,000 |
| 1895 | 763,000 | 20.1 | 15,341,000 | 45.2 | 6,936,000 |
| 1896 | 755,000 | 18.7 | 14,090,000 | 39.2 | 5,522,000 |
| 1897 | 718,000 | 20.9 | 14,997,000 | 42.1 | 6,319,000 |
| 1898 | 678,000 | 17.8 | 11,722,000 | 45.0 | 5,271,000 |
| 1899 | 670,000 | 16.6 | 11,094,000 | 55.7 | 6,184,000 |
| 1900 | 638,000 | 15.0 | 9,567,000 | 55.8 | 5,341,000 |
| 1901 | 811,000 | 18.6 | 15,126,000 | 56.3 | 8,523,000 |
| 1902 | 805,000 | 18.1 | 14,530,000 | 59.6 | 8,655,000 |
| 1903 | 804,000 | 17.7 | 14,244,000 | 60.7 | 8,651,000 |
| 1904 | 794,000 | 18.9 | 15,008,000 | 62.2 | 9,331,000 |
| 1905 | 760,000 | 19.2 | 14,585,000 | 58.7 | 8,565,000 |
| 1906 | 780,000 | 18.6 | 14,642,000 | 59.6 | 8,727,000 |
| 1907 | 800,000 | 17.9 | 14,290,000 | 69.8 | 9,975,000 |
| 1908 | 803,000 | 19.8 | 15,874,000 | 75.6 | 12,004,000 |
| 1909 | 834,000 | 20.9 | 17,438,000 | 69.9 | 12,188,000 |
| 1910 | 860,000 | 20.5 | 17,598,000 | 66.1 | 11,636,000 |
| 1911 | 833,000 | 21.1 | 17,549,000 | 72.6 | 12,735,000 |
| 1912 | 841,000 | 22.9 | 19,249,000 | 66.1 | 12,720,000 |

# POTATO CROP OF THE WORLD, 1907-'11.

| Country. | Bushels. 1907. | Bushels. 1908. | Bushels. 1909. | Bushels. 1910. | Bushels. 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **North America.** | | | | | |
| United States (contiguous) ..... | 298,262,000 | 278,985,000 | 389,195,000 | 349,032,000 | 292,737,000 |
| Canada: Prince Edward Island ..... | 5,453,000 | 7,327,000 | 6,761,000 | 4,915,000 | 5,409,000 |

**Charleston, S. C., had a death rate of 29.7 per 1,000 population in 1910.**

| Country. | Bushels. 1907. | Bushels. 1908. | Bushels. 1909. | Bushels. 1910. | Bushels. 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nova Scotia | 8,294,000 | 7,884,000 | 9,098,000 | 6,432,000 | 4,884,000 |
| New Brunswick | 5,183,000 | 11,203,000 | 12,247,000 | 7,486,000 | 8,627,000 |
| Quebec | 22,911,000 | 16,689,000 | 30,853,000 | 21,271,000 | 17,435,000 |
| Ontario | 20,908,000 | 23,096,000 | 29,465,000 | 26,163,000 | 15,624,000 |
| Manitoba | 4,150,000 | 3,807,000 | 4,118,000 | 2,838,000 | 5,122,000 |
| Saskatchewan | 2,706,000 | 1,826,000 | 3,944,000 | 2,658,000 | 4,505,000 |
| Alberta | 2,632,000 | 1,967,000 | 2,599,000 | 2,285,000 | 4,417,000 |
| Totals Canada | 72,237,000 | 73,790,000 | 99,085,000 | 74,048,000 | 66,023,000 |
| Mexico[1] | 924,000 | 924,000 | 924,000 | 924,000 | 924,000 |
| Newfoundland | [2]1,350,000 | [2]1,350,000 | [2]1,350,000 | [2]1,350,000 | [3]1,533,000 |
| Totals | 372,773,000 | 355,049,000 | 490,554,000 | 425,354,000 | 361,217,000 |
| **South America.** | | | | | |
| Argentina | [4]10,000,000 | [5]10,000,000 | 45,000,000 | 18,923,000 | [6]18,923,000 |
| Chili | [7]6,532,000 | 8,063,000 | 6,404,000 | 7,863,000 | 7,440,000 |
| Totals | 16,532,000 | 18,063,000 | 51,404,000 | 26,786,000 | 26,363,000 |
| **Europe.** | | | | | |
| Austria-Hungary: | | | | | |
| Austria | 538,789,000 | 475,860,000 | 479,616,000 | 491,126,000 | 426,406,000 |
| Hungary proper | 178,168,000 | 139,469,000 | 183,530,000 | 176,974,000 | 163,038,000 |
| Croatia-Slavonia | 25,625,000 | 21,129,000 | 16,832,000 | 28,490,000 | [6]28,490,000 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 2,949,000 | [8]2,949,000 | [8]2,949,000 | 5,048,000 | 2,329,000 |
| Totals Austria-Hungary | 745,531,000 | 639,407,000 | 682,927,000 | 701,638,000 | 620,263,000 |
| Belgium | 88,192,000 | 82,846,000 | 90,358,000 | 104,718,000 | [6]104,718,000 |
| Bulgaria | 300,000 | 340,000 | 323,000 | 430,000 | [6]430,000 |
| Denmark | 24,426,000 | 29,752,000 | 24,326,000 | 30,517,000 | 29,523,000 |
| Finland | 18,765,000 | 16,194,000 | 17,887,000 | 15,741,000 | 22,691,000 |
| France | 512,229,000 | 625,021,000 | 613,041,000 | 313,189,000 | 423,573,000 |
| Germany | 1,673,246,000 | 1,702,803,000 | 1,716,143,000 | 1,597,174,000 | 1,263,924,000 |
| Greece | [9]550,000 | [9]550,000 | [10]550,000 | 331,000 | [6]331,000 |
| Italy | [11]60,000,000 | [11]60,000,000 | 63,273,000 | 56,563,000 | 62,140,000 |
| Luxemburg | 7,295,000 | 5,878,000 | 6,099,000 | 5,085,000 | 4,461,000 |
| Malta | 793,000 | 692,000 | 372,000 | 654,000 | 834,000 |
| Netherlands | 94,401,000 | 96,695,000 | 97,275,000 | 88,376,000 | 103,468,000 |
| Norway | 16,956,000 | 28,030,000 | 22,084,000 | 22,398,000 | 22,017,000 |
| Rumania | 3,860,000 | 4,310,000 | 3,813,000 | 4,846,000 | 5,669,000 |
| Russia: | | | | | |
| Russia proper | 694,487,000 | 682,454,000 | 764,943,000 | ([12]) | ([12]) |
| Poland | 327,689,000 | 366,433,000 | 396,023,000 | ([12]) | ([12]) |
| Northern Caucasia | 11,932,000 | 11,248,000 | 12,520,000 | ([12]) | ([12]) |
| Totals Russia (European) | 1,034,108,000 | 1,060,135,000 | 1,173,486,000 | 1,313,973,000 | 1,143,124,000 |
| Servia | 876,000 | 645,000 | 1,396,000 | 3,110,000 | 2,154,000 |
| Spain | 84,435,000 | 98,860,000 | [6]98,860,000 | 132,905,000 | 93,089,000 |
| Sweden | 57,823,000 | 78,020,000 | 61,981,000 | 68,591,000 | 52,669,000 |
| Switzerland | [13]47,000,000 | 49,971,000 | 44,092,000 | 46,712,000 | [6]46,712,000 |
| United Kingdom: | | | | | |
| England | 78,318,000 | 101,448,000 | 98,676,000 | 92,108,000 | 99,858,000 |
| Scotland | 28,540,000 | 39,146,000 | 32,889,000 | 32,790,000 | 36,407,000 |
| Wales | 4,331,000 | 5,663,000 | 5,615,000 | 4,915,000 | 6,547,000 |
| Ireland | 83,869,000 | 119,455,000 | 119,572,000 | 107,178,000 | 137,941,000 |
| Totals United Kingdom | 195,028,000 | 265,712,000 | 256,752,000 | 236,991,000 | 280,753,000 |
| Totals | 4,665,814,000 | 4,845,861,000 | 4,975,038,000 | 4,743,942,000 | 4,281,643,000 |
| **Asia.** | | | | | |
| Japan | 20,310,000 | 21,174,000 | 21,996,000 | 24,719,000 | [14]24,719,000 |
| Russia, Asiatic[15] | 17,076,000 | 31,759,000 | 31,042,000 | 29,295,000 | 32,931,000 |
| Totals | 37,386,000 | 52,933,000 | 53,038,000 | 54,014,000 | 57,650,000 |
| **Africa.** | | | | | |
| Algeria | 1,802,000 | 1,549,000 | 1,727,000 | 1,687,000 | [14]1,687,000 |
| Union of South Africa: | | | | | |
| Cape of Good Hope | [16]1,500,000 | 1,304,000 | [14]1,304,000 | 587,000 | [14]587,000 |
| Natal | 444,000 | 405,000 | 392,000 | [17]392,000 | [17]392,000 |

**In 1910 cancer caused 7,590 deaths in the State of New York.**

## POTATO CROP OF THE WORLD, 1907-'11 (Continued).

| Country. | Bushels. 1907. | Bushels. 1908. | Bushels. 1909. | Bushels. 1910. | Bushels. 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transvaal ..... | 549,000 | 519,000 | 410,000 | 773,000 | 1,294,000 |
| Totals Union of South Africa | 2,493,000 | 2,228,000 | 2,106,000 | 1,752,000 | 2,273,000 |
| Totals ..... | 4,296,000 | 3,777,000 | 3,833,000 | 3,439,000 | 3,960,000 |
| **Australasia.** | | | | | |
| Australia: | | | | | |
| Queensland ..... | 591,000 | 492,000 | 431,000 | 506,000 | 489,000 |
| New South Wales | 4,288,000 | 2,086,000 | 2,680,000 | 3,739,000 | 2,642,000 |
| Victoria ..... | 6,229,000 | 5,044,000 | 5,706,000 | 6,532,000 | 4,446,000 |
| South Australia.. | 832,000 | 756,000 | 805,000 | 693,000 | 893,000 |
| Western Australia ..... | 188,000 | 212,000 | 250,000 | 222,000 | 348,000 |
| Tasmania ..... | 6,807,000 | 5,431,000 | 4,540,000 | 2,758,000 | 2,321,000 |
| Totals Australia | 18,935,000 | 14,021,000 | 14,412,000 | 14,450,000 | 11,139,000 |
| New Zealand..... | 6,342,000 | 5,339,000 | 7,288,000 | 6,739,000 | [14]6,739,000 |
| Totals Australasia... ..... | 25,277,000 | 19,360,000 | 21,700,000 | 21,189,000 | 17,878,000 |
| Grand totals... | 5,122,078,000 | 5,295,043,000 | 5,595,567,000 | 5,274,724,000 | 4,748,711,000 |

[1]Data for 1906. [2]Estimated from returns for census year 1900. [3]Census returns. [4]Data for 1908. [5]Census shows 19,000 hectares (46,949 acres), yielding 15,000 kilograms per hectare (223 bushels per acre). [6]Year preceding. [7]Data for 1905. [8]Data for 1907. [9]Data for 1909. [10]Unofficial estimate. [11]Average production as unofficially estimated. [12]No data. [13]Average, 1908-'10. [14]Year preceding. [15]Data for 1907 represent 10 governments and districts; all other years, 27 governments and districts. [16]Unofficial estimate. [17]Data for 1909.

## ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF POTATOES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1912.

| State, division or territory. | Acr'ge. Acres. | Production. Bushels. | Farm. value. Dec. 1. Dollars. | State, division or territory. | Acr'ge. Acres. | Production. Bushels. | Farm. value. Dec. 1. Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine..... | 117,000 | 23,166,000 | 12,741,000 | Missouri .. | 95,000 | 7,980,000 | 5,506,000 |
| N. H..... | 17,000 | 2,380,000 | 1,452,000 | N. D..... | 52,000 | 6,656,000 | 1,864,000 |
| Vermont.... | 26,000 | 3,640,000 | 2,002,000 | S. D..... | 62,000 | 6,510,000 | 2,344,000 |
| Mass..... | 26,000 | 3,380,000 | 2,535,000 | Nebraska . | 118,000 | 9,440,000 | 4,814,000 |
| R. I..... | 5,000 | 565,000 | 435,000 | Kansas ... | 70,000 | 5,740,000 | 4,190,000 |
| Conn..... | 23,000 | 2,461,000 | 1,920,000 | | | | |
| N. Y..... | 360,000 | 38,160,000 | 22,133,000 | N. C. W. of Miss. | | | |
| N. J..... | 92,000 | 9,936,000 | 6,558,000 | River ... | 816,000 | 88,367,000 | 36,703,000 |
| Penn..... | 265,000 | 28,885,000 | 16,464,000 | Kentucky . | 51,000 | 5,151,000 | 3,451,000 |
| | | | | Tennessee . | 38,000 | 3,344,000 | 2,341,000 |
| N. Atlantic..... | 931,000 | 112,573,000 | 66,240,000 | Alabama .. | 15,000 | 1,215,000 | 1,094,000 |
| | | | | Mississippi | 10,000 | 890,000 | 801,000 |
| Delaware... | 11,000 | 1,100,000 | 770,000 | Louisiana . | 20,000 | 1,460,000 | 1,212,000 |
| Maryland... | 37,000 | 4,144,000 | 2,404,000 | Texas .... | 52,000 | 3,276,000 | 3,440,000 |
| Virginia.... | 95,000 | 8,265,000 | 5,372,000 | Oklahoma . | 29,000 | 1,740,000 | 1,618,000 |
| W. Va..... | 47,000 | 5,264,000 | 3,264,000 | Arkansas . | 25,000 | 1,750,000 | 1,610,000 |
| N. C..... | 30,000 | 2,550,000 | 1,938,000 | | | | |
| S. C..... | 10,000 | 900,000 | 1,008,000 | S. Central | 240,000 | 18,826,000 | 15,567,000 |
| Georgia..... | 12,000 | 936,000 | 814,000 | Montana .. | 37,000 | 6,105,000 | 2,442,000 |
| Florida..... | 11,000 | 1,023,000 | 1,125,000 | Wyoming . | 11,000 | 1,540,000 | 924,000 |
| | | | | Colorado .. | 85,000 | 8,075,000 | 3,311,000 |
| S. Atlantic..... | 253,000 | 24,182,000 | 16,695,000 | N. M..... | 9,000 | 900,000 | 585,000 |
| Ohio..... | 186,000 | 20,832,000 | 11,041,000 | Arizona ... | 1,000 | 125,000 | 156,000 |
| Indiana..... | 87,000 | 9,918,000 | 4,959,000 | Utah ..... | 19,000 | 3,515,000 | 1,722,000 |
| Illinois..... | 137,000 | 13,837,000 | 8,302,000 | Nevada ... | 12,000 | 2,136,000 | 1,282,000 |
| Michigan... | 350,000 | 36,750,000 | 15,068,000 | Idaho ..... | 35,000 | 6,475,000 | 1,878,000 |
| Wisconsin.. | 291,000 | 34,920,000 | 11,873,000 | Washington | 68,000 | 11,356,000 | 4,088,000 |
| | | | | Oregon .... | 65,000 | 10,075,000 | 3,123,000 |
| N. C. E. of Miss. | | | | California.. | 78,000 | 10,140,000 | 6,591,000 |
| River... | 1,051,000 | 116,257,000 | 51,243,000 | Far Western ..... | 420,000 | 60,442,000 | 26,102,000 |
| Minnesota... | 245,000 | 33,075,000 | 9,261,000 | | | | |
| Iowa..... | 174,000 | 18,966,000 | 8,724,000 | U. S..... | 3,711,000 | 420,647,000 | 212,550,000 |

**The first book printed in Pennsylvania was printed by Thomas Budd in 1685.**

**ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, PRICES, EXPORTS, ETC., OF POTATOE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1912.**

| Year. | Acreage planted and harvested. | Average yield per acre. | Production. | Average farm price per bushel Dec. 1. | Farm value Dec. 1. | Domestic exports fiscal year beginning July 1. | Import during fiscal year beginning July 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Bush. | Bushels. | Cts. | Dollars. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1890 ..... | 2,652,000 | 55.9 | 148,290,000 | 75.8 | 112,342,000 | 341,189 | 5,401,91 |
| 1891 ..... | 2,715,000 | 93.7 | 254,424,000 | 35.8 | 91,013,000 | 557,022 | 186,87 |
| 1892 ..... | 2,548,000 | 61.5 | 156,655,000 | 66.1 | 103,568,000 | 845,720 | 4,317,05 |
| 1893 ..... | 2,605,000 | 70.3 | 183,034,000 | 59.4 | 108,662,000 | 803,111 | 3,002,57 |
| 1894 ..... | 2,738,000 | 62.4 | 170,787,000 | 53.6 | 91,527,000 | 527,957 | 1,841,53 |
| 1895 ..... | 2,955,000 | 100.6 | 297,237,000 | 26.6 | 78,985,000 | 680,049 | 175,24 |
| 1896 ..... | 2,767,000 | 91.1 | 252,235,000 | 28.6 | 72,182,000 | 926,646 | 246,17 |
| 1897 ..... | 2,535,000 | 64.7 | 164,016,000 | 54.7 | 89,643,000 | 605,187 | 1,171,37 |
| 1898 ..... | 2,558,000 | 75.2 | 192,306,000 | 41.4 | 79,575,000 | 579,833 | 530,42 |
| 1899 ..... | 2,581,000 | 88.6 | 228,783,000 | 39.0 | 89,329,000 | 809,472 | 155,86 |
| 1900 ..... | 2,611,000 | 80.8 | 210,927,000 | 43.1 | 90,811,000 | 741,483 | 871,91 |
| 1901 ..... | 2,864,000 | 65.5 | 187,598,000 | 76.7 | 143,979,000 | 528,484 | 7,656,16 |
| 1902 ..... | 2,966,000 | 96.0 | 284,633,000 | 47.1 | 134,111,000 | 843,075 | 358,50 |
| 1903 ..... | 2,917,000 | 84.7 | 247,128,000 | 61.4 | 151,638,000 | 484,042 | 3,166,58 |
| 1904 ..... | 3,016,000 | 110.4 | 332,830,000 | 45.2 | 150,673,000 | 1,163,270 | 181,15 |
| 1905 ..... | 2,997,000 | 87.0 | 260,741,000 | 61.7 | 160,821,000 | 1,000,326 | 1,948,16 |
| 1906 ..... | 3,013,000 | 102.2 | 308,088,000 | 51.1 | 157,547,000 | 1,530,461 | 176,91 |
| 1907 ..... | 3,128,000 | 95.4 | 298,262,000 | 61.8 | 184,184,000 | 1,203,894 | 403,98 |
| 1908 ..... | 3,257,000 | 85.7 | 278,985,000 | 70.6 | 197,039,000 | 763,651 | 8,383,96 |
| 1909 ..... | 3,525,000 | 106.8 | 376,537,000 | 54.9 | 206,545,000 | 999,476 | 353,20 |
| 1910 ..... | 3,720,000 | 93.8 | 349,032,000 | 55.7 | 194,566,000 | 2,383,887 | 218,89 |
| 1911 ..... | 3,619,000 | 80.9 | 292,737,000 | 79.9 | 233,778,000 | 1,237,276 | 13,734,69 |
| 1912 ..... | 3,711,000 | 113.4 | 420,647,000 | 50.5 | 212,550,000 | | |

**ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF HAY IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, 1912.**

| State or division. | Acreage. | Production. | Farm value Dec. 1. | State or division. | Acreage. | Production. | Farm value Dec. 1. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Tons. | Dollars. | | Acres. | Tons. | Dollars. |
| Maine .. | 1,231,000 | 1,428,000 | 19,564,000 | S. D..... | 460,000 | 672,000 | 4,099,00 |
| N. H.... | 501,000 | 626,000 | 9,390,000 | Neb. .... | 1,150,000 | 1,552,000 | 13,037,00 |
| Vt. ..... | 1,010,000 | 1,515,000 | 21,210,000 | Kan. ... | 1,627,000 | 2,440,000 | 18,544,00 |
| Mass. ... | 477,000 | 596,000 | 12,814,000 | | | | |
| R. I..... | 58,000 | 66,000 | 1,465,000 | N. C. W. of Miss. | | | |
| Conn. ... | 379,000 | 436,000 | 9,810,000 | River.. | 11,986,000 | 16,810,000 | 142,392,00 |
| N. Y.... | 4,720,000 | 5,900,000 | 87,910,000 | | | | |
| N. J..... | 362,000 | 521,000 | 10,420,000 | | | | |
| Penn. ... | 3,173,000 | 4,537,000 | 70,777,000 | Ky. ..... | 815,000 | 1,002,000 | 13,727,00 |
| | | | | Tenn. ... | 888,000 | 1,154,000 | 18,233,00 |
| N. Atlantic | 11,911,000 | 15,625,000 | 243,360,000 | Ala. .... | 209,000 | 261,000 | 3,811,00 |
| Del. .... | 72,000 | 96,000 | 1,440,000 | Miss. ... | 201,000 | 297,000 | 3,712,00 |
| Md. .... | 381,000 | 575,000 | 8,280,000 | La. ..... | 142,000 | 234,000 | 2,972,00 |
| Va. ..... | 741,000 | 889,000 | 13,513,000 | Texas ... | 387,000 | 542,000 | 5,637,00 |
| W. Va... | 745,000 | 1,028,000 | 15,420,000 | Okla. ... | 385,000 | 481,000 | 3,559,00 |
| N. C..... | 293,000 | 381,000 | 6,363,000 | | | | |
| S. C..... | 194,000 | 223,000 | 4,014,000 | Ark. .... | 286,000 | 352,000 | 4,224,00 |
| Ga. ..... | 234,000 | 316,000 | 5,372,000 | S. Central.. | 3,313,000 | 4,323,000 | 55,875,00 |
| Fla. .... | 43,000 | 54,000 | 977,000 | Mont. ... | 640,000 | 1,216,000 | 10,093,00 |
| | | | | Wyo. ... | 452,000 | 859,000 | 7,387,00 |
| S. Atlantic | 2,703,000 | 3,562,000 | 55,379,000 | Colo. ... | 870,000 | 1,905,000 | 16,574,00 |
| Ohio ... | 2,960,000 | 4,026,000 | 52,338,000 | N. M.... | 187,000 | 436,000 | 3,706,00 |
| Ind. .... | 1,885,000 | 2,582,000 | 29,435,000 | Ariz. ... | 113,000 | 384,000 | 4,608,00 |
| Ill. ..... | 2,512,000 | 3,266,000 | 41,152,000 | Utah ... | 368,000 | 1,023,000 | 8,184,00 |
| Mich. ... | 2,395,000 | 3,185,000 | 40,450,000 | Nev. .... | 227,000 | 681,000 | 5,925,00 |
| Wis. .... | 2,250,000 | 3,600,000 | 43,560,000 | Idaho ... | 692,000 | 1,938,000 | 12,209,00 |
| | | | | Wash. .. | 776,000 | 1,707,000 | 17,241,00 |
| N. C. E. of Miss. | | | | Ore. .... | 790,000 | 1,738,000 | 14,425,00 |
| River.. | 12,002,000 | 16,659,000 | 206,935,000 | Cal. .... | 2,500,000 | 3,825,000 | 52,402,00 |
| Minn. ... | 1,661,000 | 2,541,000 | 16,262,000 | | | | |
| Iowa ... | 3,537,000 | 4,952,000 | 47,044,000 | Far Western | 7,615,000 | 15,712,000 | 152,754,00 |
| Mo. ..... | 3,187,000 | 4,143,000 | 40,601,000 | | | | |
| N. D.... | 364,000 | 510,000 | 2,805,000 | United States | 49,530,000 | 72,691,000 | 856,695,00 |

**The number of public school teachers in the United States in 1911 was 533,606**

## ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, PRICES AND EXPORTS OF HAY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1912.

| Year. | Acreage. | Average yield per acre. | Production. | Average farm price per ton Dec. 1. | Farm value Dec. 1. | Domestic exports fiscal year beginning July 1. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Tons.* | Tons.* | Dolls. | Dollars. | Tons.† |
| 1890 | 50,713,000 | 1.19 | 60,198,000 | 7.87 | 473,570,000 | 28,066 |
| 1891 | 51,044,000 | 1.19 | 60,818,000 | 8.12 | 494,114,000 | 35,201 |
| 1892 | 50,853,000 | 1.18 | 59,824,000 | 8.20 | 490,428,000 | 33,084 |
| 1893 | 49,613,000 | 1.33 | 65,766,000 | 8.68 | 570,883,000 | 54,446 |
| 1894 | 48,321,000 | 1.14 | 54,874,000 | 8.54 | 468,578,000 | 47,117 |
| 1895 | 44,206,000 | 1.06 | 47,079,000 | 8.35 | 393,186,000 | 59,052 |
| 1896 | 43,260,000 | 1.37 | 59,282,000 | 6.55 | 388,146,000 | 61,658 |
| 1897 | 42,427,000 | 1.43 | 60,665,000 | 6.62 | 401,391,000 | 81,837 |
| 1898 | 42,781,000 | 1.55 | 66,377,000 | 6.00 | 398,061,000 | 64,916 |
| 1899 | 41,328,000 | 1.35 | 56,656,000 | 7.27 | 411,926,000 | 72,716 |
| 1900 | 39,153,000 | 1.28 | 50,111,000 | 8.89 | 445,539,000 | 89,364 |
| 1901 | 39,391,000 | 1.28 | 50,591,000 | 10.01 | 506,192,000 | 155,431 |
| 1902 | 39,825,000 | 1.50 | 59,858,000 | 9.06 | 542,036,000 | 50,974 |
| 1903 | 39,934,000 | 1.54 | 61,306,000 | 9.08 | 556,377,000 | 60,780 |
| 1904 | 39,999,000 | 1.52 | 60,696,000 | 8.72 | 529,108,000 | 66,557 |
| 905 | 39,362,000 | 1.54 | 60,532,000 | 8.52 | 515,960,000 | 70,172 |
| 906 | 42,476,000 | 1.35 | 57,146,000 | 10.37 | 592,540,000 | 58,602 |
| 907 | 44,028,000 | 1.45 | 63,677,000 | 11.68 | 743,507,000 | 77,281 |
| 908 | 46,486,000 | 1.52 | 70,798,000 | 8.98 | 635,423,000 | 64,641 |
| 909 | 45,744,000 | 1.42 | 64,938,000 | 10.62 | 689,345,000 | 55,007 |
| 910 | 45,691,000 | 1.33 | 60,978,000 | 12.26 | 747,769,000 | 55,223 |
| 911 | 43,017,000 | 1.10 | 47,444,000 | 14.64 | 694,570,000 | 59,784 |
| 912 | 49,530,000 | 1.47 | 72,691,000 | 11.79 | 856,695,000 | — |

*2,000 pounds. †2,240 pounds.

## ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF FLAXSEED IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES, IN 1912.

| State. | Acreage. | Production. | Farm value Dec. 1. | State. | Acreage. | Production. | Farm value Dec. 1. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Bushels. | Dollars. | | Acres. | Bushels. | Dollars. |
| Wis. | 10,000 | 125,000 | 159,000 | Kan. | 50,000 | 300,000 | 390,000 |
| Minn. | 404,000 | 4,121,000 | 4,945,000 | Okla. | 1,000 | 9,000 | 12,000 |
| Iowa | 35,000 | 402,000 | 498,000 | Mont. | 460,000 | 5,520,000 | 6,182,000 |
| Mo. | 12,000 | 72,000 | 79,000 | Colo. | 12,000 | 96,000 | 120,000 |
| N. D. | 1,246,000 | 12,086,000 | 13,778,000 | | | | |
| S. D. | 619,000 | 5,323,000 | 6,015,000 | United States. | 2,851,000 | 28,073,000 | 32,202,000 |
| Neb. | 2,000 | 19,000 | 24,000 | | | | |

## ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, ETC., OF FLAXSEED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1902-1912.

| Year. | Acreage sown and harvested. | Average yield per acre | Production. | Average farm price Dec. 1. | Farm value Dec. 1. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Cents. | Dollars. |
| 1902 | 3,740,000 | 7.8 | 29,285,000 | 105.0 | 30,815,000 |
| 1903 | 3,233,000 | 8.4 | 27,301,000 | 81 7 | 22,292,000 |
| 1904 | 2,264,000 | 10.3 | 23,401,000 | 99 8 | 23,229,000 |
| 1905 | 2,535,000 | 11.2 | 28,478,000 | 84.4 | 24,049,000 |
| 1906 | 2,506,000 | 10.2 | 25,576,000 | 101.3 | 25,899,000 |
| 1907 | 2,864,000 | 9.0 | 25,851,000 | 95.6 | 24,713,000 |
| 1908 | 2,679,000 | 9.6 | 25,805,000 | 118.4 | 30,577,000 |
| 1909 | 2,742,000 | 9.4 | 25,856,000 | 152.6 | 39,466,000 |
| 1910 | 2,467,000 | 5.2 | 12,718,000 | 231.7 | 29,472,000 |
| 1911 | 2,757,000 | 7.0 | 19,370,000 | 182.1 | 35,272,000 |
| 1912 | 2,851,000 | 9.8 | 28,073,000 | 114.7 | 32,202,000 |

St. Petersburg has only about 35,000 telephone subscribers.

# COTTON CROP OF THE WORLD, 1908-'12.

**(The statistics for the United States were collected by the Federal Census Bureau. Those for other countries have been compiled from a number of sources among them being: "The Cotton Gazette," Liverpool; Mitsui & Co., Osaka; the Herman Capelle Company, New York; Commercial Intelligence Department of the Indian government; E. T. Craig, Mexico City; Pan-American Union, and the United States consular reports.)**

| Country. | Cotton production (bales of 500 pounds net.). | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1912. | 1911. | 1910. | 1909. | 1908. |
| United States | 13,696,000 | 15,546,000 | 11,483,000 | 9,863,000 | 13,002,000 |
| India | 3,518,000 | 2,630,000 | 3,082,000 | 3,774,000 | 2,953,000 |
| Egypt | 1,523,000 | 1,463,000 | 1,506,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,337,000 |
| China | 1,074,000 | 625,000 | 775,000 | 690,000 | 600,000 |
| Russia | 950,000 | 925,000 | 900,000 | 720,000 | 846,000 |
| Brazil | 320,000 | 320,000 | 310,000 | 360,000 | 425,000 |
| Mexico | 140,000 | 100,000 | 135,000 | 125,000 | 140,000 |
| Peru | 128,000 | 128,000 | 128,000 | 107,000 | 80,000 |
| Persia | 118,000 | 80,000 | 92,000 | 90,000 | 50,000 |
| Turkey | 115,000 | 124,000 | 105,000 | 108,000 | 80,000 |
| All other countries | 235,000 | 210,000 | 195,000 | 195,000 | 185,000 |
| Totals | 21,817,000 | 22,151,000 | 18,711,000 | 16,942,000 | 19,698,000 |

## PRODUCTION OF LINT COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES (EXCLUDING LINTERS), IN 500-POUND GROSS WEIGHT BALES, BY STATES, 1906 TO 1911.

**(As reported by United States Bureau of Census.)**

| State or territory. | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. |
| Virginia | 13,862 | 9,223 | 12,326 | 10,095 | 14,815 | 29,89 |
| N. C. | 579,326 | 605,310 | 646,978 | 600,606 | 706,142 | 1,075,82 |
| S. C. | 876,181 | 1,119,220 | 1,170,608 | 1,099,955 | 1,163,501 | 1,648,71 |
| Georgia | 1,592,572 | 1,815,834 | 1,931,179 | 1,804,014 | 1,767,202 | 2,768,62 |
| Florida | 55,945 | 49,794 | 62,089 | 54,011 | 58,949 | 83,38 |
| Alabama | 1,261,522 | 1,112,698 | 1,345,713 | 1,024,350 | 1,194,250 | 1,716,53 |
| Mississippi | 1,530,748 | 1,468,177 | 1,655,945 | 1,083,215 | 1,262,680 | 1,203,54 |
| Louisiana | 987,779 | 675,428 | 470,136 | 253,412 | 245,648 | 384,59 |
| Texas | 4,174,206 | 2,300,179 | 3,814,485 | 2,522,811 | 3,049,469 | 4,256,42 |
| Arkansas | 941,177 | 774,721 | 1,032,920 | 713,463 | 821,233 | 939,30 |
| Tennessee | 306,037 | 275,235 | 344,485 | 246,630 | 331,947 | 449,73 |
| Missouri | 54,358 | 36,243 | 61,907 | 45,141 | 59,633 | 96,80 |
| Oklahoma | 487,306 | } | | | | |
| Ind. Ter. | 410,520 | } | 862,383 | 690,752 | 544,954 | 923,063 | 1,022,09 |
| All other | 2,270 | | 2,734 | 2,296 | 2,292 | 10,144 | 17,21 |
| U. S. | 13,273,809 | 11,107,179 | 13,241,799 | 10,004,949 | 11,608,616 | 15,692,70 |
| Total value of crop. | $660,310,000 | $613,630,000 | $588,810,000 | $688,350,000 | $820,320,000 | $732,420,00 |

## COTTON PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, 1880-1912.

| Year. | Production. | | | | Consumption (equivalent 500-pound bales). | Exports of domestic cotton (equivalent 500-pound bales). | Net imports (equivalent 500-pound bales). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Running bales, counting round as half bales (number). | Equivalent 500-pound bales, gross weight (number). | Average net weight of bale (lbs.) | Value of lint upland per pound, cotton (cents) | | | |
| 1912 | 14,090,863 | 14,313,015 | 486 | 12.0 | — | — | — |
| 1911 | 16,109,849 | 16,250,276 | 482 | 9.7 | 5,181,826 | 10,681,332 | 229,26 |
| 1910 | 11,965,962 | 12,005,688 | 480 | 14.7 | 4,516,779 | 8,025,991 | 231,1 |
| 1909 | 10,386,209 | 10,315,382 | 475 | 14.3 | 4,559,002 | 6,491,843 | 151,3 |
| 1908 | 13,482,131 | 13,587,306 | 484 | 9.2 | 5,198,963 | 8,889,724 | 165,4 |
| 1907 | 11,825,882 | 11,375,461 | 480 | 11.5 | 4,493,028 | 7,779,508 | 140,8 |
| 1906 | 13,305,265 | 13,595,498 | 490 | 10.0 | 4,974,199 | 8,825,236 | 202,7 |
| 1905 | 10,725,602 | 10,804,556 | 482 | 10.9 | 4,877,465 | 6,975,494 | 133,4 |
| 1904 | 13,697,310 | 13,679,954 | 478 | 8.7 | 4,523,208 | 9,057,397 | 130,1 |
| 1903 | 10,015,721 | 10,045,615 | 480 | 12.2 | 3,980,567 | 6,233,682 | 100,2 |
| 1902 | 10,784,473 | 10,827,168 | 481 | 8.2 | 4,187,076 | 6,913,506 | 149,1 |
| 1901 | 9,748,546 | 9,675,771 | 489 | 8.1 | 4,080,287 | 6,870,313 | 190,0 |
| 1900 | 10,245,602 | 10,266,527 | 480 | 9.3 | 3,603,516 | 6,806,572 | 116,6 |
| 1899 | 9,507,786 | 9,459,935 | 476 | 7.6 | 3,687,253 | 6,167,623 | 134,7 |

**New York has 10,266 policemen, or about one policeman to every 489 inhabita**

## COTTON PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, 1880-1912 (Continued).

| Year. | Production. | | | | Consumption. (equivalent 500-pound bales). | Exports of domestic cotton (equivalent 500-pound bales). | Net imports (equivalent 500-pound bales). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Running bales, counting round as half bales (number). | Equivalent 500-pound bales, gross weight. (number). | Average net weight of bale (lbs.). | Value of lint upland per pound. cotton (cents). | | | |
| 1898 | 11,189,205 | 11,435,368 | 489 | 4.9 | 3,672,097 | 7,626,525 | 103,223 |
| 1897 | 10,897,857 | 10,985,040 | 482 | 5.6 | 3,472,398 | 7,811,031 | 105,802 |
| 1896 | 8,532,705 | 8,515,640 | 477 | 7.3 | 2,841,394 | 6,124,026 | 114,712 |
| 1895 | 7,161,094 | 7,146,772 | 477 | 8.2 | 2,499,731 | 4,761,505 | 112,001 |
| 1894 | 9,901,251 | 10,025,534 | 484 | 5.9 | 2,983,665 | 6,961,372 | 99,399 |
| 1893 | 7,493,000 | 7,433,056 | 474 | 7.5 | 2,300,276 | 5,307,295 | 59,405 |
| 1892 | 6,700,365 | 6,658,313 | 475 | 8.4 | 2,415,875 | 4,485,251 | 85,735 |
| 1891 | 9,035,379 | 8,940,867 | 473 | 7.3 | 2,846,753 | 5,896,800 | 64,894 |
| 1890 | 8,652,597 | 8,562,089 | 473 | 8.6 | 2,604,491 | 5,850,219 | 45,580 |
| 1889 | 7,472,511 | 7,472,511 | 478 | 11.5 | 2,518,409 | 4,928,921 | 18,334 |
| 1888 | 6,938,290 | 6,923,775 | 477 | 10.7 | 2,309,250 | 4,730,192 | 15,284 |
| 1887 | 7,046,833 | 6,884,067 | 467 | 10.3 | 2,205,302 | 4,519,254 | 11,983 |
| 1886 | 6,505,087 | 6,314,561 | 464 | 10.3 | 2,049,687 | 4,301,542 | 7,553 |
| 1885 | 6,575,691 | 6,369,341 | 463 | 9.4 | 2,094,682 | 4,200,651 | 8,270 |
| 1884 | 5,682,000 | 5,477,448 | 460 | 10.5 | 1,687,108 | 3,783,319 | 7,144 |
| 1883 | 5,713,200 | 5,521,963 | 462 | 10.6 | 1,813,865 | 3,733,369 | 11,247 |
| 1882 | 6,949,756 | 6,833,442 | 470 | 10.6 | 2,038,400 | 4,591,331 | 4,716 |
| 1881 | 5,456,048 | 5,136,447 | 450 | 12.2 | 1,849,457 | 3,376,521 | 3,261 |
| 1880 | 6,605,750 | 6,356,998 | 460 | 11.3 | 1,865,922 | 4,453,495 | 5,447 |

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COTTON, CALENDAR YEARS, 1907-'11.

(Bales of 500 pounds, gross weight, 478 pounds of lint, net.)

### Exports.

| Country. | Bales. 1907. | Bales. 1908. | Bales. 1909. | Bales. 1910. | Bales. 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium[1] | | | | | 255,114 |
| Brazil | 129,307 | 16,441 | 45,974 | [2]51,472 | [2]67,554 |
| British India | 2,214,504 | 1,423,672 | 1,795,846 | 2,380,564 | 1,738,922 |
| China | 275,608 | 171,132 | 176,761 | 347,923 | 244,838 |
| Egypt | 1,421,802 | 1,315,951 | 1,426,102 | 1,242,630 | 1,372,654 |
| France | 193,356 | 213,789 | 270,387 | 411,104 | [2]320,974 |
| Germany | 269,545 | 248,766 | 255,294 | 231,039 | 186,463 |
| Netherlands | 111,004 | 108,261 | 134,994 | 140,922 | 136,976 |
| Persia[3] | 89,689 | 83,985 | 128,031 | [4]128,031 | [4]128,031 |
| Peru | 56,909 | 73,884 | 98,262 | 65,059 | [5]65,059 |
| United States | 8,384,108 | 8,749,379 | 7,790,900 | 7,289,806 | 8,919,524 |
| Other countries | 161,000 | 118,000 | 128,000 | 138,000 | [2]145,000 |
| Totals | 13,306,832 | 12,523,260 | 12,250,551 | 12,426,550 | 13,581,111 |

### Imports.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria-Hungary | 928,088 | 816,436 | 866,981 | 783,531 | 907,[illegible]23 |
| Belgium | 287,092 | 226,181 | 308,583 | 290,104 | 582,567 |
| Canada | 131,737 | 125,546 | 58,181 | 139,113 | 156,911 |
| France | 1,258,149 | 1,294,281 | 1,469,837 | 1,119,801 | [2]1,469,108 |
| Germany | 2,323,661 | 2,189,187 | 2,235,884 | 1,967,955 | 2,179,585 |
| Italy | 1,005,283 | 953,528 | 880,187 | 805,315 | 875,714 |
| Japan | 1,139,993 | 890,132 | 1,071,801 | 1,350,246 | 1,124,703 |
| Mexico | 3,820 | 7,610 | 59,071 | 10,750 | [5]10,750 |
| Netherlands | 245,313 | 243,181 | 238,003 | 233,835 | 270,358 |
| Russia | 821,027 | 1,100,041 | 847,799 | 910,829 | 935,248 |
| Spain | 422,327 | 437,748 | 325,486 | 334,877 | 417,014 |
| Sweden | 95,207 | 97,754 | 79,746 | 95,378 | 92,297 |
| Switzerland | 118,429 | 107,308 | 109,590 | 96,574 | 112,749 |
| United Kingdom | 4,302,404 | 3,702,357 | 4,017,004 | 3,591,298 | 4,008,175 |
| United States | 236,293 | 154,662 | 193,940 | 178,409 | 211,716 |
| Other countries | 299,000 | 309,000 | 297,000 | 292,000 | [2]296,000 |
| Totals | 13,617,823 | 12,654,952 | 13,058,593 | 12,200,015 | 13,650,118 |

[1]Included with "In transit" trade prior to 1911. [2]Preliminary. [3]Year beginning March 21. [4]Data for 1909. [5]Year preceding.

**Texas has the largest total value of cattle in farms, amounting to $129,000,000.**

# RICE CROP OF THE WORLD, 1907-'11.

[Mostly cleaned rice. The United States crop as given here is computed from the official returns, which are for rough rice, allowing 45 pounds rough to one bushel, and 162 pounds rough to 100 pounds cleaned. No data for Afghanistan, Algeria, Colombia, Federated Malay States, Persia, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela and a few other countries of small production.]

| Countries. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| **North America.** | | | | | |
| United States: | | | | | |
| Contiguous | 520,000 | 608,056 | 676,889 | 680,883 | 637,056 |
| Non-contiguous—Hawaii. | 33,400 | 33,400 | 25,820 | 25,820 | 25,820 |
| Total United States (except Philippine Islands) | 553,400 | 641,456 | 702,709 | 706,653 | 662,876 |
| Central America: | | | | | |
| Guatemala | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| Honduras | 8,100 | 8,100 | 8,100 | 8,100 | 8,100 |
| Mexico | 69,932 | 69,932 | 69,932 | 124,900 | 124,900 |
| Total | 632,732 | 720,788 | 782,041 | 840,953 | 797,176 |
| **South America.** | | | | | |
| Argentina | 17,808 | [1]19,000 | [2]19,000 | [2]19,000 | [2]19,000 |
| Brazil: Sao Paulo | [3]83,000 | [3]83,000 | 84,868 | 184,704 | [4]184,704 |
| British Guiana | [1]59,000 | 71,300 | 91,000 | [5]91,000 | [5]91,000 |
| Dutch Guiana | 3,331 | 3,718 | 4,326 | 4,376 | [4]4,376 |
| Peru | [6]209,500 | 119,756 | 53,074 | 114,313 | [4]114,313 |
| Total | 372,639 | 296,774 | 252,268 | 413,393 | 413,393 |
| **Europe.** | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | 7,758 | 6,336 | 11,426 | 10,240 | 6,666 |
| France | —— | 2,790 | 1,883 | 1,437 | [4]1,437 |
| Greece[6] | 2,900 | 2,900 | 2,900 | 2,900 | 2,900 |
| Italy | 796,000 | 716,000 | 647,000 | 596,059 | 652,153 |
| Spain | 293,479 | 277,619 | 282,065 | 287,303 | [4]287,303 |
| Turkey, European[7] | [5]1,387 | [5]1,387 | 1,387 | [5]1,387 | [5]1,387 |
| Total | 1,101,524 | 1,007,032 | 946,661 | 899,326 | 951,846 |
| **Asia.** | | | | | |
| British India:[8] | | | | | |
| British Provinces | 60,729,000 | 61,306,000 | 84,526,000 | 84,560,000 | 79,112,000 |
| Native States[1] | 739,000 | 1,602,000 | 2,186,000 | [5]2,186,000 | [5]2,186,000 |
| Total British India | 61,468,000 | 62,908,000 | 86,712,000 | 86,746,000 | 81,298,000 |
| Ceylon | 333,000 | 309,000 | 320,000 | [5]320,000 | [5]320,000 |
| China: Hu-nan, Kiangsi, Mukden and Yunnan | [9]47,204,000 | [9]47,204,000 | [9]47,204,000 | 47,204,000 | [9]47,204,000 |
| Chosen (Korea)[10] | 3,200,000 | 3,200,000 | 3,200,000 | 3,200,000 | 3,200,000 |
| Formosa | 1,409,000 | 1,454,000 | 1,446,000 | 1,329,000 | [4]1,329,000 |
| French Indo-China[6] | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Japan | 15,317,905 | 16,217,500 | 16,375,000 | 14,800,000 | 16,240,000 |
| Java and Madura | 6,877,000 | 7,276,000 | 7,566,000 | [5]7,566,000 | [5]7,566,000 |
| Philippine Islands | 695,000 | 568,000 | 1,018,000 | 1,104,000 | 1,201,000 |
| Russia, Asiatic: Caucasus and Central Asia | 393,000 | 290,000 | 372,000 | 363,000 | [4]363,000 |
| Siam[6] | 6,824,000 | 6,824,000 | 6,824,000 | 6,824,000 | 6,824,000 |
| Straits Settlements[1] | 79,000 | 77,000 | 77,000 | 77,000 | 77,000 |
| Turkey, Asiatic[7] | [5]137,230 | [5]137,230 | 137,230 | [5]137,230 | [5]137,230 |
| Total | 148,937,135 | 151,464,730 | 176,251,230 | 174,670,230 | 170,759,230 |
| **Africa.** | | | | | |
| Egypt[1] | 557,124 | 577,379 | 653,458 | 663,557 | 523,438 |
| Madagascar | [2]953,000 | 953,000 | [2]953,000 | [2]953,000 | [2]953,000 |
| Nyassaland[11] | 1,978 | 1,600 | 1,900 | [5]1,900 | [5]1,900 |
| Total | 1,512,102 | 1,531,979 | 1,608,358 | 1,618,457 | 1,478,338 |
| **Oceania.** | | | | | |
| Fiji[1] | 2,000 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Grand total | 152,558,132 | 155,024,303 | 179,845,558 | 178,447,359 | 174,404,983 |

[1]Estimated from official returns for acreage. [2]Data for 1908. [3]Official report for crop of 1904-'05. [4]Year preceding. [5]Data for 1909. [6]Average production as unofficially estimated. [7]Data for European and Asiatic Turkey include twenty-nine provinces and arrondissements only. [8]Data for British India refer to crop years beginning in the spring of the calendar years mentioned in this table. Pro-

**The second leading state in value of cattle is Iowa, with a total of $119,000,000.**

duction as given here estimated unofficially for the entire country on the basis of official returns for about 70 per cent of the area harvested. [9]Data for 1910. [10]Estimated from official returns of exports of this country and from per capita consumption of rice in Japan, 1894-1903, including food, seed and waste, but not including rice used for sake (270 pounds per annum). [11]Includes only crop raised by natives.

**ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF RICE IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1912, BY STATES.**

| State. | Acreage. | Average yield per acre. Bushels. | Production. Bushels. | Average farm price Dec. 1. Cents. | Farm value Dec. 1. Dolls. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North Carolina | 400 | 25.0 | 10,000 | $0 90 | 9,000 |
| South Carolina | 8,000 | 25.0 | 200,000 | 93 | 186,000 |
| Georgia | 900 | 30.0 | 27,000 | 90 | 24,000 |
| Florida | 600 | 25.0 | 15,000 | 90 | 14,000 |
| Alabama | 300 | 30.0 | 9,000 | 90 | 8,000 |
| Mississippi | 2,200 | 35.0 | 77,000 | 90 | 69,000 |
| Louisiana | 352,600 | 33.5 | 11,812,000 | 93 | 10,985,000 |
| Texas | 265,600 | 35.5 | 9,429,000 | 94 | 8,863,000 |
| Arkansas | 90,800 | 37.5 | 3,405,000 | 94 | 3,201,000 |
| California | 1,400 | 50.0 | 70,000 | 91 | 64,000 |
| United States | 722,800 | 34.7 | 25,054,000 | 93.5 | 23,423,000 |

**ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, ETC., OF RICE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1904-'12.**

| Year. | Acreage sown and harvested. | Average yield per acre. Bushels. | Production. Bushels. | Average farm price Dec. 1. | Farm value Dec. 1. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1904 | 662,000 | 31.9 | 21,096,000 | $0 65.8 | $13,892,000 |
| 1905 | 460,000 | 28.1 | 12,933,000 | 95.0 | 12,286,000 |
| 1906 | 575,000 | 31.1 | 17,855,000 | 90.8 | 16,121,000 |
| 1907 | 627,000 | 29.9 | 18,738,000 | 85.8 | 16,081,000 |
| 1908 | 655,000 | 33.4 | 21,890,000 | 81.2 | 17,771,000 |
| 1909 | 720,000 | 33.8 | 24,368,000 | 79.4 | 19,341,000 |
| 1910 | 723,000 | 33.9 | 24,510,000 | 67.8 | 16,624,000 |
| 1911 | 696,000 | 32.9 | 22,934,000 | 79.7 | 18,274,000 |
| 1912 | 722,800 | 34.7 | 25,054,000 | 93.5 | 23,423,000 |

# HOP CROP OF THE WORLD, 1908-'12.

**(Excluding Canada, for which the census of 1901 shows a production during the preceding year of 1,004,216 pounds. Other omitted countries are of very small production.)**

| Country. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912.[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| **North America.** | | | | | |
| United States[2] | 43,900,311 | 50,697,048 | 49,634,028 | 51,672,072 | [3]50,000,000 |
| **Europe.** | | | | | |
| Austria-Hungary: | | | | | |
| Austria | 41,331,000 | 18,706,000 | 36,402,000 | 18,989,000 | 44,332,000 |
| Hungary | 1,913,000 | 1,871,000 | 1,839,000 | [3]2,200,000 | 3,300,000 |
| Total Austria-Hungary | 43,244,000 | 20,577,000 | 38,241,000 | 21,189,000 | 47,632,000 |
| Belgium | 8,530,000 | 3,861,000 | 7,275,000 | 5,700,000 | 7,000,000 |
| France | 11,369,000 | 5,029,000 | 7,126,000 | 4,950,000 | 6,820,000 |
| Germany | 58,069,000 | 18,356,000 | 44,998,000 | 23,430,000 | 45,334,000 |
| Netherlands[4] | 158,000 | 158,000 | 158,000 | 158,000 | 158,000 |
| Russia | 9,750,000 | 8,267,000 | 5,597,000 | 13,903,000 | 8,800,000 |
| United Kingdom—England | 52,725,000 | 24,022,000 | 33,900,000 | 36,739,000 | 41,825,000 |
| Total | 183,845,000 | 75,270,000 | 137,295,000 | 106,069,000 | 157,569,000 |
| **Australasia.** | | | | | |
| Australia: | | | | | |
| Victoria | 132,000 | 123,000 | 98,000 | 105,000 | [3]105,000 |
| Tasmania | 1,402,000 | 1,334,000 | 1,160,000 | 1,775,000 | [3]1,775,000 |
| New Zealand[6] | 941,000 | 749,000 | 764,000 | 709,000 | [3]709,000 |
| Total | 2,475,000 | 2,206,000 | 2,022,000 | 2,589,000 | 2,589,000 |
| Grand total | 230,220,311 | 128,173,048 | 188,951,028 | 160,330,072 | 210,158,000 |

**The third leading state in value of cattle on farms is New York, with a total of $83,016,000.**

[1]Preliminary. [2]Commercial movement for years beginning July 1, based upon exports, imports and internal revenue data for hops used in brewing. [3]Unofficial estimate. [4]Estimated average 1900-1903. [5]Year preceding. [6]Estimate based on the official figures for area, multiplied by yield as given in census of 1895, 1,088 pounds.

# TOBACCO CROP OF THE WORLD, 1907-'11.

| Country. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| **North America.** | | | | | |
| United States: | | | | | |
| Contiguous | 698,126,000 | 718,061,000 | 1,055,765,000 | 1,103,415,000 | 905,109,000 |
| Noncontiguous— Porto Rico | 13,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Totals United States (except Philippine Islands) | 711,126,000 | 728,061,000 | 1,065,765,000 | 1,113,415,000 | 915,109,000 |
| Canada: | | | | | |
| Ontario | — | 3,504,000 | 5,610,000 | 8,750,000 | 8,750,000 |
| Quebec | 3,000,000 | 7,656,000 | 7,656,000 | 7,656,000 | 7,656,000 |
| Other | 107,000 | 107,000 | 107,000 | 107,000 | 107,000 |
| Totals Canada. | 3,107,000 | 11,267,000 | 13,373,000 | 16,513,000 | 16,513,000 |
| Cuba | 55,603,000 | 66,650,000 | 59,323,000 | 46,081,000 | 66,930,000 |
| Guatemala | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 |
| Jamaica | 300,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 495,000 |
| Mexico | 34,711,000 | 34,711,000 | 34,711,000 | 34,711,000 | 34,711,000 |
| Santo Domingo | 26,400,000 | 32,500,000 | 30,000,000 | 42,000,000 | 42,000,000 |
| Totals | 832,547,000 | 874,789,000 | 1,204,772,000 | 1,254,320,000 | 1,077,058,000 |
| **South America.** | | | | | |
| Argentina | 31,000,000 | 31,200,000 | 31,000,000 | 15,178,000 | 15,178,000 |
| Bolivia | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Brazil | 65,469,000 | 32,130,000 | 64,654,000 | 75,284,000 | 40,761,000 |
| Chili | 6,000,000 | 9,067,000 | 2,984,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| Ecuador | 144,000 | 143,000 | 376,000 | 165,000 | 165,000 |
| Paraguay | 13,000,000 | 13,000,000 | 13,000,000 | 13,000,000 | 13,000,000 |
| Peru | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Totals | 120,104,000 | 90,040,000 | 116,514,000 | 108,277,000 | 73,754,000 |
| **Europe.** | | | | | |
| Austria-Hungary: | | | | | |
| Austria | 15,129,000 | 14,630,000 | 19,188,000 | 13,590,000 | 11,883,000 |
| Hungary | 135,013,000 | 165,638,000 | 159,622,000 | 160,025,000 | 160,025,000 |
| Bosnia - Herzegovina | 6,396,000 | 6,396,000 | 11,464,000 | 11,464,000 | 11,464,000 |
| Totals Austria-Hungary | 156,538,000 | 186,664,000 | 190,274,000 | 185,079,000 | 183,372,000 |
| Belgium | 19,476,000 | 18,597,000 | 19,474,000 | 23,723,000 | 22,046,000 |
| Bulgaria | 9,016,000 | 7,607,000 | 7,819,000 | 13,944,000 | 23,473,000 |
| Denmark | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 258,000 |
| France | 40,810,000 | 50,056,000 | 42,273,000 | 36,446,000 | 40,433,000 |
| Germany | 63,579,000 | 75,858,000 | 62,120,000 | 63,612,000 | 64,385,000 |
| Greece | 14,300,000 | 16,500,000 | 15,840,000 | 16,534,000 | 16,534,000 |
| Italy | 17,246,000 | 19,364,000 | 24,100,000 | 24,783,000 | 24,783,000 |
| Netherlands | 1,700,000 | 1,700,000 | 1,700,000 | 1,700,000 | 1,700,000 |
| Rumania | 15,554,000 | 16,099,000 | 12,098,000 | 15,434,000 | 20,509,000 |
| Russia, European | 207,749,000 | 188,074,000 | 179,414,000 | 160,130,000 | 160,130,000 |
| Servia | 2,404,000 | 1,719,000 | 4,633,000 | 4,314,000 | 3,698,000 |
| Sweden | 2,300,000 | 2,270,000 | 1,962,000 | 1,712,000 | 1,712,000 |
| Switzerland | 1,601,000 | 2,038,000 | 1,725,000 | 1,725,000 | 1,232,000 |
| Turkey, European | 49,177,000 | 49,177,000 | 49,177,000 | 49,177,000 | 49,177,000 |
| Totals | 601,610,000 | 635,883,000 | 612,769,000 | 598,473,000 | 613,442,000 |
| **Asia.** | | | | | |
| British India | 450,000,000 | 450,000,000 | 450,000,000 | 450,000,000 | 450,000,000 |
| British N'th Borneo | 2,953,000 | 3,155,000 | 2,678,000 | 2,663,000 | 2,663,000 |
| China: Hu-nan and Kiang-si | 18,016,000 | 18,016,000 | 18,016,000 | 18,016,000 | 18,016,000 |
| Dutch East Indies: Java | 125,000,000 | 81,000,000 | 84,000,000 | 116,000,000 | 116,000,000 |

The fourth leading state in value of cattle on farms is Kansas, with value of $89,184,000.

## TOBACCO CROP OF THE WORLD, 1907-'11 (Continued).

| Country. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| Sumatra, East Coast of..... | 51,460,000 | 51,460,000 | 50,100,000 | 44,669,000 | 51,395,000 |
| Totals Dutch East Indies.. | 176,460,000 | 182,460,000 | 184,100,000 | 160,669,000 | 167,395,000 |
| Formosa ..... | 471,000 | 927,000 | 832,000 | 1,726,000 | 1,726,000 |
| Japan ..... | 100,890,000 | 91,874,000 | 91,850,000 | 93,787,000 | 93,787,000 |
| Philippine Islands.. | 40,056,000 | 38,725,000 | 40,258,000 | 56,257,000 | 56,257,000 |
| Russia, Asiatic.... | 18,541,000 | 19,989,000 | 28,037,000 | 34,872,000 | 34,872,000 |
| Totals ..... | 806,887,000 | 754,646,000 | 765,771,000 | 817,990,000 | 824,716,000 |
| **Africa.** | | | | | |
| Algeria ..... | 14,177,000 | 13,929,000 | 28,629,000 | 21,269,000 | 19,427,000 |
| Mauritius ..... | 16,000 | 26,000 | 39,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 |
| Nyasaland ..... | 585,000 | 570,000 | 1,234,000 | 1,742,000 | 2,147,000 |
| Rhodesia ..... | 147,000 | 147,000 | 147,000 | 147,000 | 606,000 |
| Tunis ..... | 53,000 | 35,000 | 205,000 | 289,000 | 289,000 |
| Union of South Africa: | | | | | |
| Cape of Good Hope | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Natal ..... | 2,771,000 | 3,105,000 | 2,527,000 | 2,527,000 | 2,527,000 |
| Orange River Colony ..... | 650,000 | 650,000 | 654,000 | 654,000 | 654,000 |
| Transvaal ..... | 5,077,000 | 2,754,000 | 2,891,000 | 5,346,000 | 5,346,000 |
| Totals Union of South Africa | 13,498,000 | 11,509,000 | 11,072,000 | 13,527,000 | 13,527,000 |
| Totals ..... | 28,476,000 | 26,236,000 | 41,326,000 | 37,001,000 | 36,023,000 |
| **Oceania.** | | | | | |
| Australia: | | | | | |
| Queensland ..... | 723,000 | 274,000 | 604,000 | 450,000 | 849,000 |
| New South Wales | 602,000 | 385,000 | 430,000 | 728,000 | 953,000 |
| Victoria ..... | 68,000 | 310,000 | 296,000 | 307,000 | 122,000 |
| Totals Australia | 1,393,000 | 969,000 | 1,330,000 | 1,485,000 | 1,924,000 |
| Fiji ..... | 44,000 | 38,000 | 18,000 | 24,000 | 68,000 |
| Totals ..... | 1,437,000 | 1,007,000 | 1,348,000 | 1,509,000 | 1,992,000 |
| Grand totals... | 2,391,061,000 | 2,382,601,000 | 2,742,500,000 | 2,817,570,000 | 2,626,985,000 |

## ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF TOBACCO IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1912.

| State or division | Acreage | Production. | Farm value Dec. 1. | State or division | Acreage. | Production. | Farm value Dec. 1. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Pounds. | Dollars. | | Acres. | Pounds. | Dollars. |
| N. H..... | 100 | 170,000 | 31,000 | Wis. .... | 42,200 | 54,438,000 | 5,988,000 |
| Vt. ..... | 100 | 170,000 | 31,000 | | | | |
| Mass. ... | 5,800 | 9,860,000 | 2,357,000 | N. C. E. Miss. R. | 148,000 | 149,386,000 | 14,613,000 |
| Conn. ... | 17,500 | 29,750,000 | 7,170,000 | | | | |
| N. Y.... | 4,000 | 5,200,000 | 655,000 | | | | |
| Penn. ... | 44,200 | 64,090,000 | 5,448,000 | Mo. ..... | 6,000 | 6,000,000 | 720,000 |
| N. Atlantic..... | 71,700 | 109,240,000 | 15,692,000 | N. C. W. Miss. R. | 6,000 | 6,000,000 | 720,000 |
| Md. .... | 26,000 | 17,160,000 | 1,373,000 | | | | |
| Va. ..... | 187,000 | 112,200,000 | 13,464,000 | Ky. ..... | 441,000 | 343,980,000 | 29,926,000 |
| W. Va... | 15,800 | 12,008,000 | 1,321,000 | Tenn. ... | 110,000 | 72,600,000 | 5,155,000 |
| N. C.... | 179,000 | 110,980,000 | 17,757,000 | Ala. .... | 300 | 225,000 | 79,000 |
| S. C..... | 35,000 | 24,500,000 | 2,670,000 | La. ..... | 500 | 150,000 | 45,000 |
| Ga. ..... | 1,400 | 1,162,000 | 349,000 | Texas .. | 200 | 140,000 | 24,000 |
| Fla. .... | 3,100 | 2,604,000 | 781,000 | Ark. .... | 800 | 520,000 | 94,000 |
| S. Atlantic..... | 447,300 | 280,614,000 | 37,715,000 | S. Central.... | 552,800 | 417,615,000 | 35,323,000 |
| Ohio .... | 86,200 | 79,304,000 | 7,217,000 | United States.. | 1,225,800 | 962,855,000 | 104,063,000 |
| Ind. .... | 18,700 | 14,960,000 | 1,346,000 | | | | |
| Ill. ..... | 900 | 684,000 | 62,000 | | | | |

**The salaries and wages to men employed in the tobacco industry of the United States were $86,134,000 in 1909.**

## ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, ETC., OF TOBACCO IN THE UNITED STATES, 1879-1912.

| Year. | Acreage, planted and harvested. | Average yield per acre. | Production. | Farm value Dec. 1. | Domestic exports of unmanufactured, fiscal year beginning July 1. | Imports of unmanufactured, fiscal year beginning July 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Dollars. | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| 1879 | 639,000 | 739.7 | 472,661,000 | —— | —— | —— |
| 1889 | 695,000 | 702.5 | 488,257,000 | —— | —— | —— |
| 1899 | 1,101,000 | 788.5 | 868,113,000 | —— | —— | —— |
| 1900 | 1,046,000 | 773.0 | 814,845,000 | 53,661,000 | 315,787,782 | 26,851,25 |
| 1901 | 1,069,000 | 783.0 | 818,953,000 | 53,238,000 | 301,007,865 | 29,428,68 |
| 1902 | 1,081,000 | 797.8 | 821,824,000 | 57,564,000 | 308,134,054 | 34,016,95 |
| 1903 | 1,038,000 | 786.8 | 815,972,000 | 55,515,000 | 311,971,851 | 31,162,63 |
| 1904 | 806,000 | 819.0 | 660,461,000 | 58,358,000 | 334,302,091 | 33,288,31 |
| 1905 | 776,000 | 815.6 | 633,034,000 | 53,519,000 | 312,227,202 | 41,125,97 |
| 1906 | 796,000 | 857.2 | 682,429,000 | 63,283,000 | 340,742,864 | 40,898,80 |
| 1907 | 821,000 | 850.5 | 698,126,000 | 71,411,000 | 330,312,653 | 35,005,18 |
| 1908 | 875,000 | 820.2 | 718,081,000 | 74,130,000 | 287,900,946 | 43,123,18 |
| 1909 | 1,180,000 | 804.3 | 949,357,000 | 95,719,000 | 357,196,074 | 46,838,33 |
| 1910 | 1,366,000 | 807.7 | 1,103,415,000 | 102,142,000 | 355,327,072 | 45,927,23 |
| 1911 | 1,013,000 | 893.7 | 905,109,000 | 85,210,000 | 379,845,320 | 54,740,38 |
| 1912 | 1,226,000 | 785.5 | 962,855,000 | 104,063,000 | —— | —— |

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO, 1907-'11.

### Exports.

| Country. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| Aden[1] | 6,587,956 | 6,825,265 | 5,939,803 | [2]5,939,803 | [2]5,939,80 |
| Algeria | 7,754,380 | 4,073,439 | [3]8,655,360 | [3]13,511,773 | [3]13,426,4 |
| Austria-Hungary | 21,637,488 | 21,044,230 | 21,456,931 | 24,903,382 | 24,072,6 |
| Brazil | 65,458,948 | 33,650,715 | 64,654,476 | [3]75,284,898 | [3]40,761,11 |
| British India | 28,787,031 | 19,006,506 | 17,195,391 | 24,515,681 | 34,560,17 |
| Bulgaria | 2,678,380 | 5,532,045 | 4,347,506 | 5,233,789 | 4,812,3 |
| Ceylon | 4,425,619 | 4,075,075 | 6,077,221 | 1,543,920 | 4,097,5 |
| Cuba | 10,135,347 | 40,111,922 | 49,468,425 | 34,822,228 | [4]34,822,2 |
| Dutch East Indies | 156,809,019 | 177,855,168 | 127,183,401 | 138,571,385 | [5]170,226,2 |
| Greece | 14,965,568 | 10,786,972 | 13,159,838 | 12,659,828 | 18,629,1 |
| Mexico | 4,479,908 | 3,884,417 | 2,837,311 | 1,231,928 | [4]1,231,9 |
| Netherlands | 5,163,874 | 3,750,461 | 4,232,501 | 3,843,420 | 3,713,1 |
| Paraguay | 3,405,349 | 10,921,919 | [3]10,767,680 | [3]11,282,772 | [4]11,282,7 |
| Persia[6] | 3,875,093 | 2,929,637 | 4,555,765 | [2]4,555,765 | [2]4,555,7 |
| Philippine Islands | 23,589,657 | 24,927,663 | 20,976,743 | 21,926,744 | 27,656,3 |
| Russia | 14,246,861 | 17,117,323 | 20,610,622 | 20,891,616 | 22,950,2 |
| Santo Domingo | 21,802,982 | 18,665,594 | 24,822,623 | 22,262,108 | 30,441,4 |
| Turkey[6] | [7]39,267,984 | [8]85,600,000 | [8]77,800,000 | [2]77,800,000 | [2]77,800,0 |
| United States | 317,399,986 | 305,455,871 | 351,564,177 | 328,562,036 | 370,283,5 |
| Other countries | 11,232,000 | 17,134,000 | 15,514,000 | 18,163,000 | [9]26,833,0 |
| Totals | 772,703,730 | 793,348,222 | 851,769,774 | 847,505,576 | 928,095,9 |

### Imports.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden[1] | 9,217,012 | 8,842,225 | 8,988,786 | [2]8,988,786 | [2]8,988,7 |
| Argentina | 8,689,607 | 10,500,693 | 11,756,931 | 12,431,627 | 14,046,6 |
| Australia | 10,169,916 | 12,886,746 | 9,370,516 | 13,586,845 | 14,900,3 |
| Austria-Hungary | 36,349,224 | 43,907,916 | 48,820,867 | 53,311,196 | 50,428,9 |
| Belgium | 20,158,252 | 20,926,828 | 21,194,579 | 20,994,432 | 20,694,7 |
| British India | 4,993,124 | 6,607,385 | 7,514,446 | 6,583,970 | 5,196,3 |
| Canada | 17,338,976 | 16,760,080 | 12,654,798 | 16,374,292 | 17,814,6 |
| China | 17,770,000 | 11,234,933 | 8,273,200 | 13,662,267 | 13,026,4 |
| Denmark | 11,208,186 | 19,896,515 | 3,306,900 | 9,272,768 | 10,674,4 |
| Egypt | 18,800,829 | 19,147,628 | 18,753,130 | 18,103,095 | 19,007,7 |
| Finland | 9,834,255 | 9,561,348 | 9,477,672 | 9,384,259 | 9,376,8 |
| France | 62,556,784 | 63,594,310 | 44,485,742 | 61,265,614 | [3]61,189,7 |
| Germany | 156,696,575 | 170,492,741 | 172,018,104 | 146,926,890 | 162,019,4 |
| Italy | 43,913,427 | 44,892,711 | 49,666,772 | 41,454,417 | 43,459,9 |
| Netherlands | 50,171,539 | 47,963,304 | 52,343,677 | 55,045,754 | 57,265,8 |
| Norway | 3,877,054 | 3,648,437 | 3,700,179 | 4,141,628 | 3,730,4 |
| Portugal | 5,713,117 | 5,160,058 | 6,990,132 | 5,701,360 | [4]5,701,3 |
| Southern Nigeria | 5,789,775 | 4,563,355 | 6,042,225 | 5,956,604 | 5,060,4 |

The number of salaried officials and clerks employed in the tobacco ind United States was 13,198 in 1909.

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO, 1907-'11.**
**Imports (Continued).**

| Country. | Pounds. 1907. | Pounds. 1908. | Pounds. 1909. | Pounds. 1910. | Pounds. 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spain | 51,055,075 | 31,920,895 | 40,997,520 | 44,337,800 | 48,931,123 |
| Sweden | 9,212,040 | 9,145,893 | 9,135,007 | 9,438,252 | 10,054,186 |
| Switzerland | 17,561,182 | 16,721,450 | 16,542,877 | 17,149,804 | 18,154,220 |
| United Kingdom | 87,329,290 | 87,933,057 | 85,654,211 | 88,141,019 | 91,236,859 |
| United States | 34,088,288 | 37,665,211 | 44,221,940 | 42,343,323 | 52,901,433 |
| Other countries | 40,834,000 | 48,339,000 | 48,079,000 | 43,720,000 | [5]42,504,000 |
| Totals | 733,327,527 | 752,332,719 | 739,989,211 | 748,616,002 | 786,364,795 |

[1]Year beginning April 1. [2]Data for 1909. [3]Preliminary. [4]Year preceding. [5]Year beginning March 21. [6]Year beginning March 14. [7]Data for 1900. [8]Unofficial estimate.

# WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SUGAR, 1907-'08—1911-'12.

| Country. | 1907-'08. Long tons | 1908-'09. Long tons | 1909-'10. Long tons | 1910-'11. Long tons | 1911-'12. (preliminary). Long tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CANE SUGAR.** | | | | | |
| **North America.** | | | | | |
| United States: | | | | | |
| Contiguous— | | | | | |
| Louisiana | 340,000 | 355,000 | 290,639 | 306,000 | 297,000 |
| Texas | 12,000 | 15,000 | 7,856 | 11,000 | 7,000 |
| Non-contiguous— | | | | | |
| Hawaii | 465,000 | 478,000 | 463,000 | 506,000 | 531,000 |
| Porto Rico | 205,400 | 247,400 | 309,600 | 312,400 | 331,300 |
| Total United States | 1,022,400 | 1,095,400 | 1,071,095 | 1,135,400 | 1,166,300 |
| Central America: | | | | | |
| British Honduras | 600 | 600 | 400 | 700 | 700 |
| Costa Rica | 2,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Guatemala | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Nicaragua | 5,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Salvador | 5,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Mexico | 121,300 | 140,900 | 145,600 | 159,000 | 152,600 |
| West Indies: | | | | | |
| British— | | | | | |
| Antigua | 14,800 | 13,300 | 9,200 | 14,100 | 11,700 |
| Barbados | 38,000 | 36,400 | 18,300 | 40,400 | 26,700 |
| Dominica | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Jamaica | 28,500 | 24,000 | 18,800 | 28,300 | 28,400 |
| Montserrat | 400 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 100 |
| St. Christopher-Nevis | 14,900 | 11,700 | 12,300 | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| St. Lucia | 5,000 | 5,500 | 5,000 | 5,300 | 4,500 |
| St. Vincent | 200 | 200 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 50,600 | 48,900 | 53,000 | 52,000 | 47,000 |
| Cuba | 969,300 | 1,521,800 | 1,817,500 | 1,460,000 | 1,866,000 |
| Danish | 12,600 | 4,400 | 11,900 | 11,000 | 11,600 |
| French— | | | | | |
| Guadeloupe | 35,500 | 24,800 | 42,200 | 42,200 | 42,200 |
| Martinique | 35,400 | 37,400 | 39,300 | 39,300 | 39,300 |
| Santo Domingo | 62,200 | 69,500 | 91,400 | 90,600 | 96,400 |
| Total | 2,430,800 | 3,061,000 | 3,362,495 | 3,112,500 | 3,526,900 |
| **South America.** | | | | | |
| Argentina | 111,600 | 159,100 | 125,300 | 146,200 | 177,200 |
| Brazil | 194,000 | 244,000 | 249,000 | 282,000 | 231,000 |
| Guiana: | | | | | |
| British | 115,200 | 108,500 | 101,000 | 108,300 | 99,400 |
| Dutch | 11,700 | 11,800 | 10,800 | 11,900 | 11,900 |

[1] average number of wage earners employed in the tobacco industry of the United was 166,810 in 1909.

| Country. | 1907-'08. | 1908-'09. | 1909-'10. | 1910-'11. | 1911-'12. (preliminary). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Long tons | Long tons | Long tons | Long tons | Long tons |
| Peru | 133,000 | 148,000 | 148,000 | 162,000 | 162,000 |
| Total | 565,500 | 671,400 | 634,100 | 710,400 | 681,500 |
| **Europe.** | | | | | |
| Spain | 15,800 | 13,800 | 21,800 | 20,000 | 21,000 |
| **Asia.** | | | | | |
| British India | 2,046,900 | 1,872,900 | 2,127,100 | 2,217,800 | 2,390,400 |
| Federated Malay States: | | | | | |
| Perak | 12,200 | 11,400 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Formosa | 64,500 | 120,400 | 202,500 | 202,500 | 202,500 |
| Japan | 49,200 | 53,100 | 57,900 | 64,700 | 64,700 |
| Java | 1,191,000 | 1,222,000 | 1,222,000 | 1,230,000 | 1,413,000 |
| Philippine Islands | 149,300 | 110,600 | 125,700 | 147,000 | 183,000 |
| Total | 3,518,100 | 3,390,400 | 3,747,200 | 3,874,000 | 4,265,600 |
| **Africa.** | | | | | |
| Egypt | 26,000 | 36,000 | 56,000 | 56,000 | 56,000 |
| Mauritius | 161,500 | 192,800 | 248,000 | 219,300 | 166,900 |
| Natal | 32,000 | 77,500 | 77,500 | 80,700 | 90,500 |
| Portuguese East Africa | 3,000 | 13,000 | 17,000 | 15,000 | 27,000 |
| Reunion | 46,500 | 38,800 | 33,000 | 43,000 | 40,000 |
| Total | 269,000 | 358,100 | 431,500 | 414,000 | 380,400 |
| **Oceana.** | | | | | |
| Australia: | | | | | |
| Queensland | 185,100 | 150,400 | 132,800 | 210,800 | 173,300 |
| New South Wales | 29,200 | 15,300 | 14,700 | 18,800 | 17,000 |
| Fiji | 68,300 | 66,100 | 68,900 | 68,800 | 72,600 |
| Total | 282,600 | 231,800 | 216,400 | 298,400 | 262,900 |
| Total cane sugar | 7,076,800 | 7,726,500 | 8,412,995 | 8,429,300 | 9,138,300 |
| **BEET SUGAR.** | | | | | |
| **North America.** | | | | | |
| United States, Contiguous | 414,000 | 380,000 | 447,930 | 456,000 | 535,000 |
| Canada, Ontario | 9,400 | 9,400 | 9,400 | 9,200 | 9,900 |
| Total | 423,400 | 389,400 | 457,330 | 465,200 | 544,900 |
| **Europe.** | | | | | |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,389,300 | 1,365,000 | 1,225,900 | 1,496,000 | 1,124,900 |
| Belgium | 223,400 | 243,700 | 235,600 | 267,000 | 231,000 |
| Bulgaria | 8,000 | 7,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Denmark | 51,800 | 65,300 | 61,800 | 98,900 | 51,900 |
| France | 637,000 | 701,400 | 711,500 | 630,000 | 448,000 |
| Germany | 2,104,900 | 2,046,400 | 2,005,200 | 2,548,900 | 1,474,100 |
| Greece | 400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Italy | 134,000 | 163,000 | 109,000 | 170,000 | 165,000 |
| Netherlands | 156,000 | 194,000 | 178,000 | 196,000 | 270,000 |
| Rumania | 23,000 | 25,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 |
| Russia | 1,232,800 | 1,109,100 | 1,002,400 | 1,882,700 | 1,808,800 |
| Servia | 7,300 | 7,300 | 7,300 | 7,300 | 7,300 |
| Spain | 93,000 | 107,000 | 85,000 | 70,000 | 85,000 |
| Sweden | 110,000 | 134,000 | 125,000 | 171,200 | 121,000 |
| Switzerland | 3,700 | 4,000 | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,600 |
| Total | 6,174,600 | 6,173,200 | 5,784,300 | 7,575,000 | 5,824,600 |
| Total beet sugar | 6,598,000 | 6,562,600 | 6,241,630 | 8,040,800 | 6,369,500 |
| Total beet and cane sugar | 13,674,800 | 14,289,100 | 14,654,625 | 16,470,100 | 15,507,800 |

Borate ore mining in the United States is confined to California, which in 1912 p
duced 53,230 tons, worth $1,569,151.

## PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS, 1890-'91 TO 1912-'13.

| Year. | Beet sugar. | Cane sugar. | | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Louisiana. | Other Southern States. | Porto Rico. | Hawaii. | Philippine Islands. | |
| | Long tons. | Long tons. | Long tons. | Long tons. | Long tons. | Long tons. | Long tons. |
| 1890-'91 | 3,459 | 215,844 | 6,107 | 50,000 | 125,000 | 136,035 | 536,445 |
| 1891-'92 | 5,356 | 160,937 | 4,500 | 70,000 | 115,598 | 248,806 | 605,197 |
| 1892-'93 | 12,018 | 217,525 | 5,000 | 50,000 | 140,000 | 257,392 | 681,935 |
| 1893-'94 | 19,950 | 265,836 | 6,854 | 60,000 | 136,689 | 207,319 | 696,648 |
| 1894-'95 | 20,092 | 317,334 | 8,288 | 52,500 | 131,698 | 336,076 | 865,988 |
| 1895-'96 | 29,220 | 237,721 | 4,973 | 50,000 | 201,632 | 230,000 | 753,546 |
| 1896-'97 | 37,536 | 282,009 | 5,570 | 58,000 | 224,218 | 202,000 | 809,333 |
| 1897-'98 | 40,398 | 310,447 | 5,737 | 54,000 | 204,833 | 178,000 | 793,415 |
| 1898-'99 | 32,471 | 245,512 | 3,442 | 53,826 | 252,507 | 93,000 | 680,758 |
| 1898-'99 (Census) | — | 248,658 | [1]5,266 | — | — | — | — |
| 1899-1900 | 72,944 | 147,464 | 2,027 | 35,000 | 258,521 | 73,193 | 588,849 |
| 1899-'00 (Census) | 72,972 | 142,485 | 1,510 | — | 242,008 | — | — |
| 1900-'01 | 76,859 | 275,579 | 2,891 | 72,800 | 321,461 | 55,244 | 804,834 |
| 1901-'02 | 164,827 | 321,676 | 3,614 | 92,100 | 317,509 | 66,974 | 966,700 |
| 1902-'03 | 195,005 | 329,227 | 3,722 | 89,800 | 391,062 | 109,918 | 1,118,734 |
| 1902 (Census) | — | — | — | — | — | 177,371 | — |
| 1903-'04 | 214,825 | 228,477 | [1]19,800 | 123,300 | 328,003 | 73,978 | 988,383 |
| 1904-'05 | 216,173 | 355,531 | [1]15,000 | 134,900 | 380,576 | 111,849 | 1,214,029 |
| 1904-'05 (Census) | 226,715 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1905-'06 | 279,293 | 336,752 | [1]12,000 | 191,500 | 383,225 | 123,790 | 1,326,660 |
| 1906-'07 | 431,796 | 230,000 | [1]13,000 | 184,700 | 392,871 | 118,395 | 1,370,762 |
| 1907-'08 | 413,954 | 340,000 | [1]12,000 | 205,441 | 465,288 | 149,323 | 1,586,006 |
| 1908-'09 | 380,254 | 355,000 | [1]15,000 | 247,404 | 477,817 | 110,604 | 1,586,079 |
| 1909 (Census) | 447,930 | [2]290,639 | [3]7,856 | — | — | — | — |
| 1909-'10 | 457,562 | 325,000 | [1]10,000 | 309,630 | 462,613 | 125,699 | 1,690,504 |
| 1910-'11 | 455,511 | 306,000 | [1]11,000 | 312,357 | 506,090 | 147,016 | 1,737,974 |
| 1911-'12 | 535,268 | 297,000 | [1]7,143 | 331,318 | 531,480 | 183,077 | 1,885,286 |
| 1912-'13[4] | 618,354 | — | [1]8,036 | — | — | — | — |

[1]Texas. [2]Excluding production of two establishments not classed as sugar factories. [3]Including production of two establishments in Louisiana not classed as sugar factories. [4]Preliminary.

## SUGAR IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM HAWAII, PORTO RICO, CUBA, THE PHILIPPINES AND ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.

| Fiscal years. | Hawaii. | Porto Rico. | Cuba. | Philippines. | All other countries. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Short tons. | Short tons. | Short tons. | Short tons. | Short tons. |
| 1898 | 249,883 | 49,209 | 220,113 | 14,745 | 811,009.99 |
| 1899 | 231,149.94 | 53,601.3 | 331,771.83 | 25,812.64 | 1,347,789.58 |
| 1900 | 252,356.55 | 36,279.09 | 352,727.96 | 24,745.27 | 1,392,934.4 |
| 1901 | 345,440.42 | 68,600.9 | 549,702.18 | 2,346.67 | 1,435,454.07 |
| 1902 | 360,276.68 | 91,908.52 | 492,107.54 | 5,712 | 1,515,957.94 |
| 1903 | 387,412.71 | 113,076.75 | 1,197,963.89 | 9,386.67 | 900,703.49 |
| 1904 | 368,246.05 | 129,615.8 | 1,409,778.86 | 23,514.95 | 967,842.47 |
| 1905 | 416,360.69 | 135,659.99 | 962,421.16 | 27,499.99 | 774,705.86 |
| 1906 | 373,301.32 | 205,272.3 | 1,261,295.25 | 26,362.34 | 578,675.63 |
| 1907 | 410,507.41 | 204,074.99 | 1,583,081.99 | 35,253.15 | 548,183.12 |
| 1908 | 538,785.32 | 234,602.54 | 1,231,031.95 | 14,731.4 | 524,279.6 |
| 1909 | 511,431.96 | 244,226.37 | 1,324,514.89 | 47,476.41 | 617,333.43 |
| 1910 | 555,297.24 | 284,519.94 | 1,734,303.21 | 87,766.35 | 216,229.03 |
| 1911 | 505,607.92 | 322,917.20 | 1,805,433.77 | 115,175.74 | 48,357.95 |

Note.—From Senate Document No. 15, LXIst Congress, first session, pp. 2-3, letter from Assistant Secretary Commerce and Labor. Figures, 1898, compiled from Statistical Abstract, 1907, p. 719, also 1904; figures for 1901, Porto Rico, Statistical Abstract, 1907, p. 719; Porto Rico, 1899-1900, Statistical Abstract, 1904, p. 351; Cuba, 1899-1905, Statistical Abstract, 1904, p. 351; Philippines, 1899-1903, Statistical Abstract, 1904, p. 353; other countries, 1899-1904, Statistical Abstract, 1907, p. 719; all figures for 1909 from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1909, pp. 965, 1092, 1214, 1236; all figures for 1910 from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1910, pp. 1093, 1117, 1136, 1137, 1387, 1407; figures for Cuba, 1911, from Report on Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1911, No. 15; other figures for 1911 furnished by Bureau of Statistics and computed therefrom.

maland, according to the census of October, 1911, has a total population of 13,459, as against 11,893 in 1901.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SUGAR, 1907-'11.

### Exports.

| Country. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| Argentina | 141,094 | 40,622 | 87,576 | 122,915 | 149,792 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,618,860,467 | 1,769,009,620 | 1,757,062,893 | 1,486,611,604 | 1,334,957,831 |
| Barbados | 76,108,032 | 72,237,312 | 85,874,720 | 80,436,384 | 61,570,656 |
| Belgium | 379,563,242 | 293,146,385 | 319,319,090 | 265,264,520 | 360,159,071 |
| Brazil | 28,346,524 | 69,615,523 | 150,978,352 | [1]129,682,689 | [2]79,824,820 |
| British Guiana[3] | 225,650,880 | 258,077,120 | 243,113,920 | 226,136,960 | 222,584,992 |
| British India | 46,583,376 | 46,355,008 | 36,905,904 | 51,385,600 | 44,184,224 |
| China | 14,894,000 | 32,200,000 | 22,596,400 | 35,451,600 | 33,585,867 |
| Cuba | 2,910,438,045 | 1,991,018,068 | 3,206,646,443 | 3,865,742,384 | [3]3,865,742,384 |
| Dutch East Indies | 2,632,224,291 | 2,823,694,030 | 2,773,927,868 | 2,633,797,407 | [1]2,952,301,805 |
| Egypt | 9,206,512 | 8,638,868 | 9,886,572 | 15,066,587 | 23,816,750 |
| Fiji Islands | 149,177,280 | 148,173,760 | 136,254,720 | 138,344,640 | 163,147,376 |
| France | 731,260,782 | 540,819,244 | 535,757,488 | 423,071,558 | [1]293,646,106 |
| Germany | 2,015,259,031 | 1,842,111,731 | 1,882,598,329 | 1,543,202,143 | 1,490,045,688 |
| Guadeloupe | 85,892,492 | 79,487,358 | 55,582,029 | 94,505,201 | [3]94,505,201 |
| Martinique | 81,406,568 | 79,209,012 | 83,728,753 | 88,086,424 | [3]88,086,424 |
| Mauritius | 431,344,421 | 434,416,236 | 395,399,578 | 475,627,551 | 522,816,784 |
| Netherlands | 299,968,070 | 339,795,423 | 336,095,311 | 321,262,870 | 432,358,89[illegible] |
| Peru | 243,862,499 | 275,336,866 | 276,360,900 | 270,848,265 | [3]270,848,265 |
| Philippine Islands | 282,006,295 | 319,082,784 | 285,116,244 | 267,796,166 | 460,078,408 |
| Reunion | 102,513,241 | 104,132,217 | 86,815,237 | 73,854,810 | [3]73,854,810 |
| Russia | 396,915,568 | 658,262,999 | 451,906,732 | 328,232,417 | 1,000,127,492 |
| Santo Domingo | 108,210,326 | 139,406,516 | 155,643,131 | 204,825,241 | [1]193,498,948 |
| Trinidad and Tobago[3] | 103,645,472 | 88,744,992 | 101,539,200 | 103,594,736 | 84,978,544 |
| United Kingdom | 75,419,568 | 59,271,744 | 72,262,736 | 70,256,256 | 64,010,688 |
| Other countries | 515,505,000 | 467,460,000 | 577,929,000 | 709,682,000 | [1]496,199,000 |
| Totals | 13,564,408,096 | 12,989,743,458 | 13,989,369,421 | 13,902,888,928 | 15,107,080,816 |

### Imports.

| Country. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| Argentina | 95,949,318 | 91,653,562 | 43,683,759 | 125,384,925 | 114,596,100 |
| Australia | 13,891,696 | 43,918,224 | 223,324,304 | 76,178,592 | 74,537,344 |
| British India | 1,073,977,072 | 1,185,089,696 | 1,254,059,776 | 1,346,734,816 | 1,271,139,184 |
| British South Africa | 106,466,060 | 91,486,806 | 67,321,877 | 60,347,661 | 74,706,959 |
| Canada | 445,001,150 | 439,310,821 | 522,558,227 | 534,491,772 | 599,706,858 |
| Chili | 125,115,503 | 106,808,229 | 153,762,051 | 158,363,803 | 190,970,283 |
| China | 763,184,133 | 554,967,467 | 780,422,533 | 574,843,733 | 575,434,133 |
| Denmark | 53,082,689 | 82,652,218 | 84,324,407 | 50,303,020 | 25,478,121 |
| Egypt | 54,872,073 | 117,406,518 | 108,403,341 | 71,017,820 | 100,896,189 |
| Finland | 87,684,973 | 90,168,804 | 97,576,050 | 96,085,928 | 98,181,156 |
| France | 238,166,609 | 254,234,000 | 238,557,561 | 312,616,689 | [1]379,321,271 |
| Italy | 52,332,354 | 10,795,265 | 26,113,267 | 14,430,871 | 20,836,110 |
| Japan | 439,518,000 | 443,138,800 | 298,867,600 | 267,126,133 | 175,271,067 |
| Netherlands | 196,540,784 | 141,158,029 | 156,036,526 | 141,672,455 | 204,365,296 |
| New Zealand | 75,588,408 | 102,063,680 | 116,441,136 | 115,531,344 | 123,957,568 |
| Norway | 87,091,555 | 87,073,278 | 98,677,191 | 101,796,435 | 106,228,453 |
| Persia[4] | 191,423,247 | 187,302,229 | 201,246,499 | [5]201,246,499 | [5]201,246,499 |
| Portugal | 72,965,188 | 73,320,732 | 77,187,757 | 72,565,350 | [5]72,565,350 |
| Singapore | 102,551,733 | 91,263,733 | 125,340,267 | 113,436,667 | [5]113,436,667 |
| Switzerland | 205,549,849 | 201,419,090 | 201,007,271 | 223,342,955 | 239,862,403 |
| Turkey[6] | 302,618,943 | 302,618,943 | 302,618,943 | 302,618,943 | 302,618,943 |
| United Kingdom | 3,535,722,624 | 3,495,191,616 | 3,663,325,456 | 3,587,888,864 | 3,718,859,760 |
| United States | 3,872,221,493 | 3,718,700,796 | 3,816,896,855 | 4,195,076,030 | 4,134,206,343 |
| Uruguay[7] | 46,331,028 | 57,086,651 | [8]57,086,651 | [8]57,086,651 | [8]57,086,651 |
| Other countries | 531,965,000 | 595,478,000 | 610,738,000 | 606,705,000 | [1]631,221,000 |
| Totals | 12,770,311,477 | 12,564,937,187 | 13,275,577,305 | 13,406,892,956 | 13,597,789,710 |

[1]Preliminary. [2]Year beginning April 1. [3]Year preceding. [4]Year beginning March 21. [5]Data for 1909. [6]Data for year beginning March 14, 1905. [7]Year beginning July 1. [8]Data for 1908.

## COFFEE CROP OF THE WORLD, 1907-'11.

| Country. | Pounds. 1907. | Pounds. 1908. | Pounds. 1909. | Pounds. 1910. | Pounds. 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **North America.** | | | | | |
| United States: | | | | | |
| Porto Rico | 35,256,000 | 28,490,000 | 45,210,000 | 33,937,000 | 40,146,000 |

**The United States is the largest sugar consuming country in the world, using annua almost one-fifth of the entire amount of sugar produced.**

## COFFEE CROP OF THE WORLD, 1907-'11 (Continued).

| Country. | Pounds. 1907. | Pounds. 1908. | Pounds. 1909. | Pounds. 1910. | Pounds. 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hawaiii ..... | 1,442,000 | 1,963,000 | 2,702,000 | 3,460,000 | 2,486,000 |
| Totals ..... | 36,698,000 | 30,453,000 | 47,912,000 | 37,397,000 | 42,632,000 |
| **Central America.** | | | | | |
| Guatemala ..... | 89,232,000 | 82,134,000 | 81,120,000 | 70,891,000 | 90,000,000 |
| Costa Rica..... | 38,199,000 | 19,792,000 | 26,522,000 | 27,503,000 | 27,869,000 |
| Nicaragua ..... | 20,000,000 | 17,900,000 | 18,610,000 | 26,943,000 | 26,943,000 |
| Salvador ..... | 56,320,000 | 57,589,000 | 63,330,000 | 62,764,000 | 62,764,000 |
| Honduras ..... | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,500,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| British Honduras.. | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | — |
| Totals ..... | 208,761,000 | 182,425,000 | 195,092,000 | 193,111,000 | 212,576,000 |
| Mexico ..... | 45,000,000 | 42,000,000 | 81,000,000 | 70,000,000 | 70,000,000 |
| **West Indies.** | | | | | |
| Hayti ..... | 59,825,000 | 63,848,000 | 40,974,000 | 79,425,000 | 53,100,000 |
| Santo Domingo.... | 3,411,000 | 4,081,000 | 1,542,000 | 4,550,000 | 4,550,000 |
| Trinidad ..... | 9,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| Jamaica ..... | 10,551,000 | 7,885,000 | 8,254,000 | 9,782,000 | 6,726,000 |
| Guadeloupe ..... | 1,903,000 | 1,903,000 | 1,903,000 | 2,500,000 | 2,115,000 |
| Cuba ..... | 6,596,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Leeward Islands (British) ..... | 3,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 9,000 |
| Totals ..... | 82,298,000 | 77,726,000 | 52,679,000 | 96,261,000 | 66,502,000 |
| Totals North America .... | 372,757,000 | 332,604,000 | 376,683,000 | 396,769,000 | 391,710,000 |
| **South America.** | | | | | |
| Brazil ..... | 2,074,151,000 | 1,674,416,000 | 2,232,926,000 | 1,286,217,000 | 1,489,137,000 |
| Venezuela ..... | 96,279,000 | 91,702,000 | 103,256,000 | 96,655,000 | 97,659,000 |
| Colombia ..... | 92,593,000 | 92,593,000 | 92,593,000 | 95,000,000 | 85,000,000 |
| Bolivia ..... | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Ecuador ..... | 2,520,000 | 8,349,000 | 7,540,000 | 8,682,000 | 8,000,000 |
| Peru ..... | 1,842,000 | 1,619,000 | 736,000 | 978,000 | 978,000 |
| Dutch Guiana .... | 522,000 | 1,190,000 | 552,000 | 357,000 | 357,000 |
| British Guiana .... | — | 89,000 | 97,000 | 108,000 | 136,000 |
| Totals South America .... | 2,269,407,000 | 1,871,377,000 | 2,439,200,000 | 1,489,497,000 | 1,682,767,000 |
| **Asia.** | | | | | |
| Dutch East Indies. | 36,899,000 | 44,524,000 | 33,222,000 | 34,903,000 | 48,190,000 |
| Federated Malay States: | | | | | |
| Perak ..... | 26,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | — | — |
| Selangor ..... | 2,281,000 | 2,334,000 | 1,757,000 | 1,486,000 | 1,443,000 |
| Negri Sembilan.. | 259,000 | 94,000 | 43,000 | 15,000 | — |
| Totals ..... | 2,566,000 | 2,430,000 | 1,801,000 | 1,501,000 | 1,443,000 |
| British India ..... | 33,051,000 | 33,826,000 | 27,648,000 | 34,984,000 | 27,002,000 |
| Ceylon ..... | 420,000 | 310,000 | 116,000 | 93,000 | 38,000 |
| British North Borneo ..... | 3,000 | 4,000 | 3,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Sarawak ..... | 26,000 | 22,000 | 17,000 | 16,000 | 14,000 |
| Arabia (Aden).... | 14,377,000 | 15,670,000 | 15,276,000 | 15,374,000 | 15,374,000 |
| Totals Asia... | 87,342,000 | 96,786,000 | 78,083,000 | 86,872,000 | 92,062,000 |
| **Africa.** | | | | | |
| Somaliland ..... | 198,000 | 245,000 | 399,000 | 208,000 | 76,000 |
| Southern Nigeria .. | 39,000 | 37,000 | 70,000 | 47,000 | 12,000 |
| Nyasaland Protectorate ..... | 885,000 | 1,011,000 | 774,000 | 808,000 | 786,000 |
| German East Africa ..... | 1,393,000 | 2,228,000 | 2,228,000 | 2,228,000 | 2,594,000 |
| Somali Coast..... | 7,257,000 | 5,767,000 | 5,893,000 | 5,893,000 | 5,893,000 |
| Liberia ..... | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Abyssinia ..... | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Uganda Protectorate ..... | 13,000 | 22,000 | 33,000 | 200,000 | 192,000 |
| Sierra Leone ..... | 16,000 | 21,000 | 7,000 | 23,000 | 24,000 |

b 486,000 working women in Japan 426,000 are engaged in factories and 60,000 are professional and business women.

| Country. | Pounds. 1907. | Pounds. 1908. | Pounds. 1909. | Pounds. 1910. | Pounds. 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Union of South Africa | | | | 26,000 | 75,000 |
| Natal | 28,000 | 19,000 | 4,000 | | |
| Seychelles | 7,000 | 6,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| Gold Coast | 1,000 | | | | |
| Belgian Congo | 161,000 | 91,000 | 28,000 | 18,000 | 6,000 |
| East African Protectorate | | 19,000 | 71,000 | 137,000 | 254,000 |
| **Totals Africa** | 21,998,000 | 21,466,000 | 21,509,000 | 21,090,000 | 21,898,000 |
| **Oceania.** | | | | | |
| New Caledonia | 721,000 | 783,000 | 1,017,000 | 1,017,000 | 1,431,000 |
| Queensland | 112,000 | 116,000 | 89,000 | 151,000 | 81,000 |
| Papua | 39,000 | 27,000 | 13,000 | | |
| **Totals Oceania** | 872,000 | 926,000 | 1,119,000 | 1,168,000 | 1,512,000 |
| **Grand totals** | 2,752,876,000 | 2,323,159,000 | 2,916,594,000 | 1,995,396,000 | 2,189,944,000 |

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COFFEE, 1907-'11.

### Exports.

| Country. | Pounds. 1907. | Pounds. 1908. | Pounds. 1909. | Pounds. 1910. | Pounds. 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium | 34,493,527 | 38,461,006 | 33,507,782 | 28,531,056 | 28,112,984 |
| Brazil | 2,074,150,557 | 1,674,415,843 | 2,232,926,401 | [1]1,286,217,168 | [1]1,489,137,017 |
| British | 17,866,128 | 37,568,832 | 23,625,504 | 33,669,776 | 24,598,408 |
| Colombia[2] | 90,000,000 | 90,000,000 | 90,000,000 | 90,000,000 | 90,000,000 |
| Costa Rica | 38,199,206 | 19,791,865 | 26,521,567 | 27,502,788 | 27,868,698 |
| Dutch East Indies | 55,997,691 | 56,805,642 | 44,346,964 | 34,900,880 | [3]52,517,307 |
| Guatemala | 95,628,200 | 60,720,000 | 92,990,000 | 70,891,294 | 90,000,000 |
| Hayti[2] | 59,824,849 | 63,848,333 | 40,973,613 | 79,424,512 | [3]53,100,000 |
| Jamaica[4] | 10,551,184 | 7,895,248 | 8,253,616 | 9,782,528 | 6,725,712 |
| Mexico | 29,979,701 | 52,590,541 | 54,974,939 | 48,265,376 | [5]48,265,376 |
| Netherlands | 177,010,282 | 179,443,126 | 193,098,597 | 173,823,451 | 195,902,019 |
| Nicaragua | [5]19,418,734 | 20,643,667 | 18,609,741 | 26,942,720 | [5]26,942,720 |
| Salvador[6] | 58,751,356 | 57,589,360 | 63,330,077 | 62,764,000 | [6]62,764,000 |
| Singapore | 6,314,400 | 6,765,200 | 5,488,267 | 3,964,533 | [5]3,964,533 |
| United States | 41,802,527 | 34,268,012 | 35,089,526 | 47,159,065 | 36,383,953 |
| Venezuela | 96,278,773 | 91,702,308 | 103,256,068 | 96,656,341 | 97,358,703 |
| Other countries | 39,571,000 | 50,388,000 | 38,462,000 | 31,040,000 | [5]36,340,000 |
| Country. Totals | 2,945,938,135 | 2,542,886,983 | 3,105,354,662 | 2,151,534,478 | 2,370,316,425 |

### Imports.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina | 21,625,432 | 22,985,751 | 25,718,267 | 26,931,182 | 24,461,677 |
| Austria-Hungary | 121,927,437 | 121,778,797 | 126,991,574 | 121,835,741 | 127,196,161 |
| Belgium | 250,279,516 | 134,656,739 | 126,319,127 | 110,565,924 | 98,176,925 |
| British South Africa | 23,696,674 | 25,321,709 | 27,727,936 | 28,629,933 | 24,954,108 |
| Cuba | 23,250,919 | 24,[illegible] | 27,607,961 | 28,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Denmark | 28,141,719 | 29,072,722 | 33,920,696 | 32,734,446 | 32,207,693 |
| Egypt | 14,276,416 | 21,166,[illegible] | 18,244,972 | 14,276,781 | 17,147,716 |
| Finland | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 27,970,392 | 28,255,207 |
| France | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 246,544,296 | [1]244,829,648 |
| Germany | 419,[illegible] | 427,[illegible] | 470,922,724 | 376,327,202 | 404,084,817 |
| Italy | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Netherlands | [illegible] | 262,476,[illegible] | [illegible] | 224,747,921 | 259,272,720 |
| Norway | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 28,421,164 |
| Russia | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 25,212,342 |
| Singapore | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 4,740,967 | 4,740,967 |
| Spain | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sweden | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Switzerland | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| United Kingdom | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| United States | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Other countries | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Totals | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2,441,[illegible] | 2,4[illegible] |

[1] [illegible] [2] [illegible] [3] [illegible] [4] [illegible] [5] [illegible] [6] [illegible]

The oldest existing newspaper in Europe is the German "Frankfurter Zeitung" [illegible]

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN TEA, 1907-'11.

### Exports.

| Country. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| British India..... | 234,235,767 | 230,560,529 | 244,240,817 | 259,111,178 | 265,022,376 |
| Ceylon ..... | 179,843,462 | 179,398,312 | 192,886,545 | 182,070,094 | 186,594,055 |
| China ..... | 211,737,333 | 208,879,467 | 199,497,467 | 207,324,667 | 194,552,800 |
| Dutch East Indies. | 30,240,566 | 34,723,568 | 35,956,400 | 33,813,198 | [1]38,468,956 |
| Formosa ..... | 21,424,544 | 21,887,155 | 22,769,573 | 22,211,721 | [2]22,211,721 |
| Japan ..... | 36,191,345 | 31,600,943 | 36,949,618 | 39,826,886 | 37,096,253 |
| Singapore ..... | 2,521,333 | 2,266,400 | 2,257,333 | 2,116,533 | [2]2,116,533 |
| Other countries ... | 8,091,000 | 6,830,000 | 5,577,000 | 6,083,000 | [1]6,834,000 |
| Totals ..... | 724,285,350 | 716,146,374 | 740,134,753 | 752,557,277 | 752,896,694 |

### Imports.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina ..... | 2,833,643 | 4,145,373 | 3,792,494 | 3,755,119 | 3,672,050 |
| Australia ..... | 35,174,152 | 29,873,772 | 31,617,111 | 36,727,700 | 34,759,385 |
| Austria-Hungary .. | 3,090,408 | 3,104,297 | 3,183,442 | 3,019,420 | 3,550,508 |
| British India..... | 5,963,722 | 7,594,751 | 3,615,261 | 7,829,226 | 10,748,451 |
| British South Africa ..... | 4,613,177 | 4,613,065 | 4,364,868 | 5,139,350 | 5,534,164 |
| Canada ..... | 28,840,872 | 30,772,138 | 40,143,248 | 37,480,954 | 33,424,715 |
| Chili ..... | 2,380,869 | 2,320,498 | 2,832,664 | 3,408,254 | 3,625,403 |
| China ..... | 17,993,067 | 13,688,800 | 16,421,867 | 17,054,800 | 16,630,000 |
| Dutch East Indies. | 5,443,167 | 5,740,211 | 5,774,441 | 6,148,570 | [1]6,276,269 |
| France ..... | 2,546,057 | 2,502,532 | 2,732,381 | 2,779,119 | [1]2,962,101 |
| French Indo-China. | 2,754,275 | 2,964,539 | 2,693,845 | 2,859,227 | [2]2,859,227 |
| Germany ..... | 8,680,833 | 8,828,100 | 10,937,462 | 6,894,005 | 8,404,817 |
| Netherlands ..... | 9,202,719 | 10,234,005 | 10,299,053 | 10,955,943 | 11,466,387 |
| New Zealand..... | 6,760,969 | 6,471,963 | 7,302,310 | 7,582,308 | 8,071,471 |
| Persia[4] ..... | 9,782,414 | 7,477,820 | 8,127,241 | [4]8,127,241 | [4]8,127,241 |
| Russia ..... | 204,713,749 | 192,109,515 | 162,348,704 | 154,703,804 | 153,288,472 |
| Singapore ..... | 4,812,133 | 4,763,867 | 5,191,600 | 5,244,533 | [2]5,244,533 |
| United Kingdom .. | 273,984,050 | 275,417,319 | 283,547,798 | 287,078,453 | 293,502,178 |
| United States ..... | 99,117,343 | 90,930,621 | 104,484,550 | 98,108,939 | 104,165,654 |
| Other countries ... | 26,270,000 | 27,269,000 | 27,164,000 | 35,919,000 | 637,448,000 |
| Totals ..... | 754,987,619 | 730,822,186 | 736,574,340 | 740,815,965 | 753,761,026 |

[1]Preliminary. [2]Year preceding. [3]Year beginning March 21. [4]Data for 1909.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN INDIA RUBBER, 1907-1911.

### Exports.

| Country. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| Angola[1] ..... | 5,200,000 | 5,200,000 | 5,200,000 | 5,200,000 | 5,200,000 |
| Belgian Kongo..... | 10,266,212 | 10,052,813 | 8,268,606 | 7,532,642 | 7,494,461 |
| Belgium ..... | 13,885,883 | 15,036,488 | 16,168,832 | 18,303,063 | 20,209,013 |
| Bolivia ..... | 4,035,549 | 4,008,375 | 6,729,438 | 6,873,171 | 8,036,982 |
| Brazil ..... | 80,444,966 | 84,229,657 | 86,038,347 | [2]84,980,650 | [2]78,371,605 |
| Dutch East Indies.. | 14,007,941 | 6,719,830 | 3,587,702 | 6,119,577 | [2]6,832,891 |
| Ecuador ..... | 1,033,660 | 876,818 | 1,133,782 | 1,218,253 | [3]1,218,253 |
| France ..... | 12,751,252 | 13,045,357 | 15,993,271 | 23,702,977 | [2]26,142,808 |
| French Guinea .... | 2,864,254 | 2,878,670 | 3,986,865 | 3,763,142 | 4,226,236 |
| French Kongo..... | 4,061,312 | 3,378,552 | 3,827,832 | 3,978,860 | [3]3,978,860 |
| Germany ..... | 10,500,289 | 9,099,707 | 8,964,345 | 10,481,330 | 10,121,980 |
| Gold Coast..... | 3,549,548 | 1,773,248 | 2,764,190 | 3,223,265 | 2,668,667 |
| Ivory Coast..... | 3,024,753 | 2,018,624 | 2,737,842 | 3,023,878 | [3]3,023,878 |
| Kamerun ..... | 3,291,051 | 2,677,090 | 3,345,778 | 4,324,887 | 15,571,222 |
| Mexico ..... | 12,837,750 | 12,468,378 | 14,743,018 | 19,445,463 | [3]19,445,463 |
| Netherlands ..... | 4,121,065 | 3,774,004 | 3,952,718 | 3,805,062 | 7,045,533 |
| Peru ..... | 6,675,364 | 5,546,048 | 294,998 | 5,842,014 | [3]5,842,014 |
| Senegal ..... | 2,293,141 | 1,417,115 | 2,790,219 | 1,526,624 | [3]1,526,624 |
| Singapore ..... | 5,422,133 | 2,783,867 | 5,544,267 | 3,756,000 | [3]3,756,000 |
| Southern Nigeria.... | 2,843,823 | 1,222,203 | 1,388,009 | 2,634,023 | 2,164,286 |
| Venezuela ..... | 626,259 | 583,403 | 586,970 | 856,652 | 897,411 |
| Other countries.... | 12,357,000 | 11,616,000 | 18,641,000 | 14,979,000 | [3]16,772,000 |
| Totals ..... | 216,153,205 | 200,406,247 | 216,688,029 | 235,570,533 | 250,546,187 |

**oldest English newspaper still published is "The London Times," which was founded in 1783.**

**Imports.**

| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| Austria-Hungary | 4,967,405 | 4,237,462 | 4,744,740 | 6,156,346 | 6,762,831 |
| Belgium | 18,292,311 | 17,783,302 | 18,854,099 | 23,316,174 | 24,657,300 |
| Canada | 2,777,668 | 1,868,569 | 2,759,751 | 2,967,430 | 3,700,061 |
| France | 24,111,666 | 22,097,319 | 25,579,092 | 32,080,457 | [3]39,711,019 |
| Germany | 34,851,419 | 32,497,788 | 34,208,999 | 41,237,704 | 44,002,493 |
| Italy | 2,241,637 | 3,298,963 | 3,455,490 | 4,142,002 | 5,334,912 |
| Netherlands | 8,142,794 | 6,522,620 | 6,364,301 | 7,885,995 | 10,279,757 |
| Russia | 15,036,756 | 16,683,536 | 15,826,110 | 16,201,141 | 14,894,472 |
| United Kingdom | 55,646,016 | 24,253,690 | 33,839,456 | 45,818,864 | 37,487,632 |
| United States | 68,653,291 | 76,289,474 | 93,967,414 | 90,139,232 | 82,851,725 |
| Other countries | 5,637,000 | 6,645,000 | 6,550,000 | 9,322,000 | [2]10,474,000 |
| Totals | 220,357,963 | 212,177,638 | 246,149,452 | 279,267,345 | 280,156,202 |

[1]Estimated average annual exports. [2]Preliminary. [3]Year preceding.

**WOOL PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1899-1912, AND IN 1912, BY STATES.**

**(Estimate of National Association of Wool Manufacturers.)**

| State. | Number of sheep of shearing age April 1, 1912. | Average weight of fleece. | Per cent of shrinkage. | Wool, washed and unwashed. | Wool, scoured. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pounds. | | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| Maine | 150,000 | 6.25 | 42 | 937,500 | 543,750 |
| New Hampshire | 33,000 | 6.50 | 48 | 214,500 | 111,540 |
| Vermont | 90,000 | 6.75 | 50 | 607,500 | 303,750 |
| Massachusetts | 23,000 | 6.25 | 42 | 143,750 | 83,375 |
| Rhode Island | 5,000 | 6.00 | 42 | 30,000 | 17,400 |
| Connecticut | 15,000 | 5.70 | 42 | 85,500 | 49,590 |
| New York | 625,000 | 6.00 | 48 | 3,750,000 | 1,950,000 |
| New Jersey | 17,000 | 5.40 | 45 | 91,800 | 50,490 |
| Pennsylvania | 650,000 | 6.30 | 47 | 4,095,000 | 2,170,350 |
| Delaware | 5,000 | 5.30 | 44 | 26,500 | 14,840 |
| Maryland | 128,000 | 5.70 | 44 | 729,600 | 408,576 |
| Virginia | 450,000 | 4.50 | 36 | 2,025,000 | 1,296,000 |
| West Virginia | 575,000 | 5.50 | 48 | 3,162,500 | 1,644,500 |
| North Carolina | 150,000 | 3.75 | 42 | 562,500 | 326,250 |
| South Carolina | 30,000 | 3.60 | 42 | 108,000 | 62,640 |
| Georgia | 175,000 | 3.75 | 43 | 656,250 | 374,063 |
| Florida | 35,000 | 3.25 | 38 | 308,750 | 191,425 |
| Ohio | 2,700,000 | 6.25 | 49 | 16,875,000 | 8,606,250 |
| Indiana | 825,000 | 6.40 | 45 | 5,280,000 | 2,904,000 |
| Illinois | 675,000 | 6.75 | 47 | 4,556,250 | 2,414,813 |
| Michigan | 1,500,000 | 6.75 | 48 | 10,125,000 | 5,265,000 |
| Wisconsin | 650,000 | 6.00 | 46 | 4,290,000 | 2,316,600 |
| Minnesota | 450,000 | 6.75 | 47 | 3,037,500 | 1,609,875 |
| Iowa | 850,000 | 6.75 | 48 | 5,737,500 | 2,983,500 |
| Missouri | 1,100,000 | 6.75 | 45 | 7,425,000 | 4,083,750 |
| North Dakota | 250,000 | 7.00 | 60 | 1,750,000 | 700,000 |
| South Dakota | 475,000 | 6.75 | 62 | 3,206,250 | 1,218,375 |
| Nebraska | 275,000 | 6.40 | 62 | 1,760,000 | 668,800 |
| Kansas | 225,000 | 7.00 | 65 | 1,575,000 | 551,250 |
| Kentucky | 775,000 | 4.60 | 37 | 3,565,000 | 2,245,950 |
| Tennessee | 475,000 | 4.00 | 40 | 1,900,000 | 1,140,000 |
| Alabama | 115,000 | 3.25 | 38 | 373,750 | 231,725 |
| Mississippi | 150,000 | 3.75 | 39 | 562,500 | 343,125 |
| Louisiana | 140,000 | 3.75 | 39 | 525,000 | 320,250 |
| Texas | 1,400,000 | 6.50 | 66 | 9,100,000 | 3,094,000 |
| Oklahoma | 60,000 | 6.50 | 67 | 390,000 | 128,700 |
| Arkansas | 100,000 | 4.00 | 40 | 400,000 | 240,000 |
| Montana | 4,300,000 | 7.25 | 62 | 31,175,000 | 11,846,500 |
| Wyoming | 3,900,000 | 8.25 | 67 | 32,175,000 | 10,617,750 |
| Colorado | 1,200,000 | 6.70 | 67 | 8,040,000 | 2,653,200 |
| New Mexico | 2,900,000 | 6.50 | 65 | 18,850,000 | 6,597,500 |
| Arizona | 850,000 | 6.70 | 66 | 5,695,000 | 1,936,300 |
| Utah | 1,750,000 | 6.60 | 65 | 11,550,000 | 4,042,500 |
| Nevada | 825,000 | 7.00 | 67 | 5,775,000 | 1,905,750 |
| Idaho | 2,100,000 | 7.40 | 64 | 15,540,000 | 5,594,400 |
| Washington | 400,000 | 9.00 | 69 | 3,000,600 | 1,116,000 |
| Oregon | 2,150,000 | 8.50 | 69 | 18,270,000 | 5,665,250 |

**The consumption of cotton in Great Britain was 3,825,153 bales in 1913, 3,869,540 in 1912.**

**WOOL PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1899-1912, AND IN 1912, BY STATES (Continued).**

| State. | Number of sheep of shearing age April 1, 1912. | Average weight of fleece. | Per cent of shrinkage. | Wool, washed and unwashed. | Wool, scoured. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pounds. | | Pounds | Pounds. |
| California | 1,700,000 | 7.00 | 67 | 11,900,000 | 3,927,000 |
| United States: | | | | | |
| 1912 | 38,481,000 | 6.82 | 55 | 304,043,400 | 136,866,652 |
| 1911 | 39,761,000 | 6.98 | 60.4 | 318,547,900 | 139,896,195 |
| 1910 | 41,999,500 | 6.70 | 60 | 321,362,750 | 141,805,813 |
| 1909 | 42,293,205 | 6.80 | 60.9 | 328,110,749 | 142,223,785 |
| 1908 | 40,311,548 | 6.70 | 60.5 | 311,138,321 | 135,330,648 |
| 1907 | 38,864,931 | 6.60 | 60.6 | 298,294,750 | 130,359,118 |
| 1906 | 38,540,798 | 6.66 | 61.1 | 298,915,130 | 129,410,942 |
| 1905 | 38,621,476 | 6.56 | 61.3 | 295,488,438 | 126,527,121 |
| 1904 | 38,342,072 | 6.50 | 61.6 | 291,783,032 | 123,935,147 |
| 1903 | 39,284,000 | 6.25 | 60.8 | 287,450,000 | 124,366,405 |
| 1902 | 42,184,122 | 6.50 | 60 | 316,346,032 | 137,912,085 |
| 1901 | 41,920,900 | 6.33 | 60.6 | 302,502,328 | 126,814,690 |
| 1900 | 40,267,818 | 6.46 | 61.1 | 288,636,621 | 118,223,120 |
| 1899 | 36,905,497 | 6.46 | 60.7 | 272,191,330 | 113,958,468 |

# LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, 1900 AND 1910.

**(From reports of Census Bureau.)**

| Kind. | 1910 (Apr. 15). | | 1900 (June 1). | | Increase. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. | Amount. | Per cent. |
| Cattle | 1,484,889,647 | 30.3 | 1,475,204,633 | 48.0 | 9,685,014 | 0.7 |
| Horses and colts | 2,076,297,828 | 42.4 | 896,513,217 | 29.2 | 1,179,784,611 | 131.6 |
| Mules and mule colts | 522,402,080 | 10.7 | 196,222,053 | 6.4 | 326,180,027 | 166.2 |
| Asses and burros | 13,092,867 | 0.3 | 5,811,184 | 0.2 | 7,281,683 | 125.3 |
| Swine | 398,002,878 | 8.1 | 231,978,031 | 7.5 | 166,024,847 | 71.6 |
| Sheep and lambs | 230,532,817 | 4.7 | 170,203,119 | 5.5 | 60,329,698 | 35.4 |
| Goats and kids | 5,964,812 | 0.1 | 3,265,349 | 0.1 | 2,699,463 | 82.7 |
| Poultry | 153,394,142 | 3.1 | 85,756,593 | 2.8 | 67,637,549 | 78.9 |
| Bees | 10,371,711 | 0.2 | 10,178,087 | 0.3 | 193,624 | 1,9 |
| Total | $4,894,948,782 | 100.0 | $3,075,182,266 | 100.0 | $1,819,816,516 | 59.2 |

**NUMBER AND VALUE OF SWINE ON FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1913.**

| Jan. 1. | Number. | Price per head. | Farm value. | Jan. 1. | Number. | Price per head. | Farm value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 | 51,603,000 | $4 72 | $243,418,000 | 1902 | 48,699,000 | $7 03 | $342,121,000 |
| 1891 | 50,625,000 | 4 15 | 210,194,000 | 1903 | 46,923,000 | 7 78 | 364,974,000 |
| 1892 | 52,398,000 | 4 60 | 241,031,000 | 1904 | 47,009,000 | 6 15 | 289,225,000 |
| 1893 | 46,095,000 | 6 41 | 295,426,000 | 1905 | 47,321,000 | 5 99 | 283,255,000 |
| 1894 | 45,206,000 | 5 98 | 270,385,000 | 1906 | 52,103,000 | 6 18 | 321,803,000 |
| 1895 | 44,166,000 | 4 97 | 219,501,000 | 1907 | 54,794,000 | 7 62 | 417,791,000 |
| 1896 | 42,843,000 | 4 35 | 186,530,000 | 1908 | 56,984,000 | 6 05 | 339,030,000 |
| 1897 | 40,600,000 | 4 10 | 166,273,000 | 1909 | 54,147,000 | 6 55 | 354,794,000 |
| 1898 | 39,760,000 | 4 39 | 174,351,000 | 1910 | 47,782,000 | 9 14 | 436,603,000 |
| 1899 | 38,652,000 | 4 40 | 170,110,000 | 1911 | 65,620,000 | 9 37 | 615,170,000 |
| 1900 | 37,079,000 | 5 00 | 185,472,000 | 1912 | 65,410,000 | 8 00 | 523,328,000 |
| 1901 | 56,982,000 | 6 20 | 353,012,000 | 1913 | 61,178,000 | 9 86 | 603,109,000 |

**lon's tea exports amount to $25,000,000 a year. There are several hundred tea companies on the island, nearly all paying dividends of upward of 7 per cent and some up to 40 per cent.**

## NUMBER AND FARM VALUE OF MILCH COWS AND OTHER CATTLE ON FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1899-1913.

| January 1— | Milch-cows. | | | Other cattle. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Price per head Jan. 1. | Farm value Jan. 1. | Number. | Price per head Jan. 1. | Farm value Jan. 1. |
| 1890 | 15,953,000 | $22 14 | $353,152,000 | 36,849,000 | $15 21 | $560,625,000 |
| 1891 | 16,020,000 | 21 62 | 346,398,000 | 36,876,000 | 14 76 | 544,128,000 |
| 1892 | 16,416,000 | 21 40 | 351,378,000 | 37,651,000 | 15 16 | 570,749,000 |
| 1893 | 16,424,000 | 21 75 | 357,300,000 | 35,954,000 | 15 24 | 547,882,000 |
| 1894 | 16,487,000 | 21 77 | 358,999,000 | 36,608,000 | 14 66 | 536,790,000 |
| 1895 | 16,505,000 | 21 97 | 362,602,000 | 34,364,000 | 14 06 | 482,999,000 |
| 1896 | 16,138,000 | 22 55 | 363,956,000 | 32,085,000 | 15 86 | 508,928,000 |
| 1897 | 15,942,000 | 23 16 | 369,240,000 | 30,508,000 | 16 65 | 507,929,000 |
| 1898 | 15,841,000 | 27 45 | 434,814,000 | 29,264,000 | 20 92 | 612,297,000 |
| 1899 | 15,990,000 | 29 66 | 474,234,000 | 27,994,000 | 22 79 | 637,931,000 |
| 1900 | 16,292,000 | 31 60 | 514,812,000 | 27,610,000 | 24 97 | 689,486,000 |
| 1901 | 16,834,000 | 30 00 | 505,093,000 | 45,500,000 | 19 93 | 906,644,000 |
| 1902 | 16,697,000 | 29 23 | 488,130,000 | 44,728,000 | 18 76 | 839,126,000 |
| 1903 | 17,105,000 | 30 21 | 516,712,000 | 44,659,000 | 18 45 | 824,055,000 |
| 1904 | 17,420,000 | 29 21 | 508,841,000 | 43,629,000 | 16 32 | 712,178,000 |
| 1905 | 17,572,000 | 27 44 | 482,272,000 | 43,669,000 | 15 15 | 661,571,000 |
| 1906 | 19,794,000 | 29 44 | 582,789,000 | 47,068,000 | 15 85 | 746,172,000 |
| 1907 | 20,968,000 | 31 00 | 645,497,000 | 51,566,000 | 17 10 | 881,557,000 |
| 1908 | 21,194,000 | 30 67 | 650,057,000 | 50,073,000 | 16 89 | 845,938,000 |
| 1909 | 21,720,000 | 32 36 | 702,945,000 | 49,379,000 | 17 49 | 863,754,000 |
| 1910 | 21,801,000 | 35 79 | 780,308,000 | 47,279,000 | 19 41 | 917,453,000 |
| 1911 | 20,823,000 | 39 97 | 832,209,000 | 39,679,000 | 20 54 | 815,184,000 |
| 1912 | 20,699,000 | 39 39 | 815,414,000 | 37,260,000 | 21 20 | 790,064,000 |
| 1913 | 20,497,000 | 45 02 | 922,783,000 | 36,030,000 | 26 36 | 949,645,000 |

## NUMBER AND FARM VALUE OF HORSES AND MULES ON FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1895-1913.

| January 1— | Horses. | | | Mules. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Price per head. Jan. 1. | Farm value Jan. 1. | Number. | Price per head. Jan. 1. | Farm value Jan. 1. |
| 1895 | 15,893,000 | 36 29 | 576,731,000 | 2,333,000 | 47 55 | 110,928,000 |
| 1896 | 15,124,000 | 33 07 | 500,140,000 | 2,279,000 | 45 29 | 103,204,000 |
| 1897 | 14,365,000 | 31 51 | 452,649,000 | 2,216,000 | 41 66 | 92,302,000 |
| 1898 | 13,961,000 | 34 26 | 478,362,000 | 2,190,000 | 43 88 | 96,110,000 |
| 1899 | 13,665,000 | 37 40 | 511,075,000 | 2,134,000 | 44 96 | 95,963,000 |
| 1900 | 13,538,000 | 44 61 | 603,969,000 | 2,086,000 | 53 55 | 111,717,000 |
| 1901 | 16,745,000 | 52 86 | 885,200,000 | 2,864,000 | 63 97 | 183,232,000 |
| 1902 | 16,531,000 | 58 61 | 968,935,000 | 2,757,000 | 67 61 | 186,412,000 |
| 1903 | 16,557,000 | 62 25 | 1,030,706,000 | 2,728,000 | 72 49 | 197,753,000 |
| 1904 | 16,736,000 | 67 93 | 1,136,940,000 | 2,758,000 | 78 88 | 217,533,000 |
| 1905 | 17,058,000 | 70 37 | 1,200,310,000 | 2,889,000 | 87 18 | 251,840,000 |
| 1906 | 18,719,000 | 80 72 | 1,510,890,000 | 3,404,000 | 98 31 | 334,681,000 |
| 1907 | 19,747,000 | 93 51 | 1,846,578,000 | 3,817,000 | 112 16 | 428,064,000 |
| 1908 | 19,992,000 | 93 41 | 1,867,530,000 | 3,869,000 | 107 76 | 416,939,000 |
| 1909 | 20,640,000 | 95 64 | 1,974,052,000 | 4,053,000 | 107 84 | 437,082,000 |
| 1910 | 21,040,000 | 108 19 | 2,276,363,000 | 4,123,000 | 119 84 | 494,095,000 |
| 1911 | 20,277,000 | 111 46 | 2,259,981,000 | 4,323,000 | 125 92 | 544,359,000 |
| 1912 | 20,509,000 | 105 94 | 2,172,694,000 | 4,362,000 | 120 51 | 525,657,000 |
| 1913 | 20,567,000 | 110 77 | 2,278,222,000 | 4,386,000 | 124 31 | 545,245,000 |

## NUMBER AND FARM VALUE OF SHEEP ON FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1913.

| Year. | Number. | Price per head. Jan. 1. | Farm value Jan. 1. | Year. | Number. | Price per head. Jan. 1. | Farm value Jan. 1. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 | 44,336,000 | $2 27 | $100,660,000 | 1902 | 62,039,000 | $2 65 | $164,446,000 |
| 1891 | 43,431,000 | 2 50 | 108,397,000 | 1903 | 63,965,000 | 2 63 | 168,316,000 |
| 1892 | 44,938,000 | 2 58 | 116,121,000 | 1904 | 51,630,000 | 2 59 | 133,530,000 |
| 1893 | 47,274,000 | 2 66 | 125,909,000 | 1905 | 45,170,000 | 2 82 | 127,332,000 |
| 1894 | 45,048,000 | 1 98 | 89,186,000 | 1906 | 50,632,000 | 3 54 | 179,056,000 |
| 1895 | 42,294,000 | 1 58 | 66,686,000 | 1907 | 53,240,000 | 3 84 | 204,210,000 |
| 1896 | 38,299,000 | 1 70 | 65,168,000 | 1908 | 54,631,000 | 3 88 | 211,736,000 |
| 1897 | 36,819,000 | 1 82 | 67,021,000 | 1909 | 56,084,000 | 3 43 | 192,632,000 |
| 1898 | 37,657,000 | 2 46 | 92,721,000 | 1910 | 57,216,000 | 4 08 | 233,664,000 |
| 1899 | 39,114,000 | 2 75 | 107,698,000 | 1911 | 53,633,000 | 3 91 | 209,535,000 |
| 1900 | 41,833,000 | 2 93 | 122,666,000 | 1912 | 52,362,000 | 3 46 | 181,170,000 |
| 1901 | 59,727,000 | 2 98 | 178,012,000 | 1913 | 51,482,000 | 3 94 | 202,779,000 |

**The average daily wages paid male operatives in cotton mills in Japan in 1911 22 cents, against 16 cents in 1902. That paid to females in in 1911 was 14 cents, against 10 cents in 1902.**

## PRODUCTION OF BUTTER, CHEESE AND CONDENSED MILK IN THE UNITED STATES, 1904 AND 1909.

| | 1909. | 1904. | Per cent of increase, 1904-1909. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 8,479 | 8,926 | **5 |
| Capital | $71,284,000 | $47,256,000 | 51 |
| Cost of materials used | $235,546,000 | $142,920,000 | 65 |
| Salaries and wages | $14,072,000 | $9,789,000 | 50 |
| Salaries | $3,591,000 | $1,376,000 | 161 |
| Wages | $11,081,000 | $8,413,000 | 32 |
| Miscellaneous exponses | $8,480,000 | $4,074,000 | 108 |
| Value of products | $274,558,000 | $168,183,000 | 63 |
| Value added by manufacture (products less cost of materials) | $39,012,000 | $25,263,000 | 54 |
| Employees: | | | |
| Number of salaried officials and clerks | 5,056 | 3,507 | 44 |
| Average number of wage earners employed during the year | 18,431 | 15,557 | 18 |
| Primary horsepower | 101,849 | 93,845 | 8 |
| Butter | *624,764,653 | *531,478,141 | 18 |
| Packed solid | 410,692,616 | 364,432,996 | 13 |
| Prints or rolls | 214,072,037 | 167,045,145 | 28 |
| Cheese | *311,126,317 | 317,144,872 | **2 |
| Full and part cream | 297,913,775 | 239,652,634 | 24 |
| Skimmed | 7,770,812 | 3,459,582 | 125 |
| Other kinds | 5,441,730 | 74,032,656 | **93 |
| Condensed milk | *494,796,544 | 308,485,182 | 60 |
| Sweetened | 214,518,310 | 198,355,189 | 8 |
| Unsweetened | 280,278,234 | 110,129,993 | 154 |
| Cream sold | 81,211,374 | 28,131,914 | 189 |
| Skimmed milk sold | 325,594,574 | 1,161,414,457 | *70 |
| Casein dried from skimmed milk | 13,018,298 | 11,581,874 | *12 |

*In addition, in 1909, 2,381,212 pounds of butter, 49,413 pounds of part-cream cheese, 401,800 pounds of condensed milk, and in 1904, 1,971,120 pounds of butter were produced by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products.

**Decrease.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN BUTTER, CALENDAR YEARS 1907-1911.

### Exports.

| Country. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| Argentina | 6,691,913 | 7,825,602 | 8,802,359 | 6,341,589 | 3,076,813 |
| Australia | 66,076,915 | 51,193,311 | 55,644,925 | 87,894,943 | 101,722,136 |
| Austria-Hungary | 5,456,826 | 8,217,867 | 5,548,537 | 4,378,997 | 4,512,816 |
| Belgium | 3,755,190 | 3,821,526 | 3,998,906 | 3,509,265 | 3,345,134 |
| Canada | 4,835,497 | 5,994,144 | 4,375,004 | 3,673,702 | 9,712,206 |
| Denmark | 188,827,695 | 196,059,159 | 196,692,759 | 195,052,426 | 197,481,675 |
| Finland | 28,024,553 | 26,525,615 | 25,644,456 | 24,471,285 | 27,229,718 |
| France | 34,648,184 | 43,950,906 | 51,263,343 | 48,427,787 | [1]31,517,623 |
| Germany | 535,056 | 480,162 | 450,179 | 398,592 | 554,898 |
| Italy | 7,834,928 | 8,602,570 | 8,028,051 | 8,295,469 | 8,147,320 |
| Netherlands | 64,808,558 | 72,911,223 | 68,686,019 | 72,456,276 | 66,512,901 |
| New Zealand | 36,785,392 | 25,756,752 | 35,964,096 | 39,931,920 | 33,867,344 |
| Norway | 2,864,238 | 3,432,474 | 3,446,165 | 2,738,708 | 3,679,125 |
| Russia | 132,113,551 | 112,789,519 | 125,627,114 | 124,365,658 | 168,704,448 |
| Sweden | 38,226,922 | 40,030,309 | 42,362,456 | 47,949,953 | 48,888,522 |
| United States | 3,857,288 | 8,918,091 | 2,925,730 | 3,104,175 | 6,374,988 |
| Other countries | 3,089,000 | 3,223,000 | 5,299,000 | 3,860,000 | [4]4,299,000 |
| Total | 628,431,706 | 619,732,230 | 644,759,099 | 676,850,745 | 719,626,665 |

### Imports.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium | 12,529,313 | 10,998,163 | 12,718,269 | 12,495,992 | 15,161,411 |
| Brazil | 5,451,072 | 4,122,609 | 4,944,999 | [2]4,944,999 | [2]4,944,999 |
| British South Africa | 7,533,108 | 7,445,086 | 4,512,895 | 3,645,416 | 4,155,799 |
| Denmark | 8,429,353 | 4,376,131 | 6,728,836 | 6,240,561 | 6,026,935 |
| Dutch East Indies | 3,807,433 | 3,239,235 | 3,553,612 | 3,888,939 | [4]4,278,796 |
| Egypt | 3,521,935 | 2,970,485 | 2,480,303 | 2,936,170 | 2,181,403 |
| Finland | 4,008,501 | 2,145,693 | 2,400,698 | 1,415,622 | 1,315,394 |

**More than 200,000 persons are employed in the United States in the moving picture establishments, and 10,000,000 feet of picture films are produced weekly.**

| Countries. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| France | 14,271,450 | 12,374,420 | 10,748,748 | 10,665,193 | [1]19,938,182 |
| Germany | 85,564,715 | 76,088,903 | 98,721,988 | 92,815,865 | 123,619,418 |
| Netherlands | 3,332,601 | 2,396,782 | 4,288,072 | 4,491,879 | 6,038,929 |
| Russia | 751,842 | 914,954 | 1,089,054 | 1,974,828 | 1,808,023 |
| Sweden | 1,498,438 | 275,623 | 398,499 | 205,352 | 343,029 |
| Switzerland | 7,914,073 | 8,211,694 | 9,283,130 | 11,062,683 | 12,097,742 |
| United Kingdom | 462,175,280 | 465,443,216 | 446,935,664 | 476,805,840 | 466,719,680 |
| Other countries | 17,245,000 | 15,208,000 | 19,863,000 | 21,779,000 | [1]29,508,000 |
| Total | 638,463,214 | 616,210,997 | 628,617,762 | 655,368,339 | 698,137,740 |

[1]Preliminary. [2]Data for 1909.

# AGRICULTURE IN 1900 AND 1910.

## FARM VALUES, PRODUCTION AND ACREAGE.

(From Preliminary Census Figures.)

| | 1910. | 1900. | Increase, 1900–1910.[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number or amount. | Per cent. |
| All farms [2] | 6,340,357 | 5,737,372 | 602,985 | 10.5 |
| Per cent of improved acreage of total acreage | 55 | 49 | ..... | ..... |
| Total acreage | 878,729,000 | 838,592,000 | 35,137,000 | 4.2 |
| Improved acreage | 477,448,000 | 414,499,000 | 62,949,000 | 15.2 |
| Average acres per farm | 138 | 146 | —8 | —5.4 |
| Value of land and buildings | $34,681,507,000 | $16,614,648,000 | $18,066,859,000 | 108.7 |
| Value of land | $28,386,770,000 | $13,058,008,000 | $15,328,762,000 | 117.4 |
| Value of buildings | $6,294,737,000 | $3,556,640,000 | $2,738,097,000 | 77.0 |
| Value of implements and machinery | $1,262,022,000 | $749,776,000 | $512,246,000 | 68.3 |
| Average value per acre of land and buildings | $39.69 | $19.81 | $19.88 | 100.4 |
| Average value per acre of land alone | $32.49 | $15.57 | $16.92 | 108.7 |
| Expenditures for— | | | | |
| Labor | $645,612,000 | $357,392,000 | $288,220,000 | 80.6 |
| Fertilizer | $114,277,000 | $53,432,000 | $60,845,000 | 113.9 |
| All farms by color of farmer | | | | |
| White farmers | 5,422,892 | 4,969,608 | 453,284 | 9.1 |
| Negro and other non-white farmers | 917,465 | 767,764 | 149,701 | 19.5 |
| Total | 6,340,357 | 5,737,372 | 602,985 | 10.5 |
| All farms by tenure: | | | | |
| All owners | 3,932,705 | 3,652,323 | 280,382 | 7.7 |
| Owners, free | 2,622,341 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Owners, mortgaged | 1,311,364 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tenants | 2,349,254 | 2,024,964 | 324,290 | 16.0 |
| Managers | 57,396 | 59,083 | —1,687 | —2.9 |
| Distribution by acreage groups: | | | | |
| 19 acres and under | 829,308 | 673,870 | 156,438 | 23.1 |
| 20 to 49 acres | 1,410,962 | 1,257,466 | 153,496 | 12.2 |
| 50 to 99 acres | 1,435,743 | 1,366,038 | 69,705 | 5.1 |
| 100 to 174 acres | 1,512,235 | 1,422,262 | 89,973 | 6.4 |
| 175 to 499 acres | 976,897 | 868,020 | 108,877 | 12.5 |
| 500 to 999 acres | 124,868 | 102,826 | 22,037 | 21.5 |
| 1,000 acres and over | 49,604 | 47,160 | 2,444 | 5.2 |

The total value of the crops of Continental United States in 1909 was, in round numbers, $5,487,000,000.

[1]Minus sign (—) denotes decrease. [2]Excludes data for Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico.

The 32,448 employes of the United States Steel Corporation own $40,000,000 stock the corporation.

**PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1911 AND 1912.**

| States and Territories. | 1911. | 1912. | States and Territories. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gallons. | Gallons. | | Gallons. | Gallons. |
| Alabama and Mississippi[1] | —— | 122,348 | Missouri | 539,876 | 495,934 |
| Arkansas | 62,655 | 69,230 | Montana, Idaho and Utah | 13,523 | —— |
| California and Nevada | 9,768,107 | 11,926,361 | Nebraska | 2,293,136 | 2,388,874 |
| Colorado and Wyoming | —— | —— | New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont | 1,594 | 583 |
| Connecticut | 176,498 | 160,326 | New Jersey | 67,936 | 120,743 |
| Rhode Island | 1,287 | 1,413 | New Mexico and Arizona | 1,195 | 891 |
| Florida | 158,780 | 120,882 | New York | 9,630,100 | 10,179,057 |
| Georgia | 72 | —— | North Carolina | 847 | 727 |
| Hawaii | 27,151 | 11,221 | Ohio | 10,305,038 | 11,419,929 |
| Illinois | 40,467,742 | 38,932,758 | Oregon | 932 | 1,357 |
| Indiana | 28,588,922 | 27,522,220 | Pennsylvania | 9,597,993 | 10,583,503 |
| Iowa | —— | —— | South Carolina | 398,467 | 586,329 |
| Kansas and Oklahoma[2] | —— | —— | Tennessee | 12,169 | —— |
| Kentucky | 46,133,576 | 43,749,193 | Texas | 255 | —— |
| Louisiana and Mississippi[1] | 9,639,498 | 10,867,595 | Virginia | 1,310,495 | 1,505,780 |
| Maryland | 5,017,336 | 5,589,729 | Washington and Alaska | 727 | 115,492 |
| District of Columbia | 453,015 | 626,863 | West Virginia | 171,744 | 294,117 |
| Delaware | —— | —— | Wisconsin | 2,529,530 | 2,537,880 |
| Massachusetts | 4,769,467 | 5,355,847 | | | |
| Michigan | 1,215,864 | 2,284,627 | Totals | 183,355,527 | 187,571,808 |

[1]State of Mississippi detached from Louisiana and consolidated with Alabama June 1, 1908, to be known as the district of Alabama. [2]Oklahoma was detached February 6, 1911, from the district of Kansas and constituted a separate collection district. Note.—There was no production of distilled spirits during the fiscal year 1912 in the following states and territories: Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming.

**PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1911 AND 1912.**

| States and Territories. | 1911. | 1912. | States and Territories. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Barrels.[1] | Barrels.[1] | | Barrels.[1] | Barrels.[1] |
| Alabama | 13,290 | 39,835 | Idaho | 32,780 | 29,591 |
| Mississippi | —— | —— | Utah | 140,123 | 129,105 |
| Arkansas | 10,025 | 8,850 | Nebraska | 436,268 | 413,014 |
| California | 1,215,405 | 1,296,355 | New Hampshire | 260,395 | 266,720 |
| Nevada | 18,740 | 18,662 | Maine | 532 | 355 |
| Colorado | 435,072 | 387,761 | Vermont | —— | —— |
| Wyoming | 16,110 | 16,935 | New Jersey | 3,418,162 | 3,397,375 |
| Connecticut | 736,146 | 736,261 | New Mexico | 8,777 | 9,240 |
| Rhode Island | 649,171 | 667,385 | Arizona | 15,147 | 18,850 |
| Florida | 18,350 | 21,200 | New York | 13,732,743 | 13,677,850 |
| Georgia | 129,455 | 138,955 | North Carolina | —— | —— |
| Hawaii | 16,683 | 20,967 | North Dakota | —— | —— |
| Illinois | 6,630,254 | 6,263,862 | South Dakota | 52,345 | 44,808 |
| Indiana | 1,469,030 | 1,546,292 | Ohio | 4,573,275 | 4,742,665 |
| Iowa | 511,536 | 447,114 | Oklahoma | —— | 72 |
| Kansas and Oklahoma[2] | —— | 101 | Oregon | 245,002 | 243,819 |
| Kentucky | 822,555 | 801,935 | Pennsylvania | 7,811,731 | 7,449,543 |
| Louisiana and Mississippi[3] | 471,560 | 483,988 | South Carolina | 5,258 | 2,688 |
| Maryland | 1,077,884 | 1,093,838 | Tennessee | 256,395 | 273,850 |
| District of Columbia | 286,721 | 284,576 | Texas | 678,796 | 673,262 |
| Delaware | 142,017 | 129,695 | Virginia | 190,473 | 196,756 |
| Massachusetts | 2,381,435 | 2,386,905 | Washington | 875,028 | 854,147 |
| Michigan | 1,724,156 | 1,792,105 | Alaska | 6,283 | 7,417 |
| Minnesota | 1,652,184 | 1,512,139 | West Virginia | 363,330 | 370,142 |
| Missouri | 4,223,769 | 4,030,390 | Wisconsin | 5,287,847 | 5,016,701 |
| Montana | 241,385 | 232,618 | Totals[4] | 63,283,123 | 62,176,694 |

The largest settlement in Greenland is Sydproven, which has a population of 766, and the smallest is Skansen, in North Greenland, with 46 inhabitants.

[1]Of not more than 31 gallons. [2]Oklahoma was detached February 6, 1911, from the district of Kansas and constituted a separate collection district, but there was no production of fermented liquors in either state during the fiscal year 1911. [3]State of Mississippi detached from Louisiana and consolidated with Alabama June 1, 1908, to be known as the district of Alabama. [4]Includes quantities removed from breweries for export free of tax, as follows: 1907, 75,891 barrels; 1908, 66,353 barrels; 1909, 60,863 barrels; 1910, 59,658 barrels; 1911, 66,272 barrels; 1912, 68,061 barrels.

## CONSUMPTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS AND WINES IN THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS 1890-1912.

| Year ended June 30— | Distilled spirits consumed (proof gals.). | | | | Wines consumed (gals.). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Domestic. | | Import'd for consumpt'n. | Total.* | Domestic† | Import'd for consumpt'n. | Total.* |
| | From fruit. | All other. | | | | | |
| 1890 | 1,508,130 | 84,760,301 | 1,561,192 | 87,829,623 | 23,896,108 | 5,049,885 | 28,945,993 |
| 1891 | 1,219,436 | 88,335,483 | 1,602,646 | 91,157,565 | 23,736,232 | 5,347,077 | 29,083,309 |
| 1892 | 1,961,062 | 94,161,107 | 1,179,671 | 97,301,840 | 23,033,493 | 5,231,134 | 28,264,627 |
| 1893 | 1,687,541 | 98,202,790 | 1,397,422 | 101,287,753 | 26,891,235 | 5,245,156 | 31,636,391 |
| 1894 | 1,430,553 | 88,046,771 | 1,063,885 | 90,541,209 | 18,040,385 | 3,842,455 | 21,882,840 |
| 1895 | 1,102,703 | 76,055,500 | 1,496,860 | 78,655,063 | 16,589,657 | 4,274,220 | 20,863,877 |
| 1896 | 1,440,810 | 67,742,431 | 1,541,504 | 70,725,745 | 14,599,757 | 4,101,648 | 18,701,405 |
| 1897 | 1,146,131 | 69,653,106 | 2,230,711 | 73,029,948 | 13,940,319 | 4,331,159 | 18,271,478 |
| 1898 | 1,411,448 | 79,266,860 | 915,985 | 81,594,293 | 17,453,684 | 3,114,339 | 20,568,023 |
| 1899 | 1,306,218 | 84,789,631 | 1,387,593 | 87,483,442 | 22,885,587 | 3,524,912 | 26,360,499 |
| 1900 | 1,386,361 | 94,265,035 | 1,705,468 | 97,256,864 | 26,242,492 | 3,745,975 | 29,988,467 |
| 1901 | 1,509,271 | 100,004,878 | 1,941,189 | 103,455,338 | 24,008,380 | 4,888,140 | 28,896,520 |
| 1902 | 1,403,204 | 104,140,707 | 2,182,230 | 107,726,141 | 44,743,815 | 5,020,105 | 49,763,920 |
| 1903 | 1,515,072 | 113,715,776 | 2,439,106 | 117,669,954 | 32,634,293 | 5,604,525 | 38,238,818 |
| 1904 | 1,637,331 | 116,794,496 | 2,655,560 | 121,087,387 | 37,528,799 | 5,772,418 | 43,311,217 |
| 1905 | 1,595,021 | 116,544,802 | 2,729,826 | 120,869,649 | 29,369,408 | 5,690,309 | 35,059,717 |
| 1906 | 1,781,643 | 122,961,612 | 3,108,328 | 127,851,583 | 39,847,044 | 6,638,179 | 46,485,223 |
| 1907 | 1,993,688 | 134,808,693 | 3,782,055 | 140,084,436 | 50,079,283 | 7,659,565 | 57,738,848 |
| 1908 | 1,670,031 | 119,951,185 | 3,758,098 | 125,379,314 | 44,421,269 | 7,700,377 | 52,121,646 |
| 1909 | 1,850,700 | 114,918,702 | 4,365,634 | 121,130,036 | 53,609,995 | 8,169,554 | 61,779,549 |
| 1910 | 2,204,184 | 126,592,951 | 4,340,549 | 133,138,684 | 50,684,343 | 9,863,735 | 60,548,078 |
| 1911 | 2,434,045 | 132,315,123 | 3,836,821 | 138,585,989 | 56,655,006 | 7,204,226 | 63,859,232 |
| 1912 | 2,449,331 | 133,502,079 | 3,544,921 | 139,496,331 | 50,619,880 | 5,804,831 | 56,424,711 |

*Does not include data with respect to commerce between the United States and insular possessions from 1901 to date. †Product less domestic exports.

## CONSUMPTION OF MALT LIQUORS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CONSUMPTION OF ALL LIQUORS PER CAPITA, 1890 TO 1912.

| Year ended June 30. | Malt liquors consumed. | | | Total consumption of wines and liquors (*). | Total consumption per capita. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Domestic(†) | Imported for consumption. | Total (*). | | Of distilled spirits. | Of wines. | Of malt liquors. | Of all liquors and wines. |
| | Gallons. | Gallons. | Gallons. | Gallons. | P.gls. | Gals. | Gals. | Gals. |
| 1890 | 853,212,958 | 2,716,601 | 855,929,559 | 972,705,175 | 1.40 | 0.46 | 13.67 | 15.53 |
| 1891 | 944,178,621 | 3,051,898 | 947,230,519 | 1,067,471,393 | 1.43 | .46 | 14.84 | 16.72 |
| 1892 | 986,329,023 | 2,980,809 | 989,309,832 | 1,114,876,290 | 1.49 | .43 | 15.24 | 17.13 |
| 1893 | 1,071,078,562 | 3,362,509 | 1,074,441,071 | 1,207,365,215 | 1.52 | .45 | 16.19 | 18.20 |
| 1894 | 1,033,082,586 | 2,940,949 | 1,036,023,535 | 1,148,447,584 | 1.34 | .32 | 15.32 | 16.96 |
| 1895 | 1,040,000,419 | 3,033,067 | 1,043,033,486 | 1,142,552,426 | 1.14 | .30 | 15.13 | 16.57 |
| 1896 | 1,110,165,435 | 3,300,531 | 1,113,465,966 | 1,202,893,116 | 1.01 | .27 | 15.85 | 17.12 |
| 1897 | 1,066,637,650 | 3,002,558 | 1,069,640,208 | 1,180,941,634 | 1.02 | .33 | 14.94 | 16.50 |
| 1898 | 1,162,042,753 | 2,457,348 | 1,164,500,101 | 1,266,662,417 | 1.12 | .28 | 15.96 | 17.37 |
| 1899 | 1,133,583,481 | 2,797,427 | 1,136,380,908 | 1,250,174,849 | 1.18 | .35 | 15.30 | 16.82 |
| 1900 | 1,219,070,196 | 3,316,908 | 1,222,387,104 | 1,349,732,435 | 1.28 | .39 | 16.09 | 17.76 |
| 1901 | 1,255,464,062 | 3,596,382 | 1,259,060,444 | 1,390,912,302 | 1.31 | .36 | 15.98 | 17.65 |
| 1902 | 1,378,661,954 | 3,707,222 | 1,382,369,176 | 1,599,859,237 | 1.34 | .61 | 17.18 | 19.14 |
| 1903 | 1,446,103,812 | 4,204,538 | 1,450,308,350 | 1,606,217,122 | 1.43 | .47 | 17.67 | 19.57 |
| 1904 | 1,494,541,140 | 4,837,075 | 1,499,378,215 | 1,663,776,329 | 1.45 | .52 | 17.91 | 19.87 |
| 1905 | 1,533,325,442 | 5,201,168 | 1,538,526,610 | 1,694,455,976 | 1.42 | .41 | 18.02 | 19.85 |
| 1906 | 1,694,458,014 | 5,963,207 | 1,700,421,221 | 1,874,758,027 | 1.47 | .53 | 19.54 | 21.55 |
| 1907 | 1,815,141,683 | 7,171,842 | 1,822,313,525 | 2,020,136,809 | 1.58 | .65 | 20.56 | 22.79 |
| 1908 | 1,821,418,322 | 7,314,126 | 1,828,732,448 | 2,006,233,408 | 1.39 | .58 | 20.26 | 22.22 |
| 1909 | 1,745,523,769 | 7,110,657 | 1,752,634,426 | 1,935,544,011 | 1.32 | .67 | 19.07 | 21.06 |
| 1910 | 1,844,065,029 | 7,301,629 | 1,851,366,658 | 2,045,353,420 | 1.42 | .65 | 20.09 | 22.19 |
| 1911 | 1,959,671,286 | 7,240,458 | 1,966,911,744 | 2,169,356,095 | 1.46 | .67 | 20.06 | 22.79 |
| 1912 | 1,925,361,507 | 7,169,677 | 1,932,531,184 | 2,128,452,226 | 1.44 | .58 | 19.96 | 21.98 |

**The suicide record of American cities during the year 1912 was 18.8 per 100,000 population, and the lowest on record since 1908.**

Notes same as in preceding table.

The production of domestic wines has been estimated by the Department of Agriculture, by Mr. Charles McK. Loeser, president of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of New York, and other well informed persons, except that the production for 1889 (opposite the year 1890) is that officially reported by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor. The production of domestic spirituous and malt liquors derived from reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The above table does not include for any year withdrawals of distilled spirits for scientific purposes and for the use of the United States, or since 1906 withdrawals of alcohol for denaturation, free of tax. For 1912 these amounts were 2,488,675 and 13,955,904 tax gallons, respectively.

# STATISTICS OF MINERAL PRODUCTION.

## MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1910 AND 1911.

(From report of the United States Geological Survey).

| Product. | 1910. | | 1911. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| **Metallic.** | | | | |
| Pig iron[1] (spot value[2]), long tons (2,240 lbs.)..... | 26,674,123 | $412,162,486 | 23,257,288 | $327,334,624 |
| Silver, commercial value, troy ounces[3] ..... | 57,137,900 | 30,854,500 | 60,399,400 | 32,615,700 |
| Gold, coining value, troy ounces[4] ..... | 4,657,018 | 96,269,100 | 4,687,053 | 96,890,000 |
| Copper, value at New York City, pounds[5] ..... | 1,080,159,509 | 137,180,257 | 1,097,232,749 | 137,154,092 |
| Lead, value at New York City, short tons (2,000 lbs.)[5] ..... | 372,227 | 32,755,976 | 406,148 | 36,553,320 |
| Zinc, value at St. Louis short tons[5] ..... | 252,479 | 27,267,732 | 271,621 | 30,964,794 |
| Quicksilver, value at San Francisco, flasks (75 lbs. net) ..... | 20,601 | 958,153 | 21,256 | 977,989 |
| Aluminum (consumption), pounds ..... | 47,734,000 | 8,955,700 | 46,125,000 | 8,084,000 |
| Antimony, short tons[6]..... | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| Antimonial lead, short tons. | 14,069 | 1,338,090 | 14,078 | 1,380,556 |
| Nickel, value at New York City, pounds[7] ..... | —— | —— | 890,000 | 127,000 |
| Tin, pounds ..... | —— | 23,447 | —— | 56,635 |
| Platinum, value at New York City, troy ounces... | 773 | 25,277 | 940 | 40,890 |
| Total value of metals.. | —— | $747,790,718 | —— | $672,179,600 |
| **Non-Metals (spot value).[2]** | | | | |
| Bituminous coal, short tons[8] | 417,111,142 | 469,281,719 | 405,757,101 | 451,177,484 |
| Pennsylvania anthracite, long tons ..... | 75,433,246 | 160,275,302 | 80,771,488 | 175,189,392 |
| Natural gas ..... | —— | 70,756,158 | —— | 74,127,534 |
| Petroleum, barrels (42 gals) | 209,557,248 | 127,899,688 | 220,449,391 | 134,044,752 |
| Peat ..... | —— | 140,209 | —— | 272,114 |
| Clay products ..... | —— | 170,115,974 | —— | 162,236,181 |
| Cement, barrels (380 lbs. net) ..... | 77,785,141 | 68,752,092 | 79,547,958 | 66,705,136 |
| Glass sand, short tons..... | 1,461,089 | 1,516,711 | 1,538,666 | 1,543,733 |
| Gypsum, short tons..... | 2,379,057 | 6,523,029 | 2,323,970 | 6,462,035 |
| Lime, short tons..... | 3,505,954 | 14,088,039 | 3,392,915 | 13,689,054 |
| Sand (molding, building, etc.), and gravel, short tons ..... | 67,949,347 | 19,520,919 | 65,308,278 | 19,614,850 |
| Sand-lime brick ..... | —— | 1,169,153 | —— | 897,664 |
| Slate ..... | —— | 6,236,759 | —— | 5,728,019 |
| Stone ..... | —— | 76,520,584 | —— | 77,108,567 |
| Corundum and emery, short tons ..... | 1,028 | 15,077 | 659 | 6,778 |
| Abrasive quartz and feldspar, short tons..... | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| Garnet, brasive, short tons. | 3,814 | 113,574 | 4,076 | 121,748 |

The number of establishments engaged in the manufacture of malt liquors in the United States in 1909 was 1,414.

| Product. | 1910. | | 1911. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Grindstones | — | 796,294 | — | 907,316 |
| Infusorial earth and tripoli, short tons | — | 130,006 | — | 147,462 |
| Millstones | — | 28,217 | — | 40,069 |
| Oilstones, etc | — | 228,694 | — | 214,991 |
| Pumice, short tons | 23,271 | 94,943 | 21,687 | 88,399 |
| Arsenious oxide, pounds | 2,994,000 | 52,305 | 6,264,000 | 73,408 |
| Borax, crude, short tons | 42,357 | 1,201,842 | 53,330 | 1,569,151 |
| Bromine, pounds | 245,437 | 31,684 | 651,541 | 110,902 |
| Calcium chloride, short tons | 10,971 | 74,713 | 14,606 | 91,215 |
| Fluorspar, short tons | 69,427 | 430,196 | 87,048 | 611,447 |
| Lithium minerals, short tons | — | — | — | — |
| Marls, short tons | — | — | — | — |
| Phosphate rock, long tons | 2,654,988 | 10,917,000 | 3,053,279 | 11,900,698 |
| Pyrite, long tons | 241,612 | 977,978 | 301,458 | 1,164,871 |
| Sulphur, long tons | 255,534 | 4,605,112 | 265,664 | 4,787,049 |
| Sulphuric acid (60 degrees Baumé, from copper and zinc smelters), short tons | — | — | 438,300 | 2,733,696 |
| Salt, barrels (280 lbs. net) | 30,305,656 | 7,900,844 | 31,183,968 | 8,345,692 |
| Barytes, crude, short tons | 42,975 | 121,746 | 38,445 | 122,792 |
| Cobalt oxide, pounds | — | — | — | — |
| Mineral paints, short tons | 85,304 | 2,141,654 | 143,350 | 7,842,583 |
| Zinc oxide, short tons | 58,481 | 5,238,945 | | |
| Asbestos, short tons | 3,693 | 68,357 | 7,604 | 119,935 |
| Asphalt, short tons | 260,000,080 | 3,080,067 | 360,004 | 3,828,751 |
| Bauxite, long tons | 148,932 | 716,258 | 155,618 | 750,649 |
| Chromic iron ore, long tons | 205 | 2,729 | 120 | 1,629 |
| Feldspar, short tons | 81,102 | 502,452 | 92,700 | 579,008 |
| Fuller's earth, short tons | 32,822 | 293,709 | 40,697 | 383,124 |
| Gems and precious stones | — | 295,797 | — | 343,692 |
| Graphite, crystalline, pounds | 5,590,592 | 295,733 | 4,790,000 | 256,050 |
| Graphite, amorphous, short tons | 1,407 | 39,710 | 1,223 | 32,415 |
| Magnesite, short tons | 12,443 | 74,658 | 9,375 | 75,000 |
| Manganese ore, long tons | 2,258 | 22,892 | 2,457 | 24,586 |
| Manganiferous ore, long tons | 61,101 | 186,765 | 44,437 | 115,918 |
| Mica, sheet, pounds | 2,476,190 | 283,832 | 1,887,201 | 310,254 |
| Mica, scrap, short tons | 4,065 | 53,265 | 3,512 | 45,550 |
| Mineral waters, gallons sold | 62,030,125 | 6,357,590 | 63,923,119 | 6,337,888 |
| Quartz, short tons | 63,577 | 193,757 | 87,943 | 155,122 |
| Talc and soapstone, short tons | 79,006 | 864,213 | 81,521 | 1,032,732 |
| Talc, fibrous, short tons | 71,710 | 728,180 | 62,030 | 613,286 |
| Thorium minerals (monazite) and zircon, pounds | 99,301 | 12,006 | 3,208 | 802 |
| Titanium ore (rutile), pounds | 1,132,000 | 44,480 | — | — |
| Tungsten ore, short tons | 1,821 | 307,307 | 1,139 | 407,985 |
| Uranium and vanadium minerals, short tons | — | — | — | 305,500 |
| Total value of non-metals | — | $1,242,820,417 | — | $1,245,896,653 |
| Total value of metals | — | 747,790,718 | — | 672,179,600 |
| Estimated value of mineral products unspecified | — | 300,000 | — | 250,000 |
| Grand total | — | $1,990,911,135 | — | $1,918,326,253 |

[1]Production of iron ore—1910: 56,889,784 long tons; value at mines, $140,735,607; 1911: 40,989,808 long tons; value at mines, $86,419,830. [2]By "spot" value is meant value at the point of production. [3]Average price per troy ounce in 1910 was 54 cents; in 1911 it was 53 cents. [4]Prior to 1905, coining value, $20.6718 per troy ounce; in 1905, coining value, $20.672834; since 1905, coining value, $20.671834625323. [5]The product from domestic ores only. [6]Includes antimony smelted from imported ores, and also antimony contained in hard lead, before 1907. [7]Includes nickel in copper-nickel alloy and in exported ore and matte. [8]Including brown coal and lignite and anthracite mined elsewhere than in Pennsylvania. Coke, 1910: 41,708,810 short tons; value at ovens, $99,742,701; 1911: 35,551,489 short tons; value at ovens, $84,130,849.

**The net manufacturing profits of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation $4,844,814 in 1912.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 305,482,183 | 417,790,671 |
| 1900 | 487,831,631 | 525,524,074 |
| 1901 | 511,632,891 | 594,398,501 |
| 1902 | 480,006,859 | 660,850,112 |
| 1903 | 599,916,009 | 722,027,126 |
| 1904 | 583,433,948 | 905,242,380 |
| 1905 | 502,149,624 | 859,543,144 |
| 1906 | 700,418,946 | 921,727,456 |
| 1907 | 886,110,856 | 1,017,700,525 |
| 1908 | 903,802,244 | 1,167,711,497 |
| 1909 | 549,923,116 | 1,044,398,939 |
| 1910 | 753,496,439 | 1,133,000,740 |
| 1911 | 747,790,718 | 1,242,820,417 |
| | 672,179,600 | 1,245,896,653 |
| Grand total | 12,769,447,758 | 17,670,119,680 |

# WORLD'S PRODUCTION O

| Country. | Short tons. | Country. |
|---|---|---|
| United States (1912) | 534,466,580 | Orange Free S |
| Great Britain (1912) | 291,666,299 | River Colony |
| Germany (1912) | 285,974,649 | Sweden (1911) |
| Austria-Hungary (1911)[1] | 54,960,298 | Peru (1910) |
| France (1911) | 43,242,778 | Servia (1910) |
| Russia and Finland (1911) | 29,361,764 | Western Austra |
| Belgium (1911) | 25,411,917 | Formosa (1911 |
| Japan (1911) | 19,436,536 | Bulgaria (1909 |
| China (1911) | 16,534,500 | British Borneo |
| India (1911) | 13,494,573 | Rhodesia (1910 |
| Canada (1911) | 11,323,388 | Roumania (190 |
| New South Wales (1911) | 9,734,596 | Korea (1911) |
| Spain (1910) | 4,472,618 | Tasmania (1910 |
| Transvaal (1911) | 4,343,680 | Cape Colony (C |
| Natal (1911) | 2,679,551 | Hope) (1911) |
| New Zealand (1910) | 2,461,045 | Spitzenbergen ( |
| Mexico (1910) | 1,653,450 | Brazil (1910) |
| Holland (1911) | 1,628,097 | Venezuela (190 |
| Asiatic Russia (1910) | 1,371,261 | Portugal (1910 |
| Chili (1911) | 1,277,191 | Philippine Islan |
| Queensland (1911) | 998,556 | Switzerland |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina (1911) | 848,510 | Greece (1910) |
| Turkey (1911) | 799,168 | Unspecified |
| Victoria (1911) | 732,328 | Total |
| Italy (1911) | 614,132 | Percentage of |
| Dutch East Indies (1910) | 589,980 | |
| Indo-China | | |

| State or territory. | 1910. | | 1911. | | 1912. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Colorado | 11,973,736 | 17,026,934 | 10,157,383 | 14,747,764 | 10,977,824 | 16,345,336 |
| Georgia and North Carolina | [1]177,245 | [1]259,122 | 165,330 | 246,448 | 227,703 | 338,926 |
| Idaho and Nevada | 4,448 | 17,426 | 1,821 | 4,872 | 2,964 | 9,313 |
| Illinois | 45,900,246 | 52,405,897 | 53,679,118 | 59,519,478 | 59,885,226 | 70,294,338 |
| Indiana | 18,389,815 | 20,813,659 | 14,201,355 | 15,326,898 | 15,285,718 | 17,480,546 |
| Iowa | 7,928,120 | 13,903,913 | 7,331,648 | 12,663,507 | 7,289,529 | 13,152,088 |
| Kansas | 4,921,451 | 7,914,709 | 6,178,728 | 9,473,572 | 6,986,182 | 11,324,130 |
| Kentucky | 14,623,319 | 14,405,887 | 14,049,703 | 14,908,458 | 16,490,521 | 16,854,207 |
| Maryland | 5,217,125 | 5,835,058 | 4,685,795 | 5,197,066 | 4,964,038 | 5,839,079 |
| Michigan | 1,534,967 | 2,930,771 | 1,476,074 | 2,791,461 | 1,206,230 | 2,399,451 |
| Missouri | 2,982,433 | 5,398,285 | 3,836,107 | 6,603,066 | 4,339,856 | 7,633,864 |
| Montana | 2,920,970 | 5,329,322 | 2,976,358 | 5,342,168 | 3,048,495 | 5,558,195 |
| New Mexico | 3,508,321 | 4,877,151 | 3,148,158 | 4,525,925 | 3,536,824 | 5,037,051 |
| North Dakota | 399,041 | 595,139 | 502,628 | 720,489 | 499,480 | 765,105 |
| Ohio | 34,209,668 | 35,932,228 | 30,759,986 | 31,810,123 | 34,528,727 | 37,083,363 |
| Oklahoma | 2,646,226 | 5,867,947 | 3,074,242 | 6,291,494 | 3,675,418 | 7,867,331 |
| Oregon | 67,533 | 235,229 | 46,661 | 108,033 | 41,637 | 108,276 |
| Pennsylvania, bituminous | 150,521,526 | 153,029,510 | 144,561,257 | 146,154,952 | 161,865,488 | 169,370,497 |
| Tennessee | 7,121,380 | 7,925,350 | 6,433,156 | 7,209,734 | 6,473,228 | 7,379,903 |
| Texas | 1,892,176 | 3,160,965 | 1,974,593 | 3,273,288 | 2,188,612 | 3,655,744 |
| Utah | 2,517,809 | 4,224,556 | 2,513,175 | 4,248,666 | 3,016,149 | 5,046,451 |
| Virginia | 6,507,997 | 5,877,486 | 6,864,667 | 6,254,804 | 7,846,638 | 7,518,576 |
| Washington | 3,911,899 | 9,764,465 | 3,572,815 | 8,174,170 | 3,360,932 | 8,042,871 |
| West Virginia | 61,671,019 | 56,665,061 | 59,831,580 | 53,670,515 | 66,786,687 | 62,792,234 |
| Wyoming | 7,533,088 | 11,706,187 | 6,744,864 | 10,598,863 | 7,368,124 | 11,648,088 |
| Total bituminous | 417,111,142 | $469,281,719 | 405,907,059 | $451,375,819 | 450,104,982 | $517,983,445 |
| Pennsylvania anthracite | 84,485,236 | 160,275,302 | 90,464,067 | 175,189,392 | 84,361,598 | 177,622,626 |
| Grand totals | 501,596,378 | $629,557,021 | 496,371,126 | $626,565,211 | 534,466,580 | $695,606,071 |

[1]Georgia only.

**PRODUCTION OF COAL IN THE UNITED STATES, IN SHORT TONS, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900 AND 1905-'12.**

| Year. | Pennsylvania anthracite. | | Bituminous coal. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| 1880 | 28,649,812 | $42,196,678 | 42,831,758 | $58,443,718 | 71,481,570 | $100,640,396 |
| 1885 | 38,335,974 | 76,671,948 | 72,824,321 | 82,347,648 | 111,160,295 | 159,019,596 |
| 1890 | 46,468,641 | 66,383,772 | 111,302,322 | 110,420,801 | 157,770,963 | 176,804,573 |
| 1895 | 57,999,337 | 32,019,272 | 135,118,193 | 115,779,771 | 193,117,530 | 147,799,043 |
| 1900 | 57,367,915 | 85,757,851 | 212,316,112 | 220,930,313 | 269,684,027 | 306,688,164 |
| 1905 | 77,659,850 | 141,879,060 | 315,062,785 | 334,658,294 | 392,722,635 | 476,537,294 |
| 1906 | 71,282,411 | 131,917,694 | 342,874,867 | 381,162,115 | 414,157,278 | 513,079,809 |
| 1907 | 85,604,312 | 163,584,056 | 394,759,112 | 451,214,842 | 480,363,424 | 614,798,898 |
| 1908 | 83,268,754 | 158,178,349 | 332,573,944 | 374,135,268 | 415,842,698 | 632,314,117 |
| 1909 | 81,059,159 | 149,415,847 | 379,744,257 | 405,486,777 | 460,803,416 | 554,902,624 |
| 1910 | 84,485,236 | 160,275,302 | 417,111,142 | 469,281,719 | 501,596,378 | 629,557,021 |
| 1911 | 90,464,067 | 175,189,392 | 405,757,101 | 451,177,484 | 496,221,168 | 626,366,876 |
| 1912 | 84,361,598 | 177,622,626 | 450,104,982 | 517,983,445 | 534,466,580 | 695,606,071 |

**TOTAL VALUE, AT THE OVENS, OF THE COKE MADE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1908-'12, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.**

| State. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $7,169,901 | $8,068,267 | $9,165,821 | $7,593,594 | $8,098,412 |
| Colorado | [1]3,238,888 | [1]4,135,931 | [1]4,273,579 | 2,903,811 | 3,043,994 |
| Georgia | 137,524 | 159,334 | 173,049 | 135,190 | 161,842 |
| Illinois | 1,538,952 | 5,361,510 | 6,712,550 | 6,390,257 | 8,069,903 |
| Indiana | (2) | (2) | (2) | 3,598,195 | 12,528,685 |
| Kansas | 8,011 | ——— | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Kentucky | (2) | 101,257 | 129,554 | 134,862 | 513,734 |
| New Mexico | 826,780 | 1,099,694 | 1,306,136 | 1,240,963 | 1,336,946 |

*In 1900 21.1 per cent of the population of the District of Columbia was colored, while in 1910 the percentage had been reduced to 28.5.*

**VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1890 TO 1911.**

| Year. | Metals. | Non-Metals. | Unspecified products. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 | $292,649,877 | $312,826,503 | $1,000,000 | $606,476,380 |
| 1891 | 282,617,183 | 321,767,846 | 1,000,000 | 605,385,029 |
| 1892 | 281,514,539 | 340,028,842 | 1,000,000 | 622,543,381 |
| 1893 | 219,436,649 | 323,257,318 | 1,000,000 | 543,696,967 |
| 1894 | 185,804,594 | 362,570,173 | 1,000,000 | 549,374,767 |
| 1895 | 245,874,431 | 393,897,097 | 1,000,000 | 640,771,528 |
| 1896 | 251,445,519 | 388,098,702 | 1,000,000 | 640,544,221 |
| 1897 | 265,209,975 | 380,782,607 | 1,000,000 | 646,992,582 |
| 1898 | 305,482,183 | 417,790,671 | 1,000,000 | 724,272,854 |
| 1899 | 487,831,631 | 525,524,074 | 1,000,000 | 1,014,355,705 |
| 1900 | 511,632,891 | 594,398,501 | 1,000,000 | 1,107,031,392 |
| 1901 | 480,006,859 | 660,850,112 | 1,000,000 | 1,141,856,971 |
| 1902 | 599,916,009 | 722,027,126 | 1,000,000 | 1,322,943,135 |
| 1903 | 583,433,948 | 905,242,380 | 1,000,000 | 1,489,676,328 |
| 1904 | 502,149,624 | 859,543,144 | 400,000 | 1,362,092,768 |
| 1905 | 700,418,946 | 921,727,456 | 400,000 | 1,622,546,402 |
| 1906 | 886,110,856 | 1,017,700,525 | 200,000 | 1,904,011,381 |
| 1907 | 903,802,244 | 1,167,711,497 | 100,000 | 2,071,613,741 |
| 1908 | 549,923,116 | 1,044,398,939 | 250,000 | 1,594,572,055 |
| 1909 | 753,496,439 | 1,133,000,740 | 300,000 | 1,886,797,179 |
| 1910 | 747,790,718 | 1,242,820,417 | 300,000 | 1,990,911,135 |
| 1911 | 672,179,600 | 1,245,896,653 | 250,000 | 1,918,326,253 |
| Grand total | 12,769,447,758 | 17,670,119,680 | 55,200,000 | 30,494,767,438 |

# WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COAL.

| Country. | Short tons. | Country. | Short tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States (1912) | 534,466,580 | Orange Free State (Orange River Colony) (1911) | 482,690 |
| Great Britain (1912) | 291,666,299 | Sweden (1911) | 343,707 |
| Germany (1912) | 285,974,649 | Peru (1910) | 338,759 |
| Austria-Hungary (1911)[1] | 54,960,293 | Servia (1910) | 305,183 |
| France (1911) | 43,242,778 | Western Australia (1910) | 293,626 |
| Russia and Finland (1911) | 29,361,764 | Formosa (1911) | 280,999 |
| Belgium (1911) | 25,411,917 | Bulgaria (1909) | 250,621 |
| Japan (1911) | 19,436,536 | British Borneo (1910) | 191,930 |
| China (1911) | 16,534,500 | Rhodesia (1910) | 180,068 |
| India (1911) | 13,494,573 | Roumania (1907-'08) | 177,231 |
| Canada (1911) | 11,323,388 | Korea (1911) | 136,319 |
| New South Wales (1911) | 9,734,596 | Tasmania (1910) | 92,350 |
| Spain (1910) | 4,472,618 | Cape Colony (Cape of Good Hope) (1911) | 89,013 |
| Transvaal (1911) | 4,343,680 | Spitzenbergen (1911) | 44,092 |
| Natal (1911) | 2,679,551 | Brazil (1910) | 16,535 |
| New Zealand (1910) | 2,461,045 | Venezuela (1906) | 15,503 |
| Mexico (1910) | 1,653,450 | Portugal (1910) | 8,983 |
| Holland (1911) | 1,628,097 | Philippine Islands (1912) | 2,998 |
| Asiatic Russia (1910) | 1,371,261 | Switzerland | 2,756 |
| Chili (1911) | 1,277,191 | Greece (1910) | 1,653 |
| Queensland (1911) | 998,556 | Unspecified | 56,000 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina (1911) | 848,510 | | |
| Turkey (1911) | 799,168 | | |
| Victoria (1911) | 732,328 | Total | 1,363,937,964 |
| Italy (1911) | 614,132 | Percentage of the United States | 39 |
| Dutch East Indies (1910) | 589,980 | | |
| Indo-China (1910) | 549,553 | | |

[1]Production of coal in Austria in 1912 amounted to 42,078,124 metric tons; 1912 figures for Hungary not available.

**QUANTITY AND VALUE OF COAL PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1910-'12, IN SHORT TONS, BY STATES.**

| State or territory. | 1910 | | 1911. | | 1912. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Alabama | 16,111,462 | $20,236,853 | 15,021,421 | $19,079,949 | 16,100,600 | $20,829,252 |
| Arkansas | 1,905,958 | 2,079,213 | 2,106,789 | 3,396,849 | 2,100,819 | 3,582,789 |
| California and Alaska | 12,164 | 33,336 | 11,647 | 23,297 | 11,338 | 26,441 |

**The English City of Birmingham has 820 miles of gas mains and 60,000 gas stoves are in use.**

| State or territory. | 1910. | | 1911. | | 1912. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Colorado | 11,973,736 | 17,026,934 | 10,157,383 | 14,747,764 | 10,977,824 | 16,345,336 |
| Georgia and North Carolina | [1]177,245 | [1]259,122 | 165,330 | 246,448 | 227,703 | 338,926 |
| Idaho and Nevada | 4,448 | 17,426 | 1,821 | 4,872 | 2,964 | 9,313 |
| Illinois | 45,900,246 | 52,405,897 | 58,679,118 | 59,519,478 | 59,885,226 | 70,294,338 |
| Indiana | 18,389,815 | 20,813,659 | 14,201,355 | 15,326,808 | 15,285,718 | 17,480,546 |
| Iowa | 7,928,120 | 13,903,613 | 7,331,618 | 12,663,507 | 7,289,529 | 13,152,088 |
| Kansas | 4,921,451 | 7,914,709 | 6,178,728 | 9,473,572 | 6,986,182 | 11,324,130 |
| Kentucky | 14,623,319 | 14,405,887 | 14,049,703 | 14,008,458 | 16,490,521 | 16,854,207 |
| Maryland | 5,217,125 | 5,835,058 | 4,685,795 | 5,197,066 | 4,964,038 | 5,839,079 |
| Michigan | 1,534,967 | 2,930,771 | 1,476,074 | 2,791,461 | 1,206,230 | 2,399,451 |
| Missouri | 2,982,433 | 5,398,285 | 3,836,107 | 6,603,066 | 4,339,856 | 7,633,864 |
| Montana | 2,920,970 | 5,329,322 | 2,976,358 | 5,342,168 | 3,048,495 | 5,558,195 |
| New Mexico | 3,508,321 | 4,877,151 | 3,148,158 | 4,525,925 | 3,536,824 | 5,037,051 |
| North Dakota | 399,041 | 595,139 | 502,628 | 720,489 | 499,480 | 765,105 |
| Ohio | 34,209,668 | 35,932,228 | 30,759,986 | 31,810,123 | 34,528,727 | 37,083,363 |
| Oklahoma | 2,646,226 | 5,867,947 | 3,074,242 | 6,291,494 | 3,675,418 | 7,867,331 |
| Oregon | 67,533 | 235,229 | 46,661 | 108,033 | 41,637 | 108,276 |
| Pennsylvania, bituminous | 150,521,526 | 153,029,510 | 144,561,257 | 146,154,952 | 161,865,488 | 169,370,497 |
| Tennessee | 7,121,350 | 7,925,350 | 6,433,156 | 7,209,734 | 6,473,228 | 7,379,903 |
| Texas | 1,892,176 | 3,160,965 | 1,974,503 | 3,273,288 | 2,188,612 | 3,655,744 |
| Utah | 2,517,809 | 4,224,556 | 2,513,175 | 4,248,666 | 3,016,149 | 5,046,451 |
| Virginia | 6,507,997 | 5,877,486 | 6,864,667 | 6,254,804 | 7,846,638 | 7,518,576 |
| Washington | 3,911,899 | 9,764,465 | 3,572,815 | 8,174,170 | 3,360,932 | 8,042,871 |
| West Virginia | 61,671,019 | 56,665,061 | 59,831,580 | 53,670,515 | 66,786,687 | 62,792,234 |
| Wyoming | 7,533,089 | 11,706,197 | 6,744,864 | 10,503,863 | 7,368,124 | 11,648,088 |
| Total bituminous | 417,111,142 | $469,281,719 | 405,907,059 | $451,375,819 | 450,104,982 | $517,983,445 |
| Pennsylvania anthracite | 84,485,236 | 160,275,302 | 90,464,067 | 175,189,392 | 84,361,598 | 177,622,626 |
| Grand totals | 501,596,378 | $629,557,021 | 496,371,126 | $626,565,211 | 534,466,580 | $695,606,071 |

[1]Georgia only.

## PRODUCTION OF COAL IN THE UNITED STATES, IN SHORT TONS, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900 AND 1905-'12.

| Year. | Pennsylvania anthracite. | | Bituminous coal. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| 1880 | 28,649,812 | $42,196,678 | 42,831,758 | $58,443,718 | 71,481,570 | $100,640,396 |
| 1885 | 38,335,974 | 76,671,948 | 72,824,321 | 82,347,648 | 111,160,295 | 159,019,596 |
| 1890 | 46,468,641 | 66,383,772 | 111,302,322 | 110,420,801 | 157,770,963 | 176,804,573 |
| 1895 | 57,999,337 | 32,019,272 | 135,118,193 | 115,779,771 | 193,117,530 | 197,799,043 |
| 1900 | 57,367,915 | 85,757,851 | 212,316,112 | 220,930,313 | 269,684,027 | 306,688,164 |
| 1905 | 77,659,850 | 141,879,000 | 315,062,785 | 334,658,294 | 392,722,635 | 476,537,294 |
| 1906 | 71,282,411 | 131,917,604 | 342,874,867 | 381,162,115 | 414,157,278 | 513,079,809 |
| 1907 | 85,604,312 | 163,584,056 | 394,759,112 | 451,214,842 | 480,363,424 | 614,798,898 |
| 1908 | 83,268,754 | 158,178,349 | 332,573,944 | 374,135,268 | 415,842,698 | 632,314,117 |
| 1909 | 81,059,159 | 149,415,847 | 379,744,257 | 405,486,777 | 460,803,416 | 554,902,624 |
| 1910 | 84,485,236 | 160,275,302 | 417,111,142 | 469,281,719 | 501,596,378 | 629,557,021 |
| 1911 | 90,464,067 | 175,189,392 | 405,757,101 | 451,177,484 | 496,221,168 | 626,366,876 |
| 1912 | 84,361,598 | 177,622,626 | 450,104,982 | 517,983,445 | 534,466,580 | 695,606,071 |

## TOTAL VALUE, AT THE OVENS, OF THE COKE MADE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1908-'12, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

| State. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $7,169,901 | $8,068,267 | $9,165,821 | $7,593,594 | $8,098,412 |
| Colorado | [1]3,238,888 | [1]4,135,931 | [1]4,273,579 | 2,903,811 | 3,043,994 |
| Georgia | 137,524 | 159,334 | 173,049 | 135,190 | 161,842 |
| Illinois | 1,538,952 | 5,361,510 | 6,712,550 | 6,390,257 | 8,069,903 |
| Indiana | (2) | (2) | (2) | 3,598,193 | 12,528,685 |
| Kansas | 8,011 | —— | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Kentucky | (2) | 101,257 | 120,554 | 134,862 | 518,734 |
| New Mexico | 826,780 | 1,099,604 | 1,306,186 | 1,240,963 | 1,356,946 |

In 1900 31.1 per cent of the population of the District of Columbia was colored; in 1910 the percentage had been reduced to 28.5.

**TOTAL VALUE, AT THE OVENS, OF THE COKE MADE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1908-'12, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES (Continued).**

| State. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | (2) | (2) | 2,635,873 | 2,883,990 | 3,203,133 |
| Ohio | 491,982 | 683,155 | 911,987 | 961,904 | 1,365,905 |
| Oklahoma | (2) | ——— | (2) | ——— | ——— |
| Pennsylvania | 32,569,621 | 50,377,035 | 55,254,599 | 43,053,367 | 56,267,838 |
| Tennessee | 561,789 | 667,723 | 959,104 | 797,758 | 951,853 |
| Utah | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Virginia | 2,121,980 | 2,415,769 | 2,731,348 | 1,615,609 | 1,815,975 |
| Washington | 213,138 | 240,604 | 347,540 | 216,262 | 279,105 |
| West Virginia | 5,267,054 | 7,525,922 | 7,354,039 | 4,236,845 | 4,692,393 |
| Other states | 8,338,363 | 9,129,282 | 7,796,522 | 8,368,242 | 9,386,978 |
| Totals | $62,483,983 | $89,965,483 | $99,742,701 | $84,130,849 | $111,736,696 |

[1]Includes value of Utah coke. [2]Included in other states having less than three producers. [3]Included with Colorado.

**COKE PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900-'12.**

| Year. | Establishments. | Ovens. | | Coal used (short tons). | Coke produced (short tons). | Total value of coke at ovens. | Price of coke, at ovens, per ton |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Built. | Building. | | | | |
| 1900 | 396 | 58,484 | 5,804 | 32,113,553 | 20,533,348 | $47,443,331 | $2 31 |
| 1901 | 423 | 63,951 | 5,205 | 34,207,965 | 21,795,883 | 44,445,923 | 2 04 |
| 1902 | 456 | 69,069 | 8,758 | 39,604,007 | 25,401,730 | 63,339,167 | 2 49 |
| 1903 | 500 | 79,334 | 6,175 | 39,423,525 | 25,274,281 | 66,498,664 | 2 63 |
| 1904 | 507 | 83,599 | 4,430 | 36,531,608 | 23,661,106 | 46,144,941 | 1 95 |
| 1905 | 519 | 87,564 | 4,751 | 49,530,677 | 32,231,129 | 72,476,196 | 2 25 |
| 1906 | 532 | 93,901 | 4,519 | 55,746,374 | 36,401,217 | 91,608,034 | 2 52 |
| 1907 | 552 | 99,680 | 2,546 | 61,946,109 | 40,779,564 | 111,539,126 | 2 74 |
| 1908 | 551 | 101,218 | 2,241 | 39,440,837 | 26,033,518 | 62,483,983 | 2 40 |
| 1909 | 579 | 103,982 | 2,950 | 59,354,937 | 39,315,065 | 89,965,483 | 2 29 |
| 1910 | 578 | 104,440 | 2,567 | 63,088,327 | 41,708,810 | 99,742,701 | 2 39 |
| 1911 | 570 | 103,879 | 2,254 | 53,278,248 | 35,551,489 | 84,130,849 | 2 37 |
| 1912 | 559 | 102,230 | 2,783 | 65,577,862 | 43,983,599 | 111,736,696 | 2 54 |

# WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE.

The latest available statistics with regard to the world's production of iron ore are shown in the following table. The figures in this table are in long tons:

**WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE IN 1909-1912, BY COUNTRIES.**

| Country. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **North America.** | | | | |
| Canada[1] | 239,324 | 231,623 | 187,807 | 156,250 |
| Cuba[1] | 936,132 | 1,462,498 | 1,163,714 | 1,397,797 |
| Mexico | 2 | ——— | (2) | (2) |
| Newfoundland | 1,004,050 | 1,108,762 | (2) | (2) |
| United States | 51,294,271 | 57,014,906 | 43,876,552 | 55,150,147 |
| **Europe.** | | | | |
| Austria-Hungary | 4,503,768 | 4,592,572 | (2) | (2) |
| Belgium | 196,565 | 121,024 | 148,130 | (2) |
| France | 11,702,756 | 14,375,984 | (2) | (2) |
| German Empire and Luxemburg | 25,102,819 | 28,257,579 | 29,408,812 | (2) |
| Greece | 468,126 | 527,040 | (2) | (2) |
| Italy | 497,141 | 542,578 | 367,900 | (2) |
| Norway | 39,753 | 100,834 | (2) | (2) |
| Portugal | ——— | 3,307 | (2) | (2) |
| Russia[3] | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Spain | 8,647,658 | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Sweden | 3,824,862 | 5,465,234 | (2) | (2) |
| United Kingdom | 14,804,882 | 15,226,015 | 15,519,424 | (2) |

**America's largest battleships are 27,000-ton New York and Utah, which are designed to carry ten 14-inch and twenty 5-inch guns.**

| Country. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Asia.** | | | | |
| China | [4]806,000 | [5]130,472 | (2) | (2) |
| India | 83,456 | 54,626 | (2) | (2) |
| Japan[6] | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Chosen (Korea) | 90,569 | 104,627 | (2) | (2) |
| Philippine Islands[7] | 230 | 148 | 216 | 416 |
| **Africa.** | | | | |
| Algeria | 876,969 | 1,048,228 | (2) | (2) |
| Madagascar | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Natal | ——— | 50 | (2) | (2) |
| Tunis | 214,815 | 327,756 | (2) | (2) |
| Australia | 115,835 | 157,821 | (2) | (2) |

[1]Shipments. [2]Statistics not yet available. [3]Russia produced 2,581,121 long tons of pig iron in 1909, and 2,936,024 tons in 1910. [4]Output of Tayeh mines. [5]Exports. [6]Japan produced 35,358 long tons of pig iron in 1909, and 66,131 tons in 1910. [7]Estimated by Bureau of Science of Philippine Islands for 1909 to 1911 from castings produced, and by United States Geological Survey for 1912 on same basis. [8]Nearly 8 tons of iron (metal) produced in 1910.

## QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IRON ORE, PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1911 AND 1912, BY STATES.

| State. | 1911. | | 1912. | | Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1912. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity, in long tons. | Value. | Quantity, in long tons. | Value. | Quantity, in long tons. | Value. |
| Alabama | 3,955,582 | $4,876,106 | 4,776,545 | $5,734,371 | + 820,963 | + $858,26 |
| Georgia | 207,279 | 315,704 | 135,337 | 227,282 | — 71,942 | — 88,42 |
| Michigan | 8,945,103 | 23,810,710 | 12,797,468 | 29,003,163 | + 3,852,365 | + 5,192,45 |
| Minnesota | 23,398,406 | 48,447,760 | 34,249,813 | 61,805,017 | + 10,851,407 | + 13,357,25 |
| Missouri | 72,810 | 153,776 | 42,120 | 92,996 | — 30,690 | — 60,78 |
| New Jersey | 359,721 | 1,158,271 | 366,823 | 1,192,816 | + 7,102 | + 34,54 |
| New York | 1,057,984 | 2,959,009 | 1,167,405 | 2,933,024 | + 109,421 | — 25,98 |
| Ohio | 16,697 | 30,549 | 20,861 | 40,986 | + 4,164 | + 10,43 |
| Pennsylvania | 514,929 | 539,553 | 522,172 | 481,353 | + 7,243 | — 58,20 |
| Tennessee | 469,728 | 632,339 | 416,885 | 564,443 | — 52,843 | — 67,89 |
| Utah | 34,528 | 123,302 | 7,280 | 22,586 | — 27,248 | — 100,71 |
| Virginia | 610,871 | 1,146,188 | 412,520 | 903,130 | — 198,351 | — 243,05 |
| Wisconsin | 559,763 | 1,386,616 | 1,152,250 | 2,731,574 | + 592,487 | + 1,344,95 |
| Other states | 889,046 | 1,136,692 | 950,135 | 1,317,412 | + 61,089 | + 180,72 |
| Totals | 41,092,447 | $86,716,575 | 57,017,614 | $107,050,153 | + 15,925,167 | + $20,333,57 |

## PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1912, LONG TONS

| Year. | Hematite | Br'wn ore | Magn'tite | Carb'nate | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 | 10,527,650 | 2,550,928 | 2,570,838 | 377,617 | 16,026,04 |
| 1891 | 9,827,898 | 2,757,564 | 2,317,108 | 189,108 | 14,591,17 |
| 1892 | 11,646,619 | 2,485,101 | 1,971,965 | 192,981 | 16,296,6 |
| 1893 | 8,272,687 | 1,849,272 | 1,230,856 | 134,834 | 11,587,62 |
| 1894 | 9,347,454 | 1,412,748 | 972,219 | 87,278 | 11,879,67 |
| 1895 | 12,513,595 | 2,102,358 | 1,268,222 | 73,089 | 15,957,61 |
| 1896 | 12,676,232 | 2,126,212 | 1,211,526 | 91,423 | 16,005,44 |
| 1897 | 14,413,318 | 1,961,954 | 1,088,479 | 83,295 | 17,518,04 |
| 1898 | 16,150,684 | 1,839,681 | 1,227,973 | 55,373 | 19,483,71 |
| 1899 | 20,604,399 | 2,809,785 | 1,727,480 | 81,559 | 24,683,17 |
| 1900 | 23,708,274 | 3,221,089 | 1,587,551 | 79,247 | 27,558,16 |
| 1901 | 24,006,095 | 3,016,715 | 1,313,078 | 51,663 | 28,387,4 |
| 1902 | 30,522,149 | 3,305,484 | 1,638,360 | 27,642 | 35,554,1 |
| 1903 | 30,328,584 | 3,080,899 | 1,575,422 | 34,583 | 35,019,3 |
| 1904 | 23,889,477 | 2,146,795 | 1,986,846 | 19,212 | 27,644,3 |
| 1905 | 37,567,056 | 2,546,562 | 2,350,417 | 21,899 | 42,526,1 |
| 1906 | 42,451,875 | 2,731,088 | 2,469,284 | 17,996 | 47,749,7 |
| 1907 | 46,060,438 | 2,957,477 | 2,679,067 | 23,589 | 51,720,6 |
| 1908 | 31,788,164 | 2,561,825 | 1,547,797 | 26,585 | 35,924,7 |
| 1909 | 46,208,640 | 2,709,431 | 2,229,839 | 16,527 | 51,155,4 |
| 1910 | 51,307,007 | 2,868,572 | 2,631,835 | 22,320 | 56,889,7 |
| 1911 | 39,626,224 | 2,932,094 | 2,202,527 | 15,707 | 43,876,5 |
| 1912 | 51,345,782 | 1,614,486 | 2,179,533 | 10,346 | 55,150,1 |

At the port of Yokahama, Japan, imports in 1912 totalled $107,245,542, and exp $123,469,555, the total trade showing an increase over 1911 of $34,564,717.

**PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN THE UNITED STATES, IN TONS, 1880—1912.**

| Year. | Quantity. | Year. | Quantity. | Year. | Quantity. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1880 | 3,835,191 | 1891 | 8,279,870 | 1902 | 17,821,307 |
| 1881 | 4,144,254 | 1892 | 9,157,000 | 1903 | 18,009,252 |
| 1882 | 4,623,323 | 1893 | 7,124,502 | 1904 | 16,497,033 |
| 1883 | 4,595,510 | 1894 | 6,657,388 | 1905 | 22,992,380 |
| 1884 | 4,097,865 | 1895 | 9,446,308 | 1906 | 25,307,191 |
| 1885 | 4,044,526 | 1896 | 8,623,127 | 1907 | 25,781,361 |
| 1886 | 5,683,329 | 1897 | 9,652,680 | 1908 | 15,936,018 |
| 1887 | 6,417,148 | 1898 | 11,773,934 | 1909 | 25,795,471 |
| 1888 | 6,489,738 | 1899 | 13,620,703 | 1910 | 27,303,567 |
| 1889 | 7,603,642 | 1900 | 13,789,242 | 1911 | 23,649,547 |
| 1890 | 9,202,703 | 1901 | 15,878,354 | 1912 | 29,726,937 |

**PRODUCTION OF STEEL IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1912, IN LONG TONS.**

| Years. | Bessemer. | Open-hearth. | Crucible. | Other steel. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 | 3,688,871 | 513,232 | 71,175 | 3,793 | 4,277,071 |
| 1891 | 3,247,417 | 579,753 | 72,586 | 4,484 | 3,904,240 |
| 1892 | 4,168,435 | 669,889 | 84,709 | 4,548 | 4,927,581 |
| 1893 | 3,215,686 | 737,890 | 63,613 | 2,806 | 4,019,995 |
| 1894 | 3,571,313 | 784,936 | 51,702 | 4,081 | 4,412,032 |
| 1895 | 4,909,128 | 1,137,182 | 67,666 | 858 | 6,114,834 |
| 1896 | 3,919,906 | 1,298,700 | 60,689 | 2,394 | 5,281,689 |
| 1897 | 5,475,315 | 1,608,671 | 69,959 | 3,012 | 7,156,957 |
| 1898 | 6,609,017 | 2,230,292 | 89,747 | 3,801 | 8,932,857 |
| 1899 | 7,586,354 | 2,947,316 | 101,213 | 4,974 | 10,639,857 |
| 1900 | 6,684,770 | 3,398,135 | 100,562 | 4,862 | 10,188,329 |
| 1901 | 8,713,302 | 4,656,309 | 98,513 | 5,471 | 13,473,595 |
| 1902 | 9,138,363 | 5,687,729 | 112,772 | 8,386 | 14,947,250 |
| 1903 | 8,592,829 | 5,829,911 | 102,434 | 9,804 | 14,534,978 |
| 1904 | 7,859,140 | 5,908,160 | 83,391 | 9,190 | 13,859,887 |
| 1905 | 10,941,375 | 8,971,376 | 102,233 | 8,963 | 20,023,947 |
| 1906 | 12,275,830 | 10,980,413 | 127,513 | 14,380 | 23,398,136 |
| 1907 | 11,667,549 | 11,549,736 | 131,234 | 14,075 | 23,362,594 |
| 1908 | 6,116,755 | 7,836,729 | 63,631 | 6,132 | 14,023,247 |
| 1909 | 9,330,783 | 14,493,936 | 107,355 | 22,947 | 23,955,021 |
| 1910 | 9,412,772 | 16,504,509 | 122,303 | 55,335 | 26,094,919 |
| 1911 | 7,947,854 | 15,598,650 | 97,653 | 31,949 | 23,676,106 |
| 1912 | 10,327,901 | 20,780,723 | 121,517 | 21,162 | 31,251,303 |

# WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COPPER.

The smelter production of copper in the world was 2,251,311,770 pounds in 1912, as compared with 1,954,957,560 pounds in 1911. In 1912 the smelter output of the United States was 55 per cent of the world's production, as compared with 56 per cent in 1911.

The following table shows the world's production, by countries. The figures are those compiled by Messrs. Henry R. Merton & Co. (Limited), of London, reduced to pounds, except that the official figures of the production of the United States and Canada are inserted.

**WORLD'S PRODUCTION (SMELTER OUTPUT) OF COPPER IN 1909 AND 1910, IN POUNDS.**

(Copper extracted from ore or contained in the ore produced.)

| Country. | 1911. | 1912. | Country. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 1,097,232,749 | 1,243,268,720 | Servia | —— | 16,317,000 |
| Mexico | 121,072,000 | 158,760,000 | German South-west Africa and other Africa | —— | 22,491,000 |
| Japan | 123,200,000 | 146,853,000 | Austria-Hungary | 5,644,800 | 8,820,000 |
| Spain and Portugal | 123,200,000 | 121,175,450 | Italy | 6,720,000 | 5,071,500 |
| Australia | 99,904,000 | 105,399,000 | Bolivia | 5,600,000 | 8,158,500 |
| Chili | 66,304,000 | 83,569,500 | Newfoundland | 4,704,000 | 1,102,500 |
| Canada | 55,648,011 | 77,775,600 | Turkey | 1,568,000 | 1,102,500 |
| Russia | 57,120,000 | 73,867,500 | Cuba | —— | 8,820,000 |
| Germany | 68,320,000 | 53,581,500 | Miscellaneous | 23,520,000 | 4,630,500 |
| Peru | 58,240,000 | 60,858,000 | | | |
| Sweden and Norway | 21,280,000 | 25,578,000 | Totals | 1,954,957,560 | 2,251,311,770 |
| Cape Colony | 15,680,000 | 14,112,000 | | | |

**The profits of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company for the year 1912 were $13,375,000.**

**PRODUCTION OF COPPER IN THE UNITED STATES, 1908-'12, BY STATES, IN POUNDS.**

| State. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | 4,438,836 | 4,057,142 | 4,311,026 | 22,314,889 | 31,926,209 |
| Arizona | 289,523,267 | 291,110,298 | 297,250,538 | 303,202,532 | 359,322,096 |
| California | 39,643,835 | 53,568,708 | 45,760,200 | 35,835,651 | 31,516,471 |
| Colorado | 13,943,878 | 11,485,631 | 9,307,497 | 9,791,861 | 7,963,520 |
| Idaho | 7,256,086 | 7,096,132 | 6,877,515 | 4,514,116 | 7,182,185 |
| Michigan | 222,289,584 | 227,005,923 | 221,462,984 | 218,185,236 | 231,112,228 |
| Montana | 252,503,651 | 314,858,291 | 283,078,473 | 271,814,491 | 308,770,826 |
| New Mexico | 4,991,351 | 5,031,136 | 3,784,609 | 2,860,400 | 29,170,400 |
| Nevada | 12,241,372 | 53,849,281 | 64,494,640 | 65,561,015 | 83,413,900 |
| Oregon | 271,191 | 245,403 | 22,022 | 125,948 | 311,860 |
| South Dakota | 5,471 | 41,988 | 43 | 1,607 | 23,657 |
| Utah | 71,370,370 | 101,241,114 | 125,185,455 | 142,340,215 | 132,150,052 |
| Washington | 162,201 | 120,611 | 65,021 | 195,503 | 1,069,938 |
| Wyoming | 2,416,197 | 433,672 | 217,127 | 130,499 | 25,080 |
| Eastern states and unapportioned | 21,513,431 | 22,806,294 | 18,342,359 | 20,358,791 | 19,310,298 |
| Totals | 942,570,721 | 1,092,951,624 | 1,080,159,509 | 1,097,232,749 | 1,243,268,720 |

# THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF LEAD.

The following table of the production of lead in tons, in the world has been calculated from the statistics published by the "Metallgesellschaft," of Frankfort-am-Main, Germany, with the exception of the substitution of the figures collected by the Geological Survey for the production of the United States. It is to be noted that the production of African and South American countries is not included in the table.

| Country. | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | 102,514 | 106,923 | 131,174 | 85,098 | 108,907 | 109,789 |
| Austria-Hungary | 18,078 | 16,975 | 16,094 | 15,432 | 19,290 | 21,605 |
| Belgium | 24,471 | 28,417 | 39,352 | 44,423 | 44,864 | 33,951 |
| Canada | 26,235 | 13,338 | 18,849 | 22,928 | 16,535 | 11,795 |
| France | 28,219 | 25,353 | 28,770 | 29,652 | 22,266 | 25,353 |
| Germany | 166,117 | 157,156 | 180,887 | 185,076 | 176,258 | 177,801 |
| Great Britain | 26,455 | 30,203 | 32,738 | 31,085 | 32,628 | 29,872 |
| Greece | 13,338 | 15,212 | 17,637 | 16,865 | 18,519 | 15,763 |
| Italy | 23,479 | 25,243 | 28,660 | 24,361 | 15,983 | 18,408 |
| Japan | 3,858 | 3,858 | 3,197 | 3,748 | 3,858 | 3,858 |
| Mexico | 59,524 | 79,366 | 121,253 | 130,071 | 133,048 | 132,276 |
| Russia | 331 | 110 | 110 | 882 | 1,323 | 1,102 |
| Spain | 199,406 | 204,848 | 202,052 | 202,823 | 211,531 | 189,155 |
| Sweden | 882 | 882 | 331 | 220 | 441 | 2,863 |
| Turkey in Asia | 10,582 | 11,464 | 13,007 | 13,338 | 13,999 | 13,668 |
| Other countries | 220 | 220 | 551 | 6,393 | 17,306 | 20,944 |
| United States (domestic) | 350,153 | 372,252 | 310,762 | 363,319 | 389,211 | 405,863 |
| Totals | 1,053,862 | 1,091,820 | 1,145,424 | 1,175,714 | 1,225,967 | 1,214,069 |
| United States percentage | 33.2 | 34.1 | 27.1 | 30.9 | 31.7 | 33.4 |

**PRODUCTION OF REFINED LEAD IN THE UNITED STATES, 1898-1912, SHORT TONS.**

| Year. | Antimonial lead. | Desilverized lead. | Soft lead and base bullion. | Total production. | From domestic ores and base bullion. | From foreign ores. | From foreign base bullion. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1898 | *8,473 | 267,842 | 42,779 | 310,621 | 210,676 | 99,945 | —— |
| 1899 | *6,343 | 263,826 | 40,566 | 304,392 | 208,466 | 95,926 | —— |
| 1900 | *9,906 | 329,658 | 48,021 | 377,679 | 270,824 | 106,855 | —— |
| 1901 | *10,656 | 323,790 | 57,898 | 381,688 | 269,266 | 112,422 | —— |
| 1902 | *9,169 | 303,011 | 74,050 | 377,061 | 276,455 | 100,606 | —— |
| 1903 | *9,579 | 295,074 | 83,444 | 378,518 | 290,194 | 88,324 | —— |
| 1904 | *11,001 | 315,284 | 89,169 | 404,453 | 308,603 | 95,850 | —— |
| 1905 | *10,995 | 296,186 | 103,116 | 399,302 | 318,509 | 80,793 | —— |
| 1906 | 10,546 | 313,886 | 90,860 | 404,746 | 336,200 | 28,803 | 39,743 |
| 1907 | 9,910 | 314,241 | 99,948 | 414,189 | 337,340 | 43,925 | 32,924 |
| 1908 | 13,629 | 295,420 | 101,013 | 396,433 | 298,672 | 40,272 | 57,489 |
| 1909 | 12,896 | 239,310 | 118,802 | 448,112 | 345,255 | 74,035 | 28,822 |
| 1910 | 14,069 | 329,062 | 141,318 | 470,380 | 361,827 | 76,905 | 31,648 |
| 1911 | 14,078 | 331,032 | 155,947 | 486,979 | —— | —— | —— |
| 1912 | 13,552 | 339,646 | 141,248 | 480,894 | —— | —— | —— |

*Included also under desilverized lead and total production prior to 1906.

**The eastbound passenger movement for 1912 for all American ports, including Canada, was: First cabin, 101,771; second cabin, 126,684, and steerage, 477,667.**

# WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF ZINC.

The world's production of spelter in 1912 was again the largest in history, exceeding that of the record output of 1911 by 83,984 tons, or 8.5 per cent. The greatest increase was contributed by the United States, which exceeded its production of 1911 by 52,280 tons, or 18.2 per cent. Germany made a gain of 22,783 tons, or 8.3 per cent. France and Spain were third with a gain of 8,752 tons, or 12.4 per cent. Good gains were also made by Austria, Italy, Belgium and Norway, the latter of which entered the producing ranks in 1911. Smaller gains were made by other countries, except Great Britain and Poland, which showed a decrease in production, the former of 10,720 tons, or 14.5 per cent, the latter of 1,293 tons, or 11.8 per cent. The output of the United States was 31.7 per cent of the total production of the world. The next largest producers were Germany, with 27.9 per cent of the world's production to its credit, and Belgium, with 20.6 per cent.

The following totals, apportioned according to the country where smelted and not according to the source of the ore, are taken from the annual statistical publication for 1912 of the "Metallgesellschaft," the "Metallurgische Gesellschaft, A.-G.," and the "Berg und Metallbank Aktiengesellschaft," of Frankfort-am-Main, Germany, except that the figures for the United States are those of the United States Geological Survey:

**THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SPELTER, 1906-'12, BY COUNTRIES, IN SHORT TONS.**

| | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | 1,131 | 1,098 | 1,198 | —— | 560 | 1,904 | 2,531 |
| Austria and Italy | 11,883 | 12,522 | 14,063 | 13,931 | 14,666 | 18,602 | 21,609 |
| Belgium | 168,067 | 170,307 | 181,851 | 184,194 | 190,233 | 215,050 | 220,678 |
| France and Spain | 59,293 | 61,438 | 61,512 | 61,859 | 65,191 | 70,791 | 79,543 |
| Germany | 225,997 | 230,058 | 239,062 | 242,594 | 251,046 | 276,008 | 298,794 |
| Great Britain | 57,971 | 61,286 | 60,029 | 65,422 | 69,531 | 73,806 | 63,086 |
| Holland | 16,150 | 16,526 | 19,017 | 21,548 | 23,121 | 25,059 | 26,380 |
| Norway | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— | 7,363 | 8,959 |
| Poland | 10,595 | 10,735 | 9,740 | 8,758 | 9,514 | 10,952 | 9,659 |
| United States | 224,770 | 249,860 | 210,424 | 255,760 | 269,184 | 286,526 | 338,806 |
| Totals | 775,857 | 813,830 | 796,396 | 854,066 | 893,046 | 986,061 | 1,070,045 |
| United States percentage | 29.0 | 30.7 | 26.4 | 29.9 | 30.1 | 29.1 | 31.7 |

**PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY SPELTER IN THE UNITED STATES, 1908-'12, IN SHORT TONS.**

| Source. | Quantity | | | | | Percentage of total in 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | |
| Arizona | 152 | 2,862 | 2,594 | 2,476 | 4,092 | 1.26 |
| Arkansas | 2,002 | 135 | 286 | 385 | 604 | .19 |
| California | 27 | —— | —— | 959 | 1,672 | .52 |
| Colorado | 24,885 | 20,121 | 23,238 | 42,233 | 60,841 | 18.78 |
| Idaho | 581 | 901 | 3,454 | 3,180 | 6,800 | 2.10 |
| Illinois | 298 | 675 | 1,551 | 2,884 | 3,952 | 1.22 |
| Iowa | 516 | —— | 40 | —— | —— | —— |
| Kansas | 8,628 | 9,185 | 10,220 | 6,843 | 5,668 | 1.75 |
| Kentucky | 341 | 22 | 29 | 205 | 394 | .12 |
| Missouri | 123,655 | 140,676 | 140,652 | 127,540 | 149,557 | 46.17 |
| Montana | 900 | 4,725 | 12,408 | 22,115 | 14,196 | 4.38 |
| Nevada | 398 | 825 | 1,516 | 1,595 | 6,132 | 1.89 |
| New Jersey | 6,926 | 16,035 | 20,217 | 15,128 | 16,941 | 5.23 |
| New Mexico | 134 | 3,961 | 4,911 | 3,778 | 6,882 | 2.13 |
| Oklahoma | 2,235 | 3,008 | 2,297 | 2,247 | 2,041 | .63 |
| Tennessee | 341 | 695 | 925 | 1,000 | 1,935 | .60 |
| Texas | —— | —— | —— | —— | 245 | .08 |
| Utah | 282 | 5,960 | 7,221 | 7,004 | 7,756 | 2.39 |
| Virginia | 910 | 58 | 1,168 | 228 | 62 | .02 |
| Washington | —— | —— | —— | 12 | —— | —— |
| Wisconsin | 17,538 | 20,381 | 19,752 | 31,809 | 34,137 | 10.54 |
| Totals from domestic ores | 190,749 | 230,225 | 252,479 | 271,621 | 323,907 | 100.00 |
| Foreign: | | | | | | |
| Canada | 2,425 | 978 | 3,304 | 1,598 | 4,199 | —— |
| Mexico | 17,250 | 24,557 | 13,401 | 13,307 | 10,700 | —— |
| Totals from foreign ores | 19,675 | 25,535 | 16,705 | 14,905 | 14,899 | —— |
| Grand totals | 210,424 | 255,760 | 269,184 | 286,526 | 338,806 | —— |

**The British revenue for the financial year ending March, 1913, was £1,612,999 over the estimate, while the expenditures were £315,070 below the estimate.**

# WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM.

(Barrels of 42 gallons.)

| Country. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. Barrels. | 1912. Metric tons. | 1912. Per cent of total production. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. | 178,527,855 | 183,170,874 | 209,557,248 | 220,449,391 | 222,113,218 | 29,615,096 | 63.25 |
| Russia | 62,186,447 | 65,970,350 | 70,336,574 | 66,183,691 | 68,019,208 | 9,317,700 | 19.37 |
| Mexico | 3,481,410 | 2,488,742 | 3,332,807 | 14,051,643 | 16,558,215 | 2,207,762 | 4.71 |
| Dutch E. Indies | 10,283,357 | 11,041,852 | 11,030,620 | 12,172,949 | 10,845,624 | 1,478,132 | 3.09 |
| Rumania | 8,252,157 | 9,327,278 | 9,723,806 | 11,107,450 | 12,991,913 | 1,806,942 | 3.70 |
| Galicia | 12,612,295 | 14,932,799 | 12,673,688 | 10,519,270 | 8,535,174 | 1,187,007 | 2.43 |
| India | 5,047,038 | 6,676,517 | 6,137,990 | 6,451,203 | 7,116,672 | 989,801 | 2.03 |
| Japan | 2,070,145 | 1,889,563 | 1,930,661 | 1,658,903 | 1,671,405 | 222,854 | .48 |
| Peru | 1,011,180 | 1,316,118 | 1,330,105 | 1,368,274 | 1,751,143 | 233,486 | .50 |
| Germ'y | 1,009,278 | 1,018,837 | 1,032,522 | 1,017,045 | 995,764 | [1]140,000 | .28 |
| Canada | 527,987 | 420,755 | 315,895 | 291,096 | 243,614 | 32,612 | .07 |
| Italy | 50,966 | 42,388 | 42,388 | 74,709 | [1]86,286 | [1]12,000 | .02 |
| Other | [1]30,000 | [1]30,000 | [1]30,000 | [1]200,000 | 250,000 | 33,333 | .07 |
| Total | 285,089,615 | 298,326,073 | 327,474,304 | 345,512,185 | 351,178,236 | 47,276,725 | 100.00 |

[1]Estimated.

## TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE AVERAGE PRICE A BARREL IN 1911 AND 1912, BY STATES.

| State. | 1911. Quantity. | 1911. Value. | 1911. Average price per barrel. | 1912. Quantity. | 1912. Value. | 1912. Average price per barrel. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| California | 81,134,391 | $38,719,080 | $0.477 | 86,450,767 | $39,218,588 | $0.454 |
| Colorado | 226,926 | 228,104 | 1.005 | 206,052 | 199,661 | .973 |
| Illinois | 31,317,038 | 19,734,339 | .630 | 28,601,308 | 24,332,605 | .851 |
| Indiana | 1,695,289 | 1,228,835 | .740 | 970,009 | 885,975 | .913 |
| Kansas | 1,278,819 | 608,756 | .476 | 1,592,796 | 1,095,698 | .688 |
| Kentucky | 472,458 | 328,614 | .696 | 484,368 | 424,842 | .877 |
| Louisiana | 10,720,420 | 5,668,814 | .529 | 9,263,439 | 7,023,827 | .758 |
| Michigan | — | — | — | [1] | [1] | — |
| Missouri | 7,995 | 7,995 | 1.000 | — | — | — |
| New York | 952,515 | 1,248,950 | 1.311 | 874,128 | 1,401,880 | 1.604 |
| Ohio | 8,817,112 | 9,479,542 | 1.075 | [2]8,969,007 | [2]12,085,998 | 1.347 |
| Oklahoma | 56,069,637 | 26,451,767 | .472 | 51,427,071 | 34,672,604 | .674 |
| Pennsylvania | 8,248,158 | 10,894,074 | 1.321 | 7,837,948 | 12,886,752 | 1.644 |
| Texas | 9,526,474 | 6,554,552 | .688 | 11,735,057 | 8,852,713 | .754 |
| Utah / Wyoming | 186,695 | 124,037 | .664 | 1,572,306 | 796,470 | .507 |
| West Virginia | 9,795,464 | 12,767,293 | 1.303 | 12,128,962 | 19,927,721 | 1.643 |
| Total | 220,449,391 | 134,044,752 | .608 | 222,113,218 | 163,802,334 | .737 |

[1]Included in Ohio. [2]Includes Michigan.

## APPROXIMATE VALUE OF NATURAL GAS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1907-'12, BY STATES.

| State. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania | $18,844,156 | $19,104,944 | $20,475,207 | $21,057,211 | $18,520,796 | $18,539,672 |
| New York | 766,157 | 959,280 | 1,222,666 | 1,678,720 | 1,418,767 | 2,343,379 |
| Ohio | 8,718,562 | 8,244,835 | 9,966,938 | 8,626,954 | 9,367,347 | 11,891,299 |
| West Virginia | 16,670,962 | 14,837,130 | 17,538,565 | 23,816,553 | 28,435,907 | 33,349,021 |
| Illinois | 143,577 | 446,077 | 644,401 | 613,642 | 687,726 | 616,467 |
| Indiana | 1,572,605 | 1,312,507 | 1,616,903 | 1,473,403 | 1,192,418 | 1,014,295 |
| Kansas | 6,198,583 | 7,691,587 | 8,293,846 | 7,755,367 | 4,854,534 | 4,336,635 |
| Missouri | 17,010 | 22,592 | 10,025 | 12,611 | 10,496 | 11,576 |
| California | 168,397 | 307,652 | 446,933 | 476,697 | 800,714 | 1,134,456 |
| Texas / Alabama / Louisiana | 178,276 | 236,837 | 453,253 | 956,683 | 1,014,945 / 858,145 | 1,405,077 / 1,747,379 |

Argentina's foreign trade in 1912 was the third largest per capita trade nations of the world, being $120 for each person in the count

## APPROXIMATE VALUE OF NATURAL GAS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1907-'12, BY STATES (Continued).

| State. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kentucky | 380,176 | 424,271 | 485,192 | 456,293 | 407,689 | 497,909 |
| Tennessee | 300 | 350 | 350 | 300 | 300 | 375 |
| Arkansas and Wyoming | 126,582 | 164,930 | 226,925 | 301,151 | 295,858 | 309,816 |
| Colorado | | | | | | |
| Oklahoma | 417,221 | 860,159 | 1,806,193 | 3,490,704 | 6,731,770 | 7,334,599 |
| South Dakota | 19,500 | 24,400 | 16,164 | 31,999 | 16,984 | 30,412 |
| North Dakota | 235 | 2,480 | 3,025 | 7,010 | 5,738 | |
| Oregon | 100 | 250 | 50 | — | — | — |
| Iowa | — | 93 | 50 | 40 | 70 | 120 |
| Michigan | — | — | 255 | 820 | 1,330 | 1,470 |
| Total | $54,222,399 | $54,640,374 | $63,206,941 | $70,756,158 | $74,621,534 | $84,563,957 |

## VALUE OF THE PRODUCTS OF CLAY IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1911 AND 1912.

| Product. | 1911. | 1912. | Product. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common brick | $49,885,262 | $51,796,266 | Tile (not drain) | 5,356,184 | 5,809,495 |
| Vitrified paving brick or block | 11,115,742 | 10,921,573 | Stove lining | 614,116 | 516,874 |
| Front brick | 8,648,877 | 9,455,297 | Fire brick | 16,074,686 | 17,877,629 |
| Fancy or ornamental brick | 177,015 | 225,367 | Miscellaneous | 2,847,971 | 2,764,783 |
| Enamelled brick | 1,038,865 | 1,027,814 | Totals brick and tile | $127,717,621 | $136,307,111 |
| Drain tile | 8,826,314 | 8,010,250 | Totals pottery | 34,518,560 | 36,504,164 |
| Sewer pipe | 11,454,616 | 12,147,677 | | | |
| Architectural terra cotta | 6,017,801 | 8,580,436 | Grand totals | $162,236,181 | $172,811,275 |
| Fireproofing | 5,660,172 | 7,174,148 | | | |

## VALUE OF POTTERY PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1901-1912, BY VARIETIES.

| Years. | Red earthenware. | Stoneware and yellow and Rockingham ware. | White ware, including C. C. ware, etc. | China, bone china, delft, and belleek ware. | Sanitary ware. | Porcelain electrical supplies. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | $703,698 | $2,855,638 | $11,608,898 | $1,392,864 | $2,877,650 | $1,141,362 | $22,463,860 |
| 1902 | 735,386 | 3,383,678 | 12,371,111 | 1,219,293 | 3,555,662 | 1,350,255 | 24,127,453 |
| 1903 | 698,175 | 3,658,836 | 12,493,012 | 1,757,502 | 3,362,263 | 1,464,980 | 25,436,052 |
| 1904 | 756,625 | 3,701,844 | 11,924,404 | 1,512,115 | 3,585,375 | 1,431,452 | 25,158,270 |
| 1905 | 780,637 | 3,969,016 | 12,809,414 | 1,558,730 | 4,580,145 | 2,253,061 | 27,918,894 |
| 1906 | 909,262 | 4,193,884 | 14,152,503 | 1,787,776 | 5,098,310 | 2,838,284 | 31,440,884 |
| 1907 | 845,465 | 4,280,601 | 13,913,680 | 1,930,669 | 4,863,222 | 2,613,771 | 30,143,474 |
| 1908 | 757,900 | 3,518,841 | 11,474,147 | 1,581,020 | 4,373,590 | 2,009,005 | 25,135,555 |
| 1909 | 805,906 | 3,993,859 | 13,728,316 | [1]1,766,766 | 5,989,295 | 3,047,499 | 31,049,441 |
| 1910 | 854,196 | 3,796,688 | 14,780,980 | 1,962,126 | 6,758,996 | 3,794,153 | 33,784,678 |
| 1911 | 893,678 | 4,120,608 | 14,366,251 | 2,057,985 | 7,031,458 | 4,232,101 | 34,518,560 |
| 1912 | 958,270 | 3,919,778 | 14,829,431 | 2,177,305 | 7,902,255 | 4,927,316 | 36,504,164 |

[1]China, bone china, delft and belleek ware for Ohio is included in miscellaneous.

## VALUE OF SLATE PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES. CALENDAR YEARS 1908-'12, BY STATES.

| State. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arkansas | $2,500 | — | — | (1) | (1) |
| California | 30,000 | (1) | (1) | — | — |
| Georgia | — | (1) | (1) | (1) | — |
| Maine | 213,707 | $227,882 | $249,005 | $263,516 | $282,678 |
| Maryland | 102,186 | 129,538 | 78,573 | 76,035 | 92,184 |
| New Jersey | 130,619 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 135,207 |
| New York | | 107,436 | 84,822 | 120,359 | |

Of the 12,981 persons in the United States who committed suicide in 1912 7,632 were males and 5,349 females.

| State. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania | 3,902,958 | 2,892,358 | 3,740,806 | 3,431,351 | 3,474,247 |
| Tennessee | —— | —— | (1) | —— | —— |
| Vermont | 1,710,491 | 1,841,589 | 1,894,659 | 1,624,941 | 1,849,975 |
| Virginia | 194,356 | 180,775 | 148,721 | 188,808 | 195,392 |
| Other states | —— | [2]61,840 | [3]40,173 | [4]23,009 | [5]13,635 |
| Totals | $6,816,817 | $5,441,418 | $6,236,759 | $5,728,019 | $6,043,318 |

[1]Included in other states. [2]Includes California, Georgia and New Jersey. [3]Includes California, Georgia, New Jersey and Tennessee. [4]Includes Arkansas, Georgia and New Jersey. [5]Includes Arkansas and New Jersey.

**PRODUCTION OF CEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1910-1912, BY CLASSES.**

| Class. | 1910. | | 1911. | | 1912. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity. (barrels). | Value. | Quantity. (barrels). | Value. | Quantity. (barrels). | Value. |
| Portland | 76,549,951 | $68,205,800 | 78,528,637 | $66,248,817 | 82,438,096 | $67,016,928 |
| Natural | 1,139,239 | 483,006 | 926,091 | 378,533 | [1]821,231 | 367,222 |
| Puzzolan | 95,951 | 63,286 | 93,230 | 77,786 | [1]91,864 | 77,363 |
| Totals | 77,785,141 | $68,752,092 | 79,547,958 | $66,705,136 | 83,351,191 | $67,461,513 |

[1]Shipments.

**PRODUCTION OF SALT IN THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1910-'12, BY STATES, IN BARRELS.**

| State. | 1910. | | 1911. | | 1912. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| New York | [1]11,642,520 | [1]$2,585,739 | [1]11,234,928 | [1]$2,538,151 | 10,527,221 | $2,615,334 |
| Michigan | 9,452,022 | 2,231,262 | 10,320,074 | 2,633,155 | 10,946,739 | 2,974,429 |
| Ohio | 3,673,850 | 951,963 | 4,302,507 | 1,100,453 | 5,269,179 | 1,364,136 |
| Kansas | 2,811,448 | 947,369 | 2,159,859 | 806,027 | 2,573,626 | 844,292 |
| Louisiana | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| California | 937,514 | 519,667 | 1,086,163 | 555,359 | 1,090,000 | 620,196 |
| West Virginia | 155,625 | 62,955 | 183,379 | 78,805 | 139,121 | 66,023 |
| Texas | 382,164 | 272,568 | 385,200 | 299,537 | 373,064 | 290,328 |
| Utah | 249,850 | 185,869 | 272,420 | 171,268 | 283,293 | 154,734 |
| Hawaii | 11,450 | 9,570 | 8,463 | 11,850 | 8,286 | 9,180 |
| Idaho | 885 | 1,127 | 314 | 532 | (3) | (3) |
| Porto Rico | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Nevada | 17,535 | 10,600 | 12,856 | 16,952 | 12,536 | 15,752 |
| Oklahoma | 2,564 | 881 | 500 | 431 | (3) | (3) |
| Other states | [4]968,229 | 120,774 | [5]1,217,305 | 133,172 | [6]2,101,770 | 445,868 |
| Total | 30,305,656 | $7,900,344 | 31,183,968 | $8,345,692 | 33,324,808 | $9,402,772 |

[1]Includes Louisiana. [2]Included in New York. [3]Included in "other states." [4]Includes New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Virginia. [5]Includes New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico and Virginia. [6]Includes Idaho, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico and Virginia.

**PRODUCTION OF CHEMICALLY MANUFACTURED PIGMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1910-'12, IN SHORT TONS.**

| | 1910. | | 1911. | | 1912. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Basic carbonate white lead: | | | | | | |
| In oil | 111,573 | $15,027,993 | 106,778 | $14,699,339 | 120,591 | $16,041,100 |
| Dry | 32,237 | 3,378,622 | 25,834 | 2,693,902 | 26,242 | 2,642,361 |
| Red lead | [1]19,801 | 2,448,684 | [1]19,540 | 2,345,320 | [1]21,120 | 2,571,702 |
| Litharge | 23,742 | 2,686,159 | 25,190 | 2,773,196 | 29,111 | 3,194,194 |
| Orange mineral | [2]676 | 111,773 | [2]766 | 119,370 | [2]545 | 88,245 |
| Lithopone | 12,655 | 916,512 | 16,866 | 1,243,108 | 24,220 | 1,702,119 |
| Venetian red | 6,312 | 113,980 | 5,773 | 106,009 | 6,306 | 116,511 |
| Totals | 206,996 | $24,683,723 | 200,747 | $23,980,244 | 228,135 | $26,356,232 |

[1]Includes a small quantity of orange mineral. [2]Some orange mineral included with red lead.

**The North German Lloyd Steamship line landed 721,389 steerage passengers i port of New York in 1912.**

# MANUFACTURING IN THE UNITED STATES.

| Items. | Number or Amount. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1909. | 1904. | 1899. |
| Number of establishments | 268,491 | 216,180 | 207,514 |
| Persons engaged in manufactures | 7,678,578 | 6,213,612 | (*) |
| Proprietors and firm members | 273,265 | 225,673 | (*) |
| Salaried employes | 790,267 | 519,556 | 364,120 |
| Wage earners (average number) | 6,615,046 | 5,468,383 | 4,712,763 |
| Primary horsepower | 18,680,776 | 13,487,707 | 10,097,893 |
| Capital | $18,428,270,000 | $12,675,581,000 | $8,975,256,000 |
| Expenses | 18,453,080,000 | 13,138,260,000 | 9,870,425,000 |
| Services | 4,365,613,000 | 3,184,884,000 | 2,389,132,000 |
| Salaries | 938,575,000 | 574,439,000 | 380,771,000 |
| Wages | 3,427,038,000 | 2,610,445,000 | 2,008,361,000 |
| Materials | 12,141,791,000 | 8,500,208,000 | 6,575,851,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,945,676,000 | 1,453,168,000 | 905,442,000 |
| Value of products | 20,672,052,000 | 14,793,903,000 | 11,406,927,000 |
| Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials) | 8,530,261,000 | 6,293,695,000 | 4,831,076,000 |

*Figures not available.

**Manufacturing by States and Territories, 1909.**

| States and Territories. | Number of establishments. | Average No. of wage earners. | *Value of products. | *Value added by manufacture. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 268,491 | 6,615,046 | $20,672,052 | $8,530,261 |
| New York | 44,935 | 1,003,981 | 3,369,490 | 1,512,586 |
| Pennsylvania | 27,563 | 877,543 | 2,626,742 | 1,044,182 |
| Illinois | 18,026 | 465,764 | 1,919,277 | 758,150 |
| Massachusetts | 11,684 | 584,559 | 1,490,529 | 659,764 |
| Ohio | 15,138 | 446,934 | 1,437,936 | 613,734 |
| New Jersey | 8,817 | 326,223 | 1,145,529 | 425,496 |
| Michigan | 9,159 | 231,499 | 685,109 | 316,497 |
| Wisconsin | 9,721 | 182,583 | 590,306 | 243,949 |
| Indiana | 7,969 | 186,984 | 579,075 | 244,700 |
| Missouri | 8,375 | 152,993 | 574,111 | 219,700 |
| California | 7,659 | 115,296 | 529,761 | 204,523 |
| Connecticut | 4,251 | 210,792 | 490,272 | 233,013 |
| Minnesota | 5,561 | 84,767 | 409,420 | 127,798 |
| Kansas | 3,435 | 44,215 | 325,104 | 66,220 |
| Maryland | 4,837 | 107,921 | 315,669 | 116,620 |
| Rhode Island | 1,951 | 113,538 | 280,344 | 122,152 |
| Texas | 4,588 | 70,230 | 272,896 | 94,717 |
| Iowa | 5,528 | 61,635 | 259,238 | 88,531 |
| Louisiana | 2,516 | 76,165 | 223,949 | 89,084 |
| Kentucky | 4,776 | 65,400 | 223,754 | 111,973 |
| Washington | 3,674 | 69,120 | 220,746 | 102,858 |
| Virginia | 5,685 | 105,676 | 219,794 | 94,211 |
| North Carolina | 4,931 | 121,473 | 216,656 | 94,794 |
| Georgia | 4,792 | 104,588 | 202,863 | 85,893 |
| Nebraska | 2,500 | 24,336 | 199,019 | 47,938 |
| Tennessee | 4,609 | 73,840 | 180,217 | 76,201 |
| Maine | 3,546 | 79,955 | 176,029 | 78,928 |
| New Hampshire | 1,961 | 78,658 | 164,581 | 66,424 |
| West Virginia | 2,586 | 63,893 | 161,950 | 69,072 |
| Alabama | 3,398 | 72,148 | 145,962 | 62,519 |
| Colorado | 2,034 | 28,067 | 130,044 | 49,553 |
| South Carolina | 1,854 | 73,046 | 113,236 | 46,885 |
| Oregon | 2,246 | 28,750 | 93,005 | 43,453 |
| Mississippi | 2,598 | 50,384 | 80,555 | 43,629 |
| Arkansas | 2,925 | 44,982 | 74,916 | 39,981 |
| Montana | 677 | 11,655 | 73,272 | 24,092 |
| Florida | 2,159 | 57,473 | 72,890 | 46,762 |
| Vermont | 1,958 | 33,788 | 68,310 | 33,487 |
| Utah | 749 | 11,785 | 61,989 | 20,728 |
| Oklahoma | 2,310 | 13,143 | 53,682 | 19,529 |
| Delaware | 726 | 21,238 | 52,840 | 21,902 |
| Arizona | 311 | 6,441 | 50,257 | 16,657 |
| District of Columbia | 518 | 7,707 | 25,289 | 15,042 |

*Expressed in thousands.

**During the fiscal year 1911-'12 $120,000,000 was filched from the American people by swindlers who operated largely through the United States mails.**

| States and Territories. | Number of establishments. | Average Number of Wage Earners. | *Value of Products | *Value Added by Manufacture. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Idaho | 725 | 8,220 | 22,400 | 12,480 |
| North Dakota | 752 | 2,789 | 19,138 | 5,464 |
| South Dakota | 1,020 | 3,602 | 17,870 | 6,394 |
| Nevada | 177 | 2,257 | 11,887 | 3,521 |
| New Mexico | 313 | 4,143 | 7,898 | 4,637 |
| Wyoming | 268 | 2,807 | 6,249 | 3,641 |

## MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

### Statistics for Larger Groups, 1909.

| Industry. | Number of establishments. | Average Number of Wage Earners. | *Value of Products. | *Value Added by Manufacture. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All industries | 268,491 | 6,615,046 | $20,672,052 | $8,530,261 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 1,641 | 89,728 | 1,370,568 | 168,740 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products | 13,258 | 531,011 | 1,228,475 | 688,464 |
| Lumber and timber products | 40,671 | 695,019 | 1,156,129 | 648,011 |
| Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills | 446 | 240,076 | 985,728 | 328,222 |
| Flour-mill and gristmill products | 11,091 | 89,453 | 883,584 | 116,006 |
| Printing and publishing | 31,445 | 258,434 | 787,976 | 536,101 |
| Cotton goods, including cotton small wares | 1,324 | 378,880 | 636,392 | 257,383 |
| Clothing, men's, including shirts | 6,354 | 239,696 | 563,077 | 270,562 |
| Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings | 1,918 | 198,297 | 512,798 | 180,060 |
| Woollen, worsted and felt goods, and wool hats | 985 | 168,722 | 485,979 | 153,101 |
| Tobacco manufacturers | 15,822 | 166,810 | 416,695 | 536,101 |
| Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies | 1,145 | 292,174 | 405,601 | 206,188 |
| Bread and other bakery products | 23,926 | 100,216 | 396,865 | 158,831 |
| Iron and steel, blast furnaces | 208 | 38,429 | 391,429 | 70,791 |
| Clothing, women's | 4,558 | 153,743 | 384,752 | 175,964 |
| Smelting and refining, copper | 38 | 15,628 | 378,806 | 45,274 |
| Liquors, malt | 1,414 | 54,579 | 374,730 | 278,184 |
| Leather, tanned, curried and finished | 919 | 62,202 | 327,874 | 79,595 |
| Sugar and molasses, not including beet sugar | 238 | 13,526 | 279,249 | 31,666 |
| Butter, cheese and condensed milk | 8,479 | 18,431 | 274,558 | 39,012 |
| Paper and wood pulp | 777 | 75,978 | 267,657 | 102,215 |
| Automobiles, including bodies and parts | 743 | 75,721 | 249,202 | 117,556 |
| Furniture and refrigerators | 3,155 | 123,452 | 239,887 | 131,112 |
| Petroleum, refining | 147 | 18,929 | 236,998 | 37,725 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies | 1,009 | 87,256 | 221,809 | 112,743 |
| Liquors, distilled | 613 | 6,430 | 204,699 | 168,722 |
| Hosiery and knit goods | 1,374 | 129,275 | 200,144 | 89,908 |
| Copper, tin and sheet-iron products | 4,228 | 73,615 | 199,824 | 87,242 |
| Silk and silk goods, including throwsters | 852 | 99,037 | 196,912 | 89,145 |
| Smelting and refining, lead | 28 | 7,424 | 167,406 | 15,443 |
| Gas, illuminating and heating | 1,296 | 37,215 | 166,814 | 114,386 |
| Carriages and wagons and materials | 5,492 | 69,928 | 159,898 | 77,942 |
| Canning and preserving | 3,767 | 59,968 | 157,101 | 55,278 |
| Brass and bronze products | 1,021 | 40,618 | 149,989 | 50,761 |
| Oil, cottonseed and cake | 817 | 17,071 | 147,868 | 28,085 |
| Agricultural implements | 640 | 59,551 | 146,329 | 86,022 |
| Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations | 3,642 | 22,895 | 141,942 | 91,566 |
| Confectionery | 1,944 | 44,638 | 134,796 | 53,645 |
| Paint and varnish | 791 | 14,240 | 124,889 | 45,873 |
| Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies | 110 | 43,086 | 123,730 | 44,977 |
| Chemicals | 349 | 23,814 | 117,689 | 53,567 |
| Marble and stone work | 4,964 | 65,603 | 113,093 | 75,496 |
| Leather goods | 2,875 | 34,907 | 104,719 | 44,692 |
| All other industries | 61,887 | 1,648,441 | 4,561,002 | 2,064,399 |

*Expressed in thousands.

## INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1905. MANUFACTURES AND POPULATION.

Statistics showing the population of the chief industrial districts of the United States in 1910 and the extent of their production in 1909 are not yet available, the results of the census of 1910 not having been worked out. For complete details of the population of those districts in 1900 or 1905 and of their manufactures in 1905 see The Tribune Almanac for 1912, pages 299-305.

**The oldest newspaper in France published at present is the "Gazette de France" founded in 1631.**

# TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS.

## SINGLE TRACK RAILWAY MILEAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Sources: Calendar years 1860, 1870 and 1880, Poor's Manual of Railroads, the data representing mileage operated; fiscal years ended June 30, 1890, 1900, 1909, 1910 and 1911, statistical reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the data representing mileage owned.]

| State. | Mileage. | | | | Miles of line, 1911, per— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1900. | 1909.[1] | 1910.[1] | 1911.[1] | 100 sq. m. of territory. | 10,000 inhabitants. |
| | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | | |
| Alabama | 4,225.84 | 5,165.24 | 5,226.16 | 5,258.83 | 10.26 | 24.24 |
| Arkansas | 3,359.86 | 5,236.52 | 5,305.51 | 5,288.36 | 10.07 | 33.03 |
| California | 5,751.04 | 7,528.86 | 7,771.89 | 7,884.99 | 5.07 | 31.96 |
| Colorado | 4,587.25 | 5,454.43 | 5,532.56 | 5,586.67 | 5.39 | 67.72 |
| Connecticut | 1,023.62 | 1,004.74 | 1,000.14 | 1,001.28 | 20.77 | 8.82 |
| Delaware | 346.72 | 336.64 | 334.81 | 334.97 | 17.05 | 16.41 |
| Florida | 3,299.06 | 4,254.05 | 4,431.54 | 4,555.91 | 8.30 | 58.78 |
| Georgia | 5,651.72 | 6,939.59 | 7,056.49 | 7,173.58 | 12.22 | 27.09 |
| Idaho | 1,261.23 | 2,134.30 | 2,178.63 | 2,457.80 | 2.95 | 71.85 |
| Illinois | 11,002.93 | 11,850.91 | 11,878.34 | 11,980.35 | 21.38 | 20.94 |
| Indiana | 6,470.61 | 7,382.55 | 7,420.14 | 7,447.20 | 20.66 | 27.39 |
| Iowa | 9,185.18 | 9,751.94 | 9,754.68 | 9,855.81 | 17.73 | 44.31 |
| Kansas | 8,719.36 | 8,952.59 | 9,006.88 | 9,096.23 | 11.12 | 53.07 |
| Kentucky | 3,059.99 | 3,467.43 | 3,526.21 | 3,606.96 | 8.98 | 15.65 |
| Louisiana | 2,824.08 | 5,456.26 | 5,553.74 | 5,656.57 | 12.46 | 33.59 |
| Maine | 1,915.24 | 2,165.66 | 2,248.06 | 2,278.20 | 7.62 | 30.49 |
| Maryland | 1,376.16 | 1,445.21 | 1,426.45 | 1,434.10 | 14.43 | 10.98 |
| Massachusetts | 2,118.58 | 2,116.10 | 2,115.21 | 2,115.34 | 26.31 | 6.18 |
| Michigan | 8,195.18 | 9,058.85 | 9,021.13 | 8,943.23 | 15.56 | 31.39 |
| Minnesota | 6,942.57 | 8,568.30 | 8,668.60 | 8,931.76 | 11.05 | 42.37 |
| Mississippi | 2,919.90 | 4,397.64 | 4,506.16 | 4,458.69 | 9.62 | 24.47 |
| Missouri | 6,875.04 | 8,045.47 | 8,082.74 | 8,108.32 | 11.80 | 24.48 |
| Montana | 3,010.32 | 4,138.10 | 4,207.42 | 4,325.85 | 2.96 | 111.11 |
| Nebraska | 5,684.85 | 6,015.02 | 6,067.15 | 6,066.21 | 7.90 | 50.35 |
| Nevada | 909.35 | 2,138.23 | 2,276.66 | 2,298.65 | 2.09 | 267.67 |
| New Hampshire | 1,239.20 | 1,248.86 | 1,245.93 | 1,246.48 | 13.80 | 28.82 |
| New Jersey | 2,256.69 | 2,255.79 | 2,260.49 | 2,266.59 | 30.16 | 8.71 |
| New York | 8,121.03 | 8,448.18 | 8,429.77 | 8,475.45 | 17.79 | 9.11 |
| North Carolina | 3,831.16 | 4,860.24 | 4,932.41 | 5,071.81 | 10.41 | 22.67 |
| North Dakota | 2,731.22 | 4,200.30 | 4,201.07 | 4,449.56 | 6.34 | 73.81 |
| Ohio | 8,807.27 | 9,079.19 | 9,134.46 | 9,128.34 | 22.41 | 18.91 |
| Oklahoma | 827.88 | 5,785.06 | 5,980.22 | 6,076.06 | 8.75 | 34.84 |
| Oregon | 1,723.80 | 2,159.55 | 2,284.69 | 2,657.01 | 2.78 | 38.03 |
| Pennsylvania | 10,330.50 | 11,205.89 | 11,290.17 | 11,340.58 | 25.30 | 14.54 |
| Rhode Island | 211.79 | 212.54 | 212.14 | 212.14 | 19.88 | 3.83 |
| South Carolina | 2,817.93 | 3,397.37 | 3,441.74 | 3,509.21 | 11.51 | 22.89 |
| South Dakota | 2,849.83 | 3,947.65 | 3,947.65 | 4,193.26 | 5.46 | 69.64 |
| Tennessee | 3,136.95 | 3,761.03 | 3,815.97 | 3,881.23 | 9.31 | 17.63 |
| Texas | 9,886.49 | 13,520.64 | 14,281.81 | 14,777.19 | 5.63 | 37.11 |
| Utah | 1,547.42 | 1,956.84 | 1,985.94 | 1,999.33 | 2.43 | 52.21 |
| Vermont | 1,012.11 | 1,088.27 | 1,100.48 | 1,071.73 | 11.75 | 30.00 |
| Virginia | 3,779.15 | 4,486.64 | 4,534.94 | 4,580.84 | 11.38 | 22.00 |
| Washington | 2,913.57 | 4,650.63 | 4,875.21 | 5,287.51 | 7.91 | 43.90 |
| West Virginia | 2,228.05 | 3,502.40 | 3,600.99 | 3,574.54 | 14.88 | 28.66 |
| Wisconsin | 6,530.52 | 7,444.83 | 7,475.21 | 7,399.17 | 13.39 | 31.35 |
| Wyoming | 1,228.63 | 1,618.41 | 1,644.89 | 1,644.23 | 1.68 | 108.71 |
| Alaska[2] | | | | | | |
| Arizona | 1,531.89 | 1,994.36 | 2,097.31 | 2,123.34 | 1.87 | 99.92 |
| District of Columbia | 31.75 | 35.27 | 35.97 | 35.97 | 59.95 | 1.07 |
| Hawaii[2] | | | | | | |
| Indian Territory | 1,322.75 | | | | | |
| New Mexico | 1,752.52 | 3,003.96 | 3,032.08 | 3,038.21 | 2.48 | 89.21 |
| Totals[3] | 193,345.78 | 236,868.53 | 240,438.84 | 244,179.64 | [4]8.21 | [4]26.10 |

[1]Excludes mileage of switching and terminal companies not segregated for years previous to 1908. [2]Excludes mileage as follows: For 1900, Alaska (21.80 miles); for 1909, Alaska (302.92 miles, unofficial), and Hawaii (149.34 miles); for 1910, Alaska (389.79 miles, unofficial), and Hawaii (175.10 miles); for 1911, Alaska (403.98 miles, unofficial), and Hawaii (175.76 miles). [3]On basis of 2,973,890 square miles, which covers "land surface" only and excludes Alaska and Hawaii. [4]On basis of 93,572,266, population for 1911, which is reached by adding to the population in 1910, 91,972,266 (which excludes Alaska, Hawaii and

**The seventh oldest university in the world is the University of Naples, which was founded in 1224.**

persons in the military and naval service stationed abroad), an estimated annual increase of 1,600,000 for 1911.

Note.—The single track mileage on June 30, 1912, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 240,238.81 miles. Details of the mileage distribution of 1912 are not yet available.

## OTHER TRACK MILEAGE.

On June 30, 1912, the extra track mileage reported by the railroads was Second track, 24,929.51; third track, 2,511.76; fourth, fifth and sixth tracks 1,783.97; yard track and sidings, 91,250.19.

## SUMMARY OF SINGLE TRACK RAILWAY MILEAGE IN THE UNITED STATES 1893 TO 1912.

| Year. | Miles on June 30. Totals. | Miles on June 30. Increase over previous year. | Year. | Miles on June 30. Totals. | Miles on June 30. Increase over previous year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893 | 176,461.07 | 4,897.55 | 1903 | 207,977.22 | 5,505.37 |
| 1894 | 178,708.55 | 2,247.48 | 1904 | 213,904.34 | 5,927.12 |
| 1895 | 180,657.47 | 1,948.92 | 1905 | 218,101.04 | 4,196.70 |
| 1896 | 182,776.63 | 2,119.16 | 1906 | 224,363.17 | 6,262.13 |
| 1897 | 184,428.47 | 1,651.84 | 1907 | 229,951.19 | 5,588.02 |
| 1898 | 186,396.32 | 1,967.85 | 1908* | 233,467.84 | 3,516.65 |
| 1899 | 189,294.66 | 2,898.34 | 1909 | 236,868.53 | 3,400.69 |
| 1900 | 193,345.78 | 4,051.12 | 1910 | 240,438.84 | 3,604.71 |
| 1901 | 197,237.44 | 3,891.66 | 1911 | 244,179.64 | 3,740.80 |
| 1902 | 202,471.85 | 5,234.41 | 1912† | 240,238.81 | —— |

*Owing to a change in the accounting methods and the exclusion of mileage of switching and terminal companies the comparisons of years before and after 1908 are only approximately exact. †The figure for 1912 is preliminary.

## CAPITALIZATION OF RAILROADS, 1898-1912.

| Years. | Total railway capital. | Stock. Total. | Stock. Common. | Stock. Preferred. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 | $19,533,750,802 | $8,469,560,687 | $6,882,813,008 | $1,586,747,679 |
| 1911 | 19,208,935,081 | 8,470,717,611 | 7,074,917,559 | 1,395,800,052 |
| 1910 | 18,417,132,238 | 8,113,657,380 | 6,710,168,538 | 1,403,488,842 |
| 1909 | 17,497,868,935 | 7,686,278,545 | 6,218,382,485 | 1,467,896,060 |
| 1908 | 16,767,544,827 | 7,373,212,328 | 5,910,351,430 | 1,462,860,898 |
| 1907 | 16,082,146,683 | 7,356,861,691 | 5,932,948,772 | 1,423,912,919 |
| 1906 | 14,570,421,478 | 6,803,760,093 | 5,403,001,943 | 1,400,758,150 |
| 1905 | 13,805,258,121 | 6,554,557,051 | 5,180,933,907 | 1,373,623,144 |
| 1904 | 13,213,124,679 | 6,389,899,339 | 5,050,529,469 | 1,339,369,866 |
| 1903 | 12,569,990,208 | 6,155,559,013 | 4,876,961,012 | 1,278,598,023 |
| 1902 | 12,134,182,964 | 6,024,201,236 | 4,722,056,120 | 1,302,145,170 |
| 1901 | 11,688,147,091 | 5,806,566,204 | 4,475,408,831 | 1,331,157,388 |
| 1900 | 11,491,084,990 | 5,845,579,608 | 4,522,291,858 | 1,323,287,750 |
| 1899 | 11,083,954,898 | 5,615,011,736 | 4,423,300,940 | 1,191,710,757 |
| 1898 | 10,818,554,011 | 5,388,268,831 | 4,269,271,714 | 1,118,996,607 |

### Funded Debt of Railroads.

| Years. | Total. | Bonds. | Miscellaneous obligations. | Income bonds. | Equipment trust obligations. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 | $11,064,190,115 | $10,366,396,502 | $116,170,300 | $263,441,054 | $318,182,259 |
| 1911 | 10,738,217,470 | 9,960,413,106 | 195,430,395 | 261,777,220 | 319,596,749 |
| 1910 | 10,303,474,858 | 9,495,659,032 | 163,531,072 | 290,951,276 | 353,341,570 |
| 1909 | 9,801,590,390 | 8,892,926,558 | 316,297,240 | 284,497,351 | 307,869,060 |
| 1908 | 9,394,332,504 | 8,522,411,748 | 268,743,958 | 258,584,016 | 344,592,782 |
| 1907 | 8,725,284,992 | 6,472,839,323 | 1,616,427,904 | 306,344,476 | 329,773,289 |
| 1906 | 7,766,661,385 | 6,266,770,962 | 973,347,924 | 301,523,400 | 224,719,099 |
| 1905 | 7,250,701,070 | 6,024,449,023 | 786,241,442 | 253,707,699 | 186,302,905 |
| 1904 | 6,872,225,350 | 5,746,898,983 | 723,114,986 | 229,876,687 | 173,384,694 |
| 1903 | 6,444,431,226 | 5,426,730,154 | 640,704,135 | 234,016,821 | 142,980,116 |
| 1902 | 6,109,981,669 | 5,213,421,911 | 564,794,588 | 242,556,745 | 89,208,425 |
| 1901 | 5,881,580,887 | 5,048,811,611 | 545,780,485 | 218,872,068 | 68,116,723 |
| 1900 | 5,645,455,367 | 4,900,626,323 | 464,983,341 | 219,635,882 | 60,308,325 |
| 1899 | 5,518,943,172 | 4,731,054,376 | 485,781,695 | 260,048,753 | 42,058,348 |
| 1898 | 5,430,285,710 | 4,640,762,632 | 486,977,279 | 262,194,638 | 40,351,110 |

The ninth oldest university in the world is the University of Salamanca, Spain, which was founded in 1243.

## AMOUNT AND PER CENT OF CAPITAL STOCK UPON WHICH DIVIDENDS WERE DECLARED, AND AMOUNT AND RATE PER CENT OF DIVIDENDS DECLARED, FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1888 TO 1912.

| Year. | Per cent of stock paying dividends. | Amount of stock paying dividends. | Amount paid in dividends. | Average rate paid on dividend-paying stock |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912[1] | 65.65 | $5,559,866,814 | $400,432,752 | 7.20 |
| 1911[1] | 67.65 | 5,730,250,326 | 460,195,376 | 8.03 |
| 1910[1] | 64.71 | 5,412,578,457 | 405,771,416 | 7.50 |
| 1909[1] | 64.01 | 4,920,174,018 | 321,071,628 | 6.53 |
| 1908[1] | 65.69 | 4,843,370,740 | 390,695,351 | 8.07 |
| 1907 | 67.27 | 4,948,756,203 | 308,088,627 | 6.23 |
| 1906 | 66.54 | 4,526,958,760 | 272,795,974 | 6.03 |
| 1905 | 62.84 | 4,119,086,714 | 237,964,482 | 5.78 |
| 1904 | 57.47 | 3,643,427,319 | 221,941,049 | 6.09 |
| 1903 | 56.06 | 3,450,737,869 | 196,728,176 | 5.70 |
| 1902 | 55.40 | 3,337,644,681 | 185,391,635 | 5.55 |
| 1901 | 51.27 | 2,977,575,179 | 156,785,784 | 5.26 |
| 1900 | 45.66 | 2,668,969,895 | 139,597,972 | 5.23 |
| 1899 | 40.61 | 2,239,502,545 | 111,009,822 | 4.96 |
| 1898 | 33.74 | 1,818,113,082 | 96,152,889 | 5.29 |
| 1897 | 29.90 | 1,603,549,978 | 87,110,599 | 5.43 |
| 1896 | 29.83 | 1,559,024,075 | 87,603,371 | 5.62 |
| 1895 | 29.94 | 1,485,618,458 | 85,287,543 | 5.74 |
| 1894 | 26.57 | 1,767,925,565 | 95,515,226 | 5.40 |
| 1893 | 28.76 | 1,809,600,846 | 100,929,885 | 5.58 |
| 1892 | 29.40 | 1,825,705,437 | 97,614,745 | 5.35 |
| 1891 | 40.36 | 1,796,390,636 | 91,117,913 | 5.07 |
| 1890 | 36.24 | 1,598,181,922 | 87,071,613 | 5.45 |
| 1889 | 28.33 | 1,629,750,927 | 82,110,198 | 5.04 |
| 1888 | 28.56 | 1,490,267,149 | 80,238,065 | 5.38 |

[1]Does not include data for switching and terminal companies.

## CONDENSED INCOME ACCOUNT AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF OPERATING ROADS FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1911 AND 1912.*

There is given below a condensed income account and profit and loss account of operating roads, the gross operating revenues of which were $100,000 or more for the year ended June 30, 1912. A similar statement follows for non-operating roads (leased, operated under contract, etc.) controlled by the operating roads described. The statements omit returns for a few roads, the reports of which were not sufficiently complete for inclusion therein. The accounts of the operating roads include both operating and financial transactions, while the accounts of the non-operating roads are confined for the most part to receipts and payments under leases, contracts and agreements. For a number of items, such as dividends, taxes, etc., both statements must be taken into consideration in order to learn the aggregates of such items for the railways of the United States therein represented. Thus the aggregate of dividends declared during the year, $400,308,609, includes those declared out of current income and those declared from surplus, both by the operating roads and by the non-operating roads. This amount includes dividends declared on railway capital stock owned by other railway companies.

| Income Account. | 1911. | | 1912. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rail operations: | | | | |
| Operating revenues | $2,789,761,669 | | $2,826,917,967 | |
| Operating expenses | 1,915,054,005 | | 1,958,963,431 | |
| Net operating revenue | ——— | $874,707,664 | ——— | $867,954,536 |
| Outside operations: | | | | |
| Revenues | $63,093,052 | | $63,527,073 | |
| Expenses | 61,277,859 | | 62,489,614 | |
| Net revenue from outside operations | ——— | 1,815,193 | ——— | 1,037,459 |
| Total net revenue | ——— | $876,522,857 | ——— | $868,991,995 |
| Taxes accrued | ——— | 102,657,157 | ——— | 113,122,509 |
| Operating income | ——— | $773,865,700 | ——— | $755,869,486 |

* 1910 11,874 persons were supported in New York in the state charitable and reformatory institutions.

| Income Account. | 1911. | | 1912. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other income | | 308,881,892 | | 255,611,495 |
| Gross corporate income | | $1,082,747,592 | | $1,011,480,981 |
| Deductions from gross corporate income | | 591,636,525 | | 609,661,490 |
| Net corporate income | | $491,111,067 | | $401,819,491 |
| Disposition of net corporate income: | | | | |
| Dividends declared from current income | $265,819,145 | | $246,372,011 | |
| Additions and betterments charged to income | 51,659,617 | | 37,263,184 | |
| Appropriations to reserves and miscellaneous items | 3,420,119 | | 5,463,269 | |
| Total | | $320,898,881 | | $289,098,464 |
| Balance to credit of profit and loss | | $170,212,186 | | $112,721,027 |
| **Profit and Loss Account.** | | | | |
| Credit balance on June 30, 1910 and 1911 | | $963,560,700 | | $1,065,793,723 |
| Credit balance for years 1911 and 1912 from income account | | 170,212,186 | | 112,721,027 |
| Total | | $1,133,772,886 | | $1,178,514,750 |
| Dividends declared out of surplus | | 137,598,218 | | 100,433,571 |
| Difference | | $996,174,668 | | $1,078,081,179 |
| Other profit and loss items—credit balance | | 62,977,120 | | 23,851,830 |
| Balance credit, June 30, 1911 and 1912, carried to balance sheet | | $1,059,151,788 | | $1,054,229,349 |

*Excludes returns for switching and terminal companies and for a few roads the reports of which were not sufficiently complete for use in this summary.

## CONDENSED INCOME ACCOUNT AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF LEASED ROADS FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1911 AND 1912.*

| Income Account. | 1911. | | 1912. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gross income from lease of road | $120,773,004 | | $124,533,101 | |
| Salaries and maintenance of organization | 418,987 | | 352,898 | |
| Taxes accrued | 5,652,355 | | 6,777,870 | |
| Net income from lease of road | | $114,701,662 | | $117,402,333 |
| Other income | | 4,464,549 | | 6,495,874 |
| Gross corporate income | | $119,166,211 | | $123,898,207 |
| Deductions from gross corporate income | | 62,996,507 | | 69,754,356 |
| Net corporate income | | $56,169,704 | | $54,143,851 |
| Disposition of net corporate income: | | | | |
| Dividends declared from current income | $36,112,797 | | $37,556,473 | |
| Additions and betterments charged to income | 1,927,422 | | 1,067,278 | |
| Appropriations to reserves and miscellaneous items | 8,000 | | 33,726 | |
| Totals | | 38,048,219 | | 38,657,477 |
| Balance to credit of profit and loss | | $18,121,485 | | $15,486,374 |
| **Profit and Loss Account.** | | | | |
| Credit balance on June 30, 1910 and 1911 | | $72,567,921 | | $66,257,339 |

Great Britain's largest battleship is the 27,000-ton Iron Duke, which carries 10 13.5-inch guns and sixteen 6-inch guns.

## CONDENSED INCOME ACCOUNT AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF LEASED ROADS (Continued).

| Income Account. | 1911. | | 1912. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Credit balance for years 1911 and 1912 from income account | — | 18,121,485 | — | 15,486,374 |
| Totals | — | $90,689,406 | — | $81,743,713 |
| Dividends declared out of surplus | — | 20,559,380 | — | 15,946,554 |
| Difference | — | $70,130,026 | — | $65,797,159 |
| Other profit and loss items—debit balance | — | 1,483,530 | — | 12,406,243 |
| Balance credit, June 30, 1911 and 1912, carried to balance sheet | — | $68,646,196 | — | $53,390,916 |

*Excludes returns for switching and terminal companies and for a few roads the reports of which were not sufficiently complete for use in this summary.

## ANALYSIS OF OPERATING REVENUES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912.

The operating revenues of the railways in the United States for the year ended June 30, 1912, excluding roads with gross operating revenues of less than $100,000 (average mileage operated, 237,809.09 miles), were $2,826,917,967; their operating expenses were $1,958,963,431. The corresponding returns for 1911 (average mileage operated, 234,366.14 miles) were: Operating revenues, $2,772,733,828; operating expenses, $1,901,399,475. The following figures present a statement of the operating revenues for 1912 in detail:

| Item. | Amount. 1912. |
|---|---|
| Freight revenue | $1,956,802,927 |
| Passenger revenue | 657,422,999 |
| Excess baggage revenue | 7,473,128 |
| Parlor and chair car revenue | 658,800 |
| Mail revenue | 50,674,758 |
| Express revenue | 72,970,758 |
| Milk revenue (on passenger trains) | 8,323,683 |
| Other passenger revenue | 5,228,969 |
| Switching revenue | 29,331,726 |
| Special service train revenue | 2,078,910 |
| Miscellaneous transportation revenue | 6,174,062 |
| Total revenue from operations other than transportation | 27,367,678 |
| Joint facilities—Dr. | 918,586 |
| Joint facilities—Cr. | 3,328,155 |
| Total operating revenues | $2,826,917,967 |

## ANALYSIS OF OPERATING EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912.

Operating expenses, as assigned to the five general classes, were:

| Item. | Amount. 1912. |
|---|---|
| Maintenance of way and structures | $363,495,383 |
| Maintenance of equipment | 448,303,785 |
| Traffic expenses | 60,568,586 |
| Transportation expenses | 1,013,340,697 |
| General expenses | 73,254,780 |
| Total operating expenses | $1,958,963,431 |

With minor eliminations from the figures given above, operating revenues per mile of line operated (including line operated under trackage rights) averaged $11,881 and operating expenses $8,234 for the year.

e number of immigrants arriving in the Argentine Republic in the ten years from 1900 to 1910 was 1,848,954, and the total number of departures was 682,258, making a net gain of 1,166,696.

## TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS OF THE RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911.[1]

| State or territory. | Amount. | Per mile of line. | State or territory. | Amount. | Per mile of line. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $1,520,686 | 317 | New Jersey | $5,148,853 | 2,335 |
| Arkansas | 1,490,864 | 306 | New York | 7,561,014 | 898 |
| California | 3,621,052 | 524 | North Carolina | 1,017,757 | 225 |
| Colorado | 1,766,000 | 326 | North Dakota | 1,400,468 | 317 |
| Connecticut | 1,409,108 | 1,407 | Ohio | 6,144,151 | 680 |
| Delaware | 130,031 | 388 | Oklahoma | 2,774,641 | 460 |
| Florida | 886,771 | 212 | Oregon | 830,462 | 860 |
| Georgia | 1,486,775 | 218 | Pennsylvania | 7,491,408 | 680 |
| Idaho | 785,051 | 337 | Rhode Island | 283,826 | 1,356 |
| Illinois | 5,976,477 | 501 | South Carolina | 819,000 | 248 |
| Indiana | 4,145,568 | 562 | South Dakota | 882,728 | 218 |
| Iowa | 2,680,145 | 269 | Tennessee | 1,226,618 | 334 |
| Kansas | 2,837,915 | 316 | Texas | 2,812,477 | 190 |
| Kentucky | 1,374,307 | 396 | Utah | 723,678 | 390 |
| Louisiana | 1,324,555 | 265 | Vermont | 280,217 | 272 |
| Maine | 780,429 | 345 | Virginia | 2,158,796 | 488 |
| Maryland | 1,041,519 | 754 | Washington | 2,844,978 | 568 |
| Massachusetts | 3,402,387 | 1,631 | West Virginia | 1,478,676 | 461 |
| Michigan | 4,163,197 | 490 | Wisconsin | 3,806,656 | 456 |
| Minnesota | 3,744,265 | 425 | Wyoming | 631,584 | 395 |
| Mississippi | 1,013,915 | 252 | Arizona | 434,468 | 200 |
| Missouri | 1,859,948 | 282 | District of Columbia | 54,714 | 1,521 |
| Montana | 1,634,809 | 385 | New Mexico | 560,874 | 192 |
| Nebraska | 2,182,954 | 360 | | | |
| Nevada | 1,092,779 | 627 | Total[2] | $103,873,193 | 444 |
| New Hampshire | 708,217 | 572 | | | |

[1]Excludes taxes of switching and terminal companies. [2]The figures exclude certain amounts of taxes not apportioned by states, as follows: $5,027,406 (including $4,870,776, United States excise tax on corporations).

## PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE ON RAILROADS FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1911 AND 1912.

The number of passengers carried during the year ended June 30, 1912, by roads having gross operating revenues of $100,000 or more was 994,158,591. The corresponding number for the year ended June 30, 1911, was 987,710,997. The increase in the number of passengers carried during the year over corresponding returns for 1911 was 6,447,594.

The passenger mileage, or the number of passengers carried one mile, was 33,034,995,806. The corresponding return for 1911 was 33,465,336 more. The number of passengers carried one mile per mile of road was 139,356, as against 142,859 for the preceding year.

The number of tons of freight reported as carried (including freight received from connections) for the year ended June 30, 1912, was 1,818,232,193, while the corresponding figure for the previous year was 1,753,189,939, the increase being 65,042,254. The ton mileage, or the number of tons carried one mile for the year ended June 30, 1912, was 262,955,605,123. The corresponding ton mileage as reported for the year ended June 30, 1911, was 253,476,389,237, from which it will be seen that the increase in the ton mileage for the year ended June 30, 1912, over the returns for 1911 was 9,499,215,886. The number of tons carried one mile per mile of road for the year ended June 30, 1912, was 1,106,578, as against 1,098,314 for the preceding year. The average [illegible] of freight per train-mile was 469.29. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 456.17.

The average receipts per passenger per mile for roads reporting for the year ended June 30, 1912, were 1.967 cents, the average receipts per ton per mile 0.742 cent. The passenger service train revenue per train-mile was $2.30,404, the freight revenue per train-mile was $2.04,017. [illegible] per train-mile were $2.79,261. The average cost of operating a train-mile were $1.50,544. The ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues was 66.70 per cent.

## NUMBER OF EMPLOYES, BY CLASS, ON JUNE 30, 1907 TO 1912.[a]

| Class | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General officers | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Other officers | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| General office clerks | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Station agents | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Other station men | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Engineers | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Firemen | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Conductors | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The largest and most powerful battleship afloat the Brazilian navy has brought to Santos displaces 27,500 tons and is armed with fourteen 12 inch and twenty 4 inch guns

**NUMBER OF EMPLOYES, BY CLASS, ON JUNE 30, 1907 TO 1912.* (Continued).**

| Class. | 1907. | 1908.[1] | 1909.[1] | 1910.[1] | 1911.[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other trainmen | 134,257 | 114,680 | 114,760 | 136,938 | 133,221 |
| Machinists | 55,244 | 44,941 | 48,237 | 55,193 | 55,207 |
| Carpenters | 70,394 | 58,946 | 60,867 | 68,085 | 65,989 |
| Other shopmen | 221,656 | 176,680 | 195,110 | 225,196 | 226,785 |
| Section foremen | 41,391 | 41,419 | 41,859 | 44,207 | 44,466 |
| Other trackmen | 367,277 | 299,448 | 320,762 | 378,955 | 363,028 |
| Switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen | 53,414 | 46,221 | 44,698 | 44,682 | 40,005 |
| Telegraph operators and dispatchers | 39,193 | 39,744 | 39,115 | 42,435 | 41,196 |
| Employes—account floating equipment | 9,139 | 8,028 | 8,758 | 10,549 | 10,436 |
| All other employes and laborers | 228,324 | 199,510 | 210,898 | 229,806 | 227,779 |
| Totals | 1,672,074 | 1,436,275 | 1,502,823 | 1,699,420 | 1,669,809 |

[1]Excludes employes of switching and terminal companies.

*The total number of persons reported as on the pay rolls of the steam roads of the United States on June 30, 1912 (not including those in the employ of roads the gross operating revenues of which were reported as less than $100,000 or those in the service of switching and terminal companies) was 1,699,218, or an average of 707 per 100 miles of line. As compared with corresponding returns for June 30, 1911, there was an increase of 45,987 in the total number of such railway employes. There were 63,558 enginemen, 66,408 firemen, 49,051 conductors, 135,959 other trainmen and 39,530 switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen.

**AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION PAID RAILWAY EMPLOYES FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, TO 1912.***

(Covers more than 99 per cent of the number of employes for all the years mentioned.

| Class. | 1908.[1] | 1909.[1] | 1910.[1] | 1911.[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| General officers | $16,213,474 | $16,574,587 | $17,949,017 | $18,300,523 |
| Other officers | 16,689,833 | 17,241,799 | 19,499,753 | 21,563,742 |
| General office clerks | 51,867,978 | 52,516,034 | 58,176,906 | 61,971,046 |
| Station agents | 25,908,206 | 25,881,387 | 27,203,943 | 28,922,662 |
| Other station men | 81,766,135 | 79,089,030 | 88,926,764 | 95,317,815 |
| Enginemen | 84,517,730 | 78,988,116 | 91,323,678 | 97,167,687 |
| Firemen | 50,747,825 | 48,294,077 | 55,626,502 | 59,825,811 |
| Conductors | 55,479,055 | 51,873,772 | 59,716,891 | 65,793,064 |
| Other trainmen | 97,456,690 | 89,710,526 | 109,664,112 | 120,665,943 |
| Machinists | 42,368,436 | 41,731,839 | 48,589,476 | 51,442,148 |
| Carpenters | 44,552,855 | 43,420,646 | 50,058,065 | 49,892,732 |
| Other shopmen | 121,695,515 | 119,909,837 | 145,457,974 | 155,438,461 |
| Section foremen | 27,658,733 | 27,405,664 | 29,424,298 | 31,268,187 |
| Other trackmen | 122,994,426 | 110,769,229 | 140,200,782 | 137,893,137 |
| Switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen | 27,607,830 | 25,521,433 | 24,880,701 | 22,835,972 |
| Telegraph operators and dispatchers | 30,989,257 | 29,896,851 | 32,348,603 | 34,398,705 |
| Employes—account floating equipment | 6,224,613 | 6,597,867 | 7,567,768 | 7,957,971 |
| All other employes and laborers | 130,698,937 | 122,901,000 | 137,110,073 | 147,810,864 |
| Totals | $1,035,437,528 | $988,323,694 | $1,143,725,306 | $1,208,466,470 |

*The total amount of wages and salaries reported as paid to railway employes during the year ended June 30, 1912, was $1,243,113,172.

[1]Excludes compensation of employes of switching and terminal companies.

**LOCOMOTIVES IN USE, 1900-1912.**

| Years. | Passenger. | Freight. | Switching. | Unclassified. | Total in service. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 9,863 | 21,596 | 5,621 | 583 | 37,663 |
| 1901 | 10,184 | 22,839 | 5,959 | 602 | 39,584 |
| 1902 | 10,318 | 23,594 | 6,683 | 630 | 41,225 |
| 1903 | 10,570 | 25,444 | 7,058 | 799 | 43,871 |
| 1904 | 11,252 | 27,029 | 7,610 | 852 | 46,743 |
| 1905 | 11,618 | 27,869 | 7,923 | 947 | 48,357 |
| 1906 | 12,249 | 29,848 | 8,485 | 1,090 | 51,672 |
| 1907 | 12,814 | 32,079 | 9,258 | 1,237 | 55,388 |

ie second largest city in Poland is Lodz, which had a population of 393,526 in 1908.

| Years. | Passenger. | Freight. | Switching. | Unclassified. | Total in service. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908[1] | 13,185 | 33,655 | 8,783 | 1,110 | 56,733 |
| 1909[1] | 13,317 | 33,935 | 8,837 | 1,123 | 57,212 |
| 1910[1] | 13,660 | 34,992 | 9,115 | 1,180 | 58,947 |
| 1911[1] | 14,301 | 36,405 | 9,324 | 1,297 | 61,327 |
| 1912 | 14,206 | 36,609 | 9,475 | 969 | 61,250 |

[1]Excludes locomotives in the service of switching and terminal companies.

## CARS IN USE, 1900-1912.

| Years. | Passenger service. | Freight service. | Company's service. | Total in service. | Fast freight line service. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896 | 33,003 | 1,221,887 | 42,759 | 1,297,649 | 44,701 |
| 1897 | 33,628 | 1,221,730 | 42,124 | 1,297,480 | 46,169 |
| 1898 | 33,595 | 1,248,826 | 43,753 | 1,326,174 | 44,653 |
| 1899 | 33,850 | 1,295,510 | 46,556 | 1,375,916 | 45,117 |
| 1900 | 34,713 | 1,365,531 | 50,594 | 1,450,838 | 42,771 |
| 1901 | 35,969 | 1,464,328 | 50,536 | 1,550,833 | 41,942 |
| 1902 | 36,987 | 1,546,101 | 57,097 | 1,640,185 | 43,142 |
| 1903 | 38,140 | 1,653,782 | 61,467 | 1,753,389 | 34,579 |
| 1904 | 39,752 | 1,692,194 | 66,615 | 1,798,561 | 37,937 |
| 1905 | 40,713 | 1,731,469 | 70,749 | 1,842,871 | 33,857 |
| 1906 | 42,262 | 1,837,914 | 78,736 | 1,958,912 | 32,168 |
| 1907 | 43,073 | 1,991,557 | 91,064 | 2,126,594 | 32,092 |
| 1908[1] | 45,117 | 2,089,302 | 96,762 | 2,231,181 | 30,967 |
| 1909[1] | 45,584 | 2,073,606 | 99,090 | 2,218,280 | 29,856 |
| 1910[1] | 47,095 | 2,135,121 | 108,115 | 2,290,331 | 29,209 |
| 1911[1] | 49,818 | 2,195,511 | 114,006 | 2,359,335 | 28,338 |
| 1912[1] | 50,606 | 2,203,128 | 114,924 | 2,368,658 | ——— |

[1]Excludes cars in the service of switching and terminal companies.

**Note.**—The number of locomotives and cars in the service of the carriers on June 30, 1912, aggregated 2,429,908, of which 2,410,440, or 99.20 per cent, as against 99.01 per cent in 1911, were fitted with train brakes, and 2,425,265, or 99.81 per cent as against 99.77 per cent in 1911, were fitted with automatic couplers. Of the 2,203,128 cars in freight service on June 30, 1912, the number fitted with train brakes was 2,194,694 and the number fitted with automatic couplers was 2,193,301.

## MILEAGE COVERED BY OPERATIONS OF EXPRESS COMPANIES ON JUNE 30, 1911.

| Company. | Steam road mileage. | Electric line mileage. | Steamboat line mileage. | Stage line mileage. | Total mileage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express Co. | 32,784 94 | 314.58 | 3,438.00 | 23.00 | 36,560.52 |
| American Express Co. | 54,358 04 | 590.70 | 1,919.75 | 23.50 | 56,891.99 |
| Caradian Express Co. | 6,400 31 | 66.00 | 750.00 | 27.00 | 7,243.31 |
| Canadian Northern Express Co. | 3,369.80 | 22.00 | ——— | ——— | 3,391.80 |
| Globe Express Co. | 2,903.63 | ——— | ——— | ——— | 2,903.63 |
| Great Northern Express Co. | 8,466.15 | 197.39 | 140.00 | ——— | 8,803.54 |
| National Express Co. | 1,422.25 | 70.00 | 148.00 | ——— | 1,640.25 |
| Northern Express Co. | 7,370.48 | 54.40 | 261.00 | ——— | 7,685.88 |
| Pacific Express Co. | 15,615.44 | 539.20 | 503.34 | ——— | 16,657.98 |
| Southern Express Co. | 31,654.60 | 80.00 | 846.00 | ——— | 32,580.60 |
| United States Express Co. | 28,836.99 | 3,444.59 | 466.70 | ——— | 32,748.28 |
| Wells, Fargo Co. | 45,446.75 | 1,909.08 | 10,475.86 | 639.87 | 58,471.56 |
| Western Express Co. | 4,843.39 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 8.00 | 4,859.39 |
| Totals | 243,472.77 | 7,291.94 | 18,952.65 | 721.37 | 270,438.73 |

## RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1891-1912.

(From statistical report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

| Year ending June 30. | Employes. | | Passengers. | | Other persons. | | Totals. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| 1891 | 2,660 | 26,140 | 293 | 2,972 | 4,076 | 4,769 | 7,029 | 33,881 |
| 1892 | 2,554 | 28,267 | 376 | 3,227 | 4,217 | 5,158 | 7,147 | 36,652 |
| 1893 | 2,727 | 31,729 | 299 | 3,229 | 4,320 | 5,435 | 7,346 | 40,393 |
| 1894 | 1,823 | 28,423 | 324 | 3,034 | 4,300 | 5,432 | 6,447 | 31,889 |
| 1895 | 1,811 | 25,606 | 170 | 2,875 | 4,185 | 5,677 | 6,126 | 33,748 |
| 1896 | 1,861 | 29,949 | 181 | 2,873 | 4,406 | 5,845 | 6,448 | 38,667 |
| 1897 | 1,498 | 27,687 | 222 | 2,795 | 4,522 | 6,269 | 6,437 | 36,731 |
| 1898 | 1,658 | 31,761 | 221 | 2,945 | 4,680 | 6,176 | 6,559 | 40,882 |

**Jamaica leads all other countries in the production of bananas.**

**RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1891-1912 (Continued).**

| Year ending June 30. | Employes. Killed. | Employes. Injured. | Passengers. Killed. | Passengers. Injured. | Other persons. Killed. | Other persons. Injured. | Totals. Killed. | Totals. Injured. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 2,210 | 34,922 | 289 | 3,442 | 4,674 | 6,255 | 7,123 | 44,620 |
| 1900 | 2,550 | 39,543 | 249 | 4,128 | 5,068 | 6,549 | 7,865 | 50,220 |
| 1901 | 2,675 | 41,142 | 282 | 4,988 | 5,495 | 7,209 | 8,455 | 53,339 |
| 1902 | 2,969 | 50,524 | 345 | 6,683 | 5,274 | 7,455 | 8,588 | 64,662 |
| 1903 | 3,606 | 60,481 | 355 | 8,231 | 5,879 | 7,841 | 9,840 | 76,553 |
| 1904 | 3,682 | 67,067 | 441 | 9,111 | 5,973 | 7,977 | 10,046 | 84,155 |
| 1905 | 3,361 | 66,833 | 537 | 10,457 | 5,805 | 8,718 | 9,703 | 86,008 |
| 1906 | 3,929 | 76,601 | 359 | 10,764 | 6,330 | 10,341 | 10,618 | 97,706 |
| 1907 | 4,534 | 87,644 | 610 | 13,041 | 6,686 | 10,831 | 11,830 | 111,016 |
| 1908 | 3,405 | 82,487 | 381 | 11,556 | 6,402 | 10,187 | 10,188 | 104,230 |
| 1909 | 2,610 | 75,006 | 253 | 10,311 | 5,859 | 10,809 | 8,722 | 95,626 |
| 1910 | 3,418 | 68,295 | 450 | 15,515 | — | — | — | — |
| 1911 | 3,163 | 46,802 | 356 | 13,438 | 6,438 | 10,687 | 9,957 | 70,922 |
| 1912 | 3,235 | 50,079 | 318 | 16,386 | 6,632 | 10,710 | 10,185 | 77,175 |

# COMMERCE OF THE GREAT LAKES.

**DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE AT SIXTEEN PRINCIPAL PORTS ON THE GREAT LAKES, CALENDAR YEARS 1909-'11.**

| Ports. | Receipts. Short tons. 1909. | Receipts. Short tons. 1910. | Receipts. Short tons. 1911. | Shipments. Short tons. 1909. | Shipments. Short tons. 1910. | Shipments. Short tons. 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashtabula | 9,024,598 | 10,783,033 | 7,135,167 | 3,189,806 | 4,854,444 | 4,679,528 |
| Buffalo | 9,075,929 | 8,435,136 | 6,731,143 | 4,384,677 | 4,896,836 | 4,722,622 |
| Chicago-S. Chicago | 8,539,312 | 9,310,874 | 7,645,666 | 1,946,211 | 2,409,687 | 2,767,838 |
| Cleveland | 7,717,277 | 8,002,144 | 5,903,431 | 3,154,166 | 3,647,922 | 2,717,786 |
| Conneaut | 7,831,603 | 7,082,246 | 7,845,020 | 662,522 | 743,411 | 341,613 |
| Detroit | 1,210,128 | 1,286,306 | 1,363,447 | 190,135 | 172,508 | 169,912 |
| Duluth | 2,265,949 | 2,902,563 | 3,099,105 | 16,495,452 | 16,105,551 | 8,770,439 |
| Erie | 1,718,474 | 1,379,971 | 646,748 | 994,412 | 941,857 | 920,456 |
| Escanaba | 470,883 | 532,808 | 510,806 | 6,243,752 | 5,407,045 | 4,586,594 |
| Lorain | 3,128,786 | 3,186,308 | 3,408,782 | 1,770,602 | 2,449,912 | 2,382,596 |
| Ludington | 856,047 | 900,395 | 872,532 | 984,244 | 1,233,231 | 1,020,189 |
| Manitowoc | 877,217 | 1,262,252 | 861,856 | 464,483 | 577,230 | 615,281 |
| Milwaukee | 5,610,429 | 6,408,728 | 6,241,201 | 1,326,991 | 1,370,137 | 1,365,061 |
| Superior-W. Superior | 4,547,124 | 6,684,457 | 6,446,233 | 8,749,214 | 10,315,004 | 11,903,263 |
| Toledo | 1,606,247 | 1,548,918 | 945,847 | 3,275,283 | 4,337,013 | 4,873,905 |
| Two Harbors | 300,163 | 318,607 | 313,139 | 10,136,618 | 9,007,542 | 6,994,819 |
| Total | 84,780,166 | 70,022,746 | 59,970,119 | 63,958,568 | 68,469,330 | 58,831,942 |
| Per cent of total domestic lake receipts and shipments | 82.26 | 82.95 | 82.92 | 78.98 | 78.94 | 79.17 |

**VESSEL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAFFIC THROUGH SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL, CALENDAR YEARS 1895-1912.**

| Years. | Date of opening canal. | Date of closing canal. | Total passages. Number. | Registered tonnage. Net tons. | Passengers. Number. | Freight. Short tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1895* | Apr. 25 | Dec. 11 | 17,956 | 16,806,781 | 81,656 | 15,062,580 |
| 1896 | Apr. 21 | Dec. 8 | 18,615 | 17,249,418 | 37,066 | 16,239,061 |
| 1897 | Apr. 21 | Dec. 14 | 17,171 | 17,619,933 | 40,218 | 18,982,755 |
| 1898 | Apr. 11 | Dec. 14 | 17,761 | 18,622,754 | 43,426 | 21,284,664 |
| 1899 | Apr. 26 | Dec. 20 | 20,255 | 21,958,347 | 49,082 | 25,255,810 |
| 1900 | Apr. 19 | Dec. 16 | 19,452 | 22,315,834 | 58,555 | 25,648,078 |
| 1901 | Apr. 20 | Dec. 21 | 20,041 | 24,626,976 | 59,663 | 28,403,065 |
| 1902 | Apr. 1 | Dec. 20 | 22,659 | 31,955,582 | 59,377 | 35,961,146 |
| 1903 | Apr. 2 | Dec. 15 | 18,596 | 27,786,444 | 55,175 | 34,674,437 |
| 1904† | May 5 | Dec. 13 | 16,120 | 24,364,138 | 37,695 | 31,546,106 |
| 1905 | Apr. 14 | Dec. 16 | 21,079 | 36,017,699 | 54,204 | 44,270,680 |
| 1906 | Apr. 13 | Dec. 17 | 22,155 | 41,098,324 | 63,033 | 51,751,080 |
| 1907 | Apr. 13 | Dec. 11 | 20,437 | 44,087,974 | 62,758 | 58,217,214 |
| 1908 | Apr. 27 | Dec. 13 | 15,181 | 31,091,730 | 52,287 | 41,390,557 |
| 1909 | Apr. 20 | Dec. 11 | 19,204 | 46,751,717 | 59,948 | 57,895,149 |
| 1910 | May 5 | Dec. 14 | 20,899 | 49,856,123 | 66,933 | 62,363,218 |
| 1911 | Apr. 24 | Dec. 16 | 18,673 | 41,653,488 | 79,951 | 53,477,216 |
| 1912 | Apr. 24 | Dec. 16 | 22,778 | 56,736,807 | 66,877 | 72,472,676 |

*From 1895 figures include traffic through Canadian canal, opened to commerce September 9, 1895. †Since 1904 the dates of opening and closing are for American locks only.

**average consumption of rice per head of the population in Japan is five bushels a year.**

# PUBLIC ROADS.

## MILEAGE AND EXPENDITURES, 1909, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

From report of the office of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture.

| State. | Total mileage of all public roads 1909. | Miles of road per sq. mile of area.[1] | Percentage of all roads improved. | Estimated expenditures, 1911. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total. | Per mile of public road.[1] | Per inhabitant.[2] |
| Alabama | 49,639 | 0.96 | 6.58 | $3,484,000 | $70 19 | $1 63 |
| Arizona | 5,987 | .053 | 4.56 | 325,000 | 54 28 | 1 58 |
| Arkansas | 36,445 | .69 | 2.97 | 2,450,000 | 67 22 | 1 56 |
| California | 48,069 | .31 | 17.87 | 7,067,500 | 147 03 | 2 97 |
| Colorado | 29,693 | .29 | 1.08 | 1,162,000 | 39 13 | 1 45 |
| Connecticut | 12,583 | 2.60 | 24.08 | 4,275,000 | 339 74 | 3 83 |
| Delaware | 3,000 | 1.53 | 6.22 | 430,000 | 143 33 | 2 15 |
| Florida | 17,579 | .32 | 9.97 | 1,505,000 | 85 61 | 2 00 |
| Georgia | 82,230 | 1.39 | 7.27 | 2,500,000 | 30 40 | 96 |
| Idaho | 18,403 | .22 | 2.77 | 553,000 | 30 05 | 1 70 |
| Illinois | 94,141 | 1.68 | 9.47 | 5,065,000 | 53 80 | 90 |
| Indiana | 67,996 | 1.89 | 36.70 | 4,500,000 | 66 18 | 1 67 |
| Iowa | 102,427 | 1.85 | 2.45 | 3,500,000 | 34 17 | 1 57 |
| Kansas | 98,302 | 1.20 | .38 | 1,599,856 | 16 27 | 95 |
| Kentucky | 53,744 | 1.34 | 18.82 | 2,500,000 | 46 52 | 1 09 |
| Louisiana | 24,692 | .54 | 1.32 | 1,985,420 | 80 40 | 1 20 |
| Maine | 25,528 | .85 | 10.59 | 2,250,000 | 88 14 | 3 03 |
| Maryland | 16,773 | 1.70 | 12.77 | 2,250,000 | 134 14 | 1 74 |
| Massachusetts | 17,272 | 2.15 | 49.00 | 3,500,000 | 202 64 | 1 04 |
| Michigan | 68,906 | 1.20 | 10.01 | 5,996,000 | 86 58 | 2 12 |
| Minnesota | 79,323 | 1.00 | 6.83 | 2,079,300 | 26 21 | 1 00 |
| Mississippi | 39,619 | .85 | .86 | 3,130,000 | 79 00 | 1 74 |
| Missouri | 107,923 | 1.57 | 4.40 | 2,800,000 | 25 94 | 85 |
| Montana | 23,319 | .16 | .40 | 500,000 | 21 44 | 1 33 |
| Nebraska | 80,338 | 1.04 | .31 | 1,000,000 | 12 45 | 84 |
| Nevada | 12,751 | .12 | .36 | 50,000 | 3 92 | 61 |
| New Hampshire | 15,116 | 1.68 | 9.58 | 1,375,000 | 90 91 | 3 19 |
| New Jersey | 14,842 | 1.97 | 27.76 | 5,000,000 | 336 88 | 1 97 |
| New Mexico | 16,920 | .14 | .61 | 300,000 | 17 73 | 92 |
| New York | 79,279 | 1.66 | 16.13 | 12,000,000 | 151 36 | 1 82 |
| North Carolina | 48,285 | .99 | 4.79 | 4,505,000 | 93 30 | 2 04 |
| North Dakota | 61,593 | .87 | .23 | 1,000,000 | 16 23 | 1 73 |
| Ohio | 88,861 | 2.18 | 27.13 | 6,600,365 | 74 27 | 1 38 |
| Oklahoma | 71,325 | 1.84 | .50 | 1,505,000 | 21 10 | 91 |
| Oregon | 29,475 | .31 | 9.49 | 3,500,000 | 118 74 | 5 20 |
| Pennsylvania | 87,387 | 1.94 | 3.84 | 11,500,000 | 131 60 | 1 50 |
| Rhode Island | 2,120 | 2.01 | 49.14 | 597,000 | 281 50 | 1 10 |
| South Carolina | 32,075 | 1.06 | 11 02 | 1,100,000 | 34 29 | 72 |
| South Dakota | 56,354 | .73 | .50 | 500,000 | 8 87 | 86 |
| Tennessee | 45,913 | 1.10 | 11.66 | 3,900,000 | 84 94 | 1 78 |
| Texas | 128,971 | .49 | 3.80 | 7,600,000 | 58 93 | 1 05 |
| Utah | 8,320 | .10 | 12.23 | 855,750 | 102 85 | 2 29 |
| Vermont | 14,418 | 1.58 | 18.40 | 1,450,000 | 100 57 | 4 07 |
| Virginia | 43,399 | 1.08 | 4.38 | 4,004,000 | 92 26 | 1 94 |
| Washington | 34,284 | .61 | 13.19 | 2,900,000 | 84 59 | 2 54 |
| West Virginia | 32,109 | 1.30 | 1.84 | 1,625,000 | 50 61 | 1 33 |
| Wisconsin | 61,090 | 1.12 | 16.64 | 3,390,000 | 55 49 | 1 45 |
| Wyoming | 10,569 | .11 | 3.94 | 510,000 | 48 25 | 3 49 |
| Totals | 2,199,388 | .74 | 8.66 | $142,144,191 | $64 63 | $1 55 |

[1]Based on mileage of 1909. [2]Population of 1910 based on road mileage in 1909.

## NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

| Streams. | Number. | Navigable length. |
|---|---|---|
| | | Miles. |
| Tributary to the Atlantic | 148 | 5,365 |
| Tributary to the Gulf | 53 | 5,212 |
| Mississippi River and tributaries | 54 | 13,912 |
| Flowing into Canada | 2 | 315 |
| Tributary to the Pacific | 38 | 1,606 |
| Total | 295 | 26,410 |

In 1912 the United States imported coffee from Brazil valued at $95,175,982, f
$77,415,072 in 1911.

# TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

## SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Census Bureau's Bulletin No. 102.]

The first telegraph line in the United States was opened for business in 1844, and thirty-two years later the telephone was introduced. At the census of 1880 the telegraph companies reported the operation of 291,213 miles of wire, as compared with 34,305 miles reported for the telephone companies. By the census of 1902 the amount of wire for the telegraph systems had increased to 1,318,350 miles and that for the telephone systems to 4,900,451 miles. Thus in 1902 the mileage of wire devoted to the transmission of telephone messages was almost four times as great as that used for telegraph purposes. The extent of the systems in 1907 is shown in the following table:

### TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1907.

| | Total. | Telephone systems. | Commercial telegraph systems.[1] | Per cent of total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Telephones. | Telegraphs. |
| Number of systems and lines | 22,996 | [2]22,971 | 25 | 99.9 | 0.1 |
| Single wire, miles | 14,570,142 | [3]12,999,369 | [4]1,570,773 | 89.2 | 10.8 |
| Ocean cable[5] | 46,301 | — | 46,301 | — | — |
| Salaried officials, clerks, etc. | | | | | |
| Number | 29,470 | 25,298 | 4,172 | 85.8 | 14.2 |
| Salaries | $22,093,360 | $19,298,423 | $2,794,937 | 87.3 | 12.7 |
| Wage-earners: | | | | | |
| Average number | 142,733 | 118,871 | 23,862 | 83.3 | 16.7 |
| Wages | $63,994,016 | $48,980,704 | $15,013,312 | 76.5 | 23.5 |
| Capital stock and bonds outstanding, par value | $1,034,909,579 | $814,616,004 | $220,293,575 | 78.7 | 21.3 |
| Income | 236,045,615 | 184,461,747 | 51,583,868 | 78.1 | 21.9 |
| Expenses | 182,681,918 | 140,802,305 | 41,879,613 | 78.2 | 22.9 |

[1]Does not include wireless telegraph systems. [2]Includes 17,702 independent farmer or rural lines. [3]Includes 486,294 miles of wire on independent farmer or rural lines. [4]Exclusive of 7,188 miles of leased wire. [5]Nautical miles.

### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1880 TO 1907.

The following table shows the operations of the telegraph companies in 1880, 1902 and 1907:

| | 1907. | 1902. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of companies or systems | 25 | 25 | [1]77 |
| Miles of single wire owned and leased | 1,577,961 | [2]1,318,350 | 291,213 |
| Nautical miles of ocean cable | 46,301 | 16,677 | ([3]) |
| Number of messages[4] | 103,794,076 | 91,655,287 | 31,706,181 |
| Number of telegraph offices | 29,110 | 27,377 | 12,510 |
| Income, total | $51,583,868 | $40,990,055 | $16,696,623 |
| Telegraph traffic | $45,255,187 | $35,300,569 | $13,512,116 |
| All other sources | $6,328,681 | $5,629,469 | $3,184,507 |
| Expenses, total | $41,879,613 | $30,948,034 | $10,822,622 |
| General operation and maintenance, including salaries and wages and legal expenses | $34,057,296 | $24,455,511 | $8,782,167 |
| Interest | $2,653,004 | $1,950,283 | $564,341 |
| All other expenses | $5,169,311 | $4,542,241 | [5]$1,536,114 |
| Balance sheet[6]— | | | |
| Assets, total | $261,807,899 | $195,508,775 | $97,232,640 |
| Construction and equipment, including real estate | $210,045,959 | $161,979,579 | $93,063,923 |
| Stocks and bonds of other companies | [7]$36,486,446 | $26,989,944 | ([8]) |
| Machinery, tools, supplies, etc | $3,574,989 | $1,512,129 | ([8]) |
| Bills and accounts receivable | $8,010,162 | $3,084,739 | $3,061,922 |
| Cash and deposits | $3,690,343 | $2,287,384 | $1,087,796 |
| Liabilities, total | $261,807,899 | $195,508,775 | $97,232,640 |
| Capital stock | $155,089,575 | $117,053,525 | $67,901,255 |
| Funded debt | $65,204,000 | $45,598,000 | [9]$9,969,165 |
| Cash investment of unincorporated companies, reserves, bills and accounts payable, dividends due, sundries and surplus | $41,514,324 | $32,857,250 | [9]$19,962,220 |
| Capitalization— | | | |
| Capital stock, authorized, par value | $161,608,900 | $122,223,075 | $75,907,250 |
| Capital stock, outstanding, par value | $155,089,575 | $117,053,525 | [10]$66,529,200 |
| Dividends on stock | $7,477,063 | $6,256,698 | $4,136,750 |
| Funded debt, authorized, par value | $83,004,000 | $49,893,000 | ([11]) |

[1] tenth oldest university in the world is Cambridge University, England, which was founded in 1257.

| | 1907. | 1902. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Funded debt, outstanding, par value | $65,204,000 | $45,898,000 | $8,167,498 |
| Interest on funded debt | $2,651,511 | $1,949,150 | (5) |
| Employes and salaries and wages[12]— | | | |
| Average number | 28,084 | 27,627 | 14,938 |
| Salaries and wages | $17,808,249 | $15,089,673 | $4,838,128 |

[1]Includes six operated by Western Union Telegraph Company, one not in regular operation and one which failed to report income and expenses. [2]Includes miles of wire operated by Western Union Telegraph Company outside the United States. [3]Not reported separately. [4]Includes cable messages—1907, 5,869,317; 1902, 820,498. In 1880 messages were reported for fifty-four companies only. [5]Includes $40,000 sinking fund appropriation. [6]Reported by only forty-two companies in 1880. [7]Includes $558,800 treasury stock; not reported separately in 1902 and 1880. [8]Includes floating debt. [9]Reported as profit and loss. [10]Issued for cash. [11]Not reported. [12]There were two companies in 1907 and one in 1902 which were unable to separate the amount paid for salaries and wages from the general operation and maintenance expense. The two companies in 1907 failed to report the number of employes.

## TELEPHONE STATISTICS.

There were more than 11,000,000,000 messages sent over the telephone wires in the United States in 1907, an increase of 124 per cent over the 5,000,000,000 similar conversations reported in 1902, according to estimates presented in the Census Bureau's reports for 1907, covering the physical equipment, service and financial operations of the commercial, mutual and independent rural telephone lines for 1907.

In 1907 the total number of systems and lines was 22,971, as compared with 9,136 in 1902, an increase of 151.4 per cent. The miles of wire in 1907 were 12,999,369, as compared with 4,900,451 in 1902. The salaried employes in 1907 numbered 25,298, as compared with 14,124 in 1902. Salaries amounted to $19,298,423, against $9,885,886 in 1902. The average number of wage earners in 1907 was 118,871, as against 64,628 in 1902, an increase of 83.9 per cent, belonging to the Bell system, and outstanding in 1907 was $814,616,004, while in 1902 it was $348,031,058, an increase of 134.1 per cent. The income in 1907 was $184,461,747, as compared with $85,825,536 in 1902, a gain of 112.5 per cent.

Of the 22,971 systems and lines represented in the census of 1907, 175, or 8 per cent, belonged to the Bell system, and 22,796, or 99.2 per cent, were independent. But the Bell company operated 8,947,266 miles of wire, or 68.8 per cent of the total. The Bell system in 1907 had 31,132,063 stations or telephones, 51.2 per cent of the total, and the non-Bell operated 2,966,515, 48.8 per cent. The Bell system controlled more than half the telephones in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, South Central and Western divisions, and in twenty-eight states and territories.

## OCEAN CABLES OF THE WORLD.

The first ocean cable to be laid was one across the English Channel between Dover and Calais, which was opened in 1850. This line was laid with English capital, and English capital still controls more than half the length of the submarine lines of the world.

Of the 252,436 miles of ocean cables in operation in 1904, only 38,797 miles, or about 15 per cent, were owned by governments, the remainder belonging to private owners. Of the total, 189,136 miles were owned by English corporations and 14,968 miles by the British Government.

The most important of these English cables are the five lines which stretch across the North Atlantic, and the one across the Pacific connecting Vancouver with the Fiji Islands, Norfolk Island, New Zealand and Australia.

The United States ranks next to Great Britain in number of miles of ocean cable operated. The most important of these lines are the five across the Atlantic and the Pacific cable which connects San Francisco with Honolulu, Midway Island, Guam, the Philippines, China and Japan.

France ranked third among the nations in 1904 as to miles of ocean cable owned, the French Government owning 10,092 miles, or 42 per cent of all the French lines. Denmark was fourth, with 9,488 miles, and Germany fifth, with 9,258 miles, of which more than one-third was owned by the Government. The seventeen other countries having financial interest in submarine cables had only 11,181 miles of lines, almost all of which were owned by the various governments.

# LIFE INSURANCE.

## NUMBER OF POLICIES AND AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IN FORCE IN ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES, 1890 TO 1911.

(Prepared by F. L. Hoffman, for Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

**Insurance in Force from 1890 to 1911.**

| Calendar year. | Ordinary. | | Industrial. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of policies. | Amount. | No. of policies. | Amount. | No. of policies. | Amount. |
| 1890 | 1,319,561 | $3,620,057,430 | 3,885,529 | $429,521,123 | 5,205,090 | $4,049,578,567 |
| 1891 | 1,465,459 | 3,964,491,593 | 4,319,817 | 481,919,116 | 5,785,276 | 4,446,410,709 |
| 1892 | 1,531,231 | 4,314,204,343 | 5,200,777 | 563,527,016 | 6,732,008 | 4,897,731,359 |
| 1893 | 1,754,303 | 4,629,774,861 | 5,751,514 | 662,050,129 | 7,505,817 | 5,291,824,990 |

Of American exports of coal to foreign countries anthracite forms about r
and goes almost exclusively to Canada.

**Insurance in Force from 1890 to 1911 (Continued).**

| Calendar year. | Ordinary. | | Industrial. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of policies. | Amount. | No. of policies. | Amount. | No. of policies. | Amount. |
| 894 | 1,868,954 | 4,765,220,494 | 6,833,429 | 800,946,170 | 8,702,393 | 5,566,166,664 |
| 895 | 1,940,945 | 4,917,694,131 | 6,952,757 | 820,740,641 | 8,893,702 | 5,738,434,772 |
| 896 | 2,024,927 | 5,054,800,906 | 7,388,119 | 888,266,586 | 9,413,046 | 5,943,067,492 |
| 897 | 2,201,193 | 5,329,980,648 | 8,005,384 | 996,139,424 | 10,206,577 | 6,326,120,072 |
| 898 | 2,419,850 | 5,714,964,251 | 8,798,480 | 1,110,073,519 | 11,218,330 | 6,825,037,770 |
| 899 | 2,820,950 | 6,481,154,483 | 10,050,847 | 1,293,125,522 | 12,871,797 | 7,774,280,005 |
| 900 | 3,176,051 | 7,098,152,380 | 11,219,296 | 1,468,986,366 | 14,395,347 | 8,562,138,746 |
| 901 | 3,693,702 | 7,952,989,396 | 12,337,022 | 1,640,557,552 | 16,030,724 | 9,593,546,948 |
| 902 | 4,160,088 | 8,701,587,912 | 13,448,124 | 1,806,890,864 | 17,608,212 | 10,508,478,776 |
| 903 | 4,694,021 | 9,593,008,148 | 14,603,694 | 1,977,599,397 | 19,297,715 | 11,570,607,545 |
| 904 | 5,507,759 | 10,412,078,328 | 15,674,384 | 2,135,859,108 | 21,182,143 | 12,547,937,441 |
| 905 | 5,621,417 | 11,054,255,524 | 16,872,583 | 2,309,754,235 | 22,494,000 | 13,364,009,759 |
| 906 | 5,792,956 | 11,253,194,077 | 17,841,396 | 2,453,616,207 | 23,634,352 | 13,706,810,284 |
| 907 | 5,945,780 | 11,486,518,261 | 18,849,357 | 2,577,896,941 | 24,795,137 | 14,064,415,202 |
| 908 | 6,164,730 | 11,850,032,581 | 19,687,675 | 2,663,919,686 | 25,852,405 | 14,513,952,277 |
| 909 | 6,534,983 | 12,513,125,180 | 21,552,344 | 2,967,596,031 | 28,087,327 | 15,480,721,211 |
| 910 | 6,954,119 | 13,227,213,168 | 23,044,162 | 3,179,489,541 | 29,988,281 | 16,406,702,709 |
| 911 | 7,693,263 | 14,578,989,903 | 24,708,499 | 3,423,790,536 | 32,401,762 | 18,002,780,439 |

**Income, Payments, Assets, Etc., from 1890 to 1911.**

| Calendar year. | Total income | Total payments to policyholders. | Assets. | Liabilities. | Surplus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 890 | $196,938,069 | $90,007,820 | $770,972,061 | $678,681,509 | $92,290,752 |
| 891 | 213,444,589 | 97,026,344 | 840,579,127 | 740,226,450 | 100,352,677 |
| 892 | 227,622,957 | 104,506,882 | 919,342,031 | 802,677,076 | 116,664,955 |
| 893 | 241,727,503 | 112,648,941 | 987,946,922 | 868,600,298 | 119,346,624 |
| 894 | 261,959,111 | 118,423,246 | 1,073,156,679 | 930,937,755 | 142,218,924 |
| 895 | 271,928,709 | 125,126,443 | 1,159,573,589 | 997,668,526 | 162,205,063 |
| 896 | 283,726,855 | 136,179,008 | 1,243,561,111 | 1,066,541,285 | 177,019,826 |
| 897 | 304,945,675 | 139,405,708 | 1,344,903,198 | 1,157,010,946 | 187,892,252 |
| 898 | 325,452,134 | 146,804,522 | 1,462,651,318 | 1,245,788,245 | 216,863,073 |
| 899 | 365,368,062 | 159,987,686 | 1,595,208,408 | 1,365,873,943 | 229,334,465 |
| 900 | 400,603,257 | 168,687,601 | 1,742,414,173 | 1,493,378,709 | 249,035,464 |
| 901 | 457,965,754 | 192,398,489 | 1,910,784,985 | 1,640,289,306 | 270,495,679 |
| 902 | 504,527,705 | 199,883,721 | 2,091,822,851 | 1,798,136,861 | 293,685,990 |
| 903 | 553,639,900 | 225,842,072 | 2,265,221,193 | 1,978,823,571 | 286,397,622 |
| 904 | 599,081,882 | 247,052,831 | 2,498,960,968 | 2,168,468,541 | 330,492,427 |
| 905 | 642,058,530 | 264,968,883 | 2,706,186,867 | 2,372,573,020 | 333,613,847 |
| 906 | 667,185,592 | 287,325,629 | 2,924,253,848 | 2,557,049,863 | 367,203,985 |
| 907 | 678,688,362 | 309,699,025 | 3,053,775,519 | 2,736,336,068 | 316,439,451 |
| 908 | 703,930,149 | 335,777,925 | 3,399,347,246 | 2,925,344,468 | 474,002,778 |
| 910 | 781,011,249 | 387,302,073 | 3,875,877,059 | 3,325,878,366 | 549,908,693 |
| 911 | 836,160,804 | 414,268,448 | 4,164,491,688 | 3,645,906,544 | 518,585,144 |

**NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF POLICIES IN FORCE, ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND SURPLUSES OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES REPORTING TO THE N. Y. STATE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, 1890-1912.**

| Year. | Number of policies in force. | Amount of policies in force. | Gross assets. | Gross liabilities except capital. | Surplus as regards policyholders. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 890 | 1,272,895 | 3,542,965,751 | 753,228,759 | 664,489,398 | 88,739,362 |
| 891 | 1,400,007 | 3,861,584,383 | 819,402,852 | 723,045,945 | 96,356,907 |
| 892 | 1,532,812 | 4,199,444,397 | 903,734,537 | 789,674,017 | 114,060,520 |
| 893 | 1,671,089 | 4,511,036,560 | 971,857,224 | 855,808,038 | 116,049,186 |
| 894 | 1,780,207 | 4,657,583,046 | †1,056,381,683 | 916,591,138 | 139,740,545 |
| 895 | 1,877,808 | 4,818,170,945 | 1,142,419,926 | 982,669,752 | 159,750,174 |
| 896 | 1,975,747 | 4,967,576,418 | 1,228,324,342 | 1,053,608,138 | 174,716,203 |
| 897 | 2,155,245 | 5,255,725,545 | 1,334,051,344 | 1,148,249,330 | 185,802,015 |
| 898 | 2,397,863 | 5,701,167,754 | 1,451,116,914 | 1,239,538,270 | 211,578,645 |
| 899 | 2,741,423 | 6,355,288,330 | 1,576,334,673 | 1,351,932,067 | 224,402,606 |
| 900 | 3,071,353 | 6,947,096,609 | 1,723,737,723 | 1,565,459,781 | 158,277,942 |
| 901 | 3,458,464 | 7,572,802,805 | 1,879,624,564 | 1,571,389,722 | *308,234,842 |
| 902 | 3,954,193 | 8,440,713,352 | 2,062,430,804 | 1,734,520,340 | *327,910,463 |
| 903 | 4,428,627 | 9,241,278,431 | 2,236,423,202 | 1,907,621,145 | *318,802,057 |
| 904 | 4,949,722 | 10,028,090,981 | 2,454,669,486 | 2,097,322,866 | *357,346,531 |
| 905 | 5,306,101 | 10,553,889,955 | 2,651,316,714 | 2,289,030,513 | *362,357,798 |

† Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of two important products—gum arabic and ivory.

| Year. | Number of policies in force. | Amount of policies in force. | Gross assets. | Gross liabilities except capital. | Surplus as regards policyholders. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1906 | †5,896,449 | †10,613,883,644 | 2,861,910,924 | 2,635,657,071 | *226,253,853 |
| 1907 | †5,324,517 | †10,404,726,638 | 2,917,908,918 | 2,771,917,717 | *145,991,201 |
| 1908 | †5,437,007 | †10,553,957,857 | 2,204,198,851 | 2,978,056,277 | *226,137,074 |
| 909 | †5,728,877 | †11,047,243,745 | 3,467,474,821 | 3,293,868,289 | *173,606,532 |
| 1910 | †6,050,617 | †11,669,700,062 | 3,693,248,328 | 3,494,714,255 | *198,534,073 |
| 1911 | †6,021,886 | †12,802,989,204 | 3,942,144,356 | 3,727,340,150 | *214,804,206 |
| 1912 | †7,001,931 | †13,527,321,222 | 4,173,953,579 | 3,942,178,180 | *231,775,398 |

*Includes "special funds." †"Paid-for basis."

## SUMMARY OF BUSINESS IN 1912 OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES REPORTING TO NEW YORK STATE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

### New York State Life Insurance Companies.

| Companies. | Total admitted assets. | Total liabilities except capital, surplus and special funds. | Premiums received. | Claims paid. | Number of policies in force Dec. 31, 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Equitable | $513,324,632 | $506,512,126 | $54,831,278 | $30,811,457 | 563,683 |
| Germania | 48,135,140 | 45,894,720 | 5,921,278 | 3,204,582 | 75,423 |
| Home | 27,767,931 | 25,725,027 | 4,023,298 | 1,635,767 | 54,833 |
| Manhattan | 22,045,083 | 21,619,068 | 2,131,011 | 1,412,871 | 35,255 |
| Metropolitan | 397,913,442 | 362,920,471 | 89,101,003 | 26,033,715 | 1,009,623 |
| Mutual | 599,663,323 | 586,578,384 | 56,747,032 | 33,795,471 | 691,047 |
| New York | 735,944,152 | 710,003,460 | 85,941,784 | 33,526,294 | 1,051,980 |
| Niagara | 1,406,122 | 1,291,049 | 279,647 | 196,508 | 4,526 |
| Postal | 10,102,298 | 9,876,213 | 1,830,636 | 1,400,657 | 24,426 |
| Security Mutual | 6,544,240 | 6,179,570 | 1,643,714 | 601,114 | 29,279 |
| United States | 8,180,836 | 7,751,762 | 818,816 | 716,795 | 15,052 |
| Totals | $2,371,027,204 | $2,284,351,856 | $303,269,900 | $133,335,325 | 3,555,127 |

### Companies of Other States.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aetna | $104,356,953 | $92,077,531 | $11,215,253 | $6,646,201 | 1,178,891 |
| Bankers, Iowa | 19,594,908 | 4,910,014 | 5,161,104 | 3,755,584 | 226,999 |
| Berkshire, Mass. | 20,795,245 | 19,464,286 | 2,477,974 | 1,205,243 | 48,917 |
| Colonial, N. J. | 2,012,966 | 1,739,581 | 980,498 | 297,554 | 5,960 |
| Columbian National, Mass. | 8,216,035 | 6,757,154 | 1,768,691 | 461,197 | 20,625 |
| Connecticut General, Conn. | 12,154,128 | 10,440,066 | 1,960,533 | 716,885 | 33,555 |
| Connecticut Mutual, Conn. | 70,280,669 | 66,308,342 | 6,726,610 | 4,881,554 | 87,449 |
| Fidelity Mutual, Penn. | 26,526,056 | 25,727,197 | 4,836,189 | 1,677,385 | 62,479 |
| John Hancock Mutual, Mass. | 98,591,898 | 84,913,007 | 23,646,022 | 6,936,338 | 180,224 |
| Massachusetts Mutual, Mass. | 70,528,321 | 64,594,215 | 10,253,126 | 3,423,962 | 134,186 |
| Mutual Benefit, N. J. | 158,060,562 | 150,863,596 | 22,719,673 | 9,331,019 | 261,851 |
| National, Vt. | 56,564,116 | 53,389,392 | 6,797,512 | 3,112,711 | 90,735 |
| New England Mutual, Mass. | 62,412,296 | 57,079,587 | 8,582,635 | 3,731,123 | 104,097 |
| Northwestern Mutual, Wis. | 303,458,256 | 291,800,468 | 43,599,141 | 15,241,002 | 477,150 |
| Penn Mutual, Penn. | 135,570,680 | 130,605,009 | 20,876,369 | 9,177,274 | 209,306 |
| Phoenix Mutual, Conn. | 34,446,736 | 33,138,015 | 5,420,336 | 2,323,898 | 78,192 |
| Pittsburgh Life and Trust, Penn. | 23,722,570 | 21,851,586 | 2,828,106 | 2,185,471 | 50,855 |
| Provident Life and Trust, Penn. | 80,949,049 | 70,622,798 | 9,873,424 | 5,456,446 | 102,114 |
| Prudential, N. J. | 297,806,201 | 265,710,013 | 75,686,853 | 20,959,528 | 725,163 |
| State Mutual, Mass. | 41,527,110 | 37,697,579 | 5,689,579 | 2,639,433 | 61,454 |
| Travelers, Conn. | 68,218,505 | 62,253,949 | 8,592,553 | 3,538,946 | 110,580 |
| Union Central, Ohio | 93,054,039 | 88,994,833 | 11,861,648 | 4,453,675 | 172,372 |
| Union Mutual, Me. | 18,779,057 | 16,885,494 | 2,279,171 | 971,470 | 43,626 |
| Totals | $1,802,926,373 | $1,657,826,342 | $293,933,010 | $113,124,505 | 3,446,786 |
| Totals, New York life insurance companies | $2,371,027,204 | $2,284,351,850 | $303,269,200 | $133,335,325 | 3,555,127 |
| Totals, life insurance companies of other states | 1,802,926,373 | 1,657,826,324 | 293,933,010 | 113,124,505 | 3,446,786 |
| Aggregate | $4,173,953,578 | $3,942,178,180 | $597,202,210 | $246,459,831 | 7,001,913 |

The lumber cut of the United States in 1910 was 18,782,845,000 feet, against 1 394,000 feet in 1880.

# FIRE, MARINE AND CASUALTY INSURANCE.

## FIRE AND MARINE CASUALTY AND MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1898 TO 1911.

(Data from "The Spectator" Company, New York.)

### Fire and Marine Insurance.

| Calendar year. | Stock and mutual companies. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of companies | Total income. | Payments to policy holders. | | |
| | | | Losses. | Dividends. | Total. |
| 1898 | 504 | 178,320,217 | 90,051,512 | 7,923,170 | 97,974,682 |
| 1899 | 484 | 184,142,217 | 106,726,658 | 7,892,714 | 114,619,372 |
| 1900 | 493 | 198,812,577 | 108,307,171 | 8,446,110 | 116,753,281 |
| 1901 | 482 | 216,452,381 | 112,008,998 | 9,011,926 | 121,020,924 |
| 1902 | 489 | 239,468,206 | 113,147,727 | 10,184,285 | 123,302,012 |
| 1903 | 526 | 258,340,036 | 112,817,357 | 11,559,470 | 124,376,827 |
| 1904 | 515 | 278,340,036 | 151,264,900 | 12,855,153 | 164,120,053 |
| 1905 | 575 | 293,224,649 | 125,074,600 | 14,379,174 | 139,453,774 |
| 1906 | 597 | 350,285,740 | 276,795,627 | 15,412,212 | 292,207,839 |
| 1907 | 618 | 338,232,409 | 145,597,362 | 16,223,261 | 161,820,623 |
| 1908 | 598 | 334,490,040 | 165,489,578 | 17,808,367 | 183,297,945 |
| 1909 | 598 | 360,545,341 | 154,430,781 | 19,091,596 | 173,522,377 |
| 1910 | 597 | 381,545,814 | 166,789,763 | 20,709,261 | 187,499,024 |
| 1911 | 593 | 388,462,193 | 183,476,741 | 18,771,959 | 202,248,700 |

| Calendar year. | Lloyds and inter-insurance associations. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of associations. | Total income. | Losses paid. | Number of companies. | Total income. | Payments to policy holders. |
| 1898 | — | — | — | 504 | 178,320,217 | 97,974,682 |
| 1899 | — | — | — | 484 | 184,142,217 | 114,619,372 |
| 1900 | — | — | — | 493 | 198,812,577 | 116,753,281 |
| 1901 | — | — | — | 482 | 216,452,381 | 121,020,924 |
| 1902 | — | — | — | 489 | 239,468,206 | 123,382,012 |
| 1903 | 37 | $2,972,800 | $1,057,238 | 563 | 261,431,401 | 125,434,065 |
| 1904 | 35 | 2,888,360 | 1,538,505 | 550 | 281,228,402 | 165,658,558 |
| 1905 | 37 | 3,337,939 | 1,371,417 | 612 | 296,562,588 | 140,825,191 |
| 1906 | 35 | 3,637,254 | 1,441,353 | 632 | 353,922,994 | 293,649,192 |
| 1907 | 36 | 4,298,640 | 1,616,001 | 654 | 342,531,049 | 163,436,624 |
| 1908 | 38 | 4,579,875 | 1,865,181 | 636 | 339,068,915 | 185,163,126 |
| 1909 | 38 | 4,719,072 | 1,938,834 | 636 | 365,264,413 | 175,461,211 |
| 1910 | 31 | 4,111,214 | 1,644,002 | 628 | 385,657,028 | 189,143,026 |
| 1911 | 28 | 4,504,793 | 1,440,809 | 621 | 392,966,986 | 203,689,509 |

### Casualty and Miscellaneous Insurance (Stock Company).

| Calendar year. | Number of companies. | Total income. | Payments to policy holders. | Calendar year. | Number of companies. | Total income. | Payments to policy holders. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1898 | 50 | 22,296,122 | 7,851,529 | 1905 | 95 | 68,190,680 | 21,646,844 |
| 1899 | 58 | 25,494,154 | 8,455,632 | 1906 | 124 | 78,167,255 | 24,876,764 |
| 1900 | 57 | 30,347,507 | 12,754,837 | 1907 | 144 | 84,474,354 | 28,182,004 |
| 1901 | 62 | 35,837,280 | 12,590,500 | 1908 | 141 | 84,295,656 | 30,404,759 |
| 1902 | 67 | 43,980,061 | 14,363,835 | 1909 | 175 | 87,504,511 | 32,334,731 |
| 1903 | 73 | 49,716,644 | $16,679,975 | 1910 | 177 | 111,041,748 | 41,465,472 |
| 1904 | 82 | 55,685,447 | 19,332,539 | 1911 | 196 | 118,981,773 | 47,668,648 |

## FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES. ESTIMATED VALUE, CALENDAR YEARS 1890 TO 1911.

(Data of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.)

| Year. | Loss. | Year. | Loss. | Year. | Loss. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 | $108,993,792 | 1898 | $130,593,905 | 1905 | $165,221,650 |
| 1891 | 143,764,967 | 1899 | 153,597,880 | 1906 | 518,611,800 |
| 1892 | 151,516,098 | 1900 | 160,929,805 | 1907 | 215,084,709 |
| 1893 | 167,544,870 | 1901 | 165,817,810 | 1908 | 217,885,850 |
| 1894 | 140,006,484 | 1902 | 161,078,040 | 1909 | 188,705,150 |
| 1895 | 142,110,238 | 1903 | 145,302,155 | 1910 | 214,003,300 |
| 1896 | 118,737,420 | 1904 | 229,198,050 | 1911 | 217,004,575 |
| 1897 | 116,354,575 | | | | |

The fire losses in the United States and Canada in 1911 were reported unofficially as $235,337,250, and those in 1912 as $225,320,600.

**The water courses of the State of Washington have been estimated to be capable of supplying 3,000,000 horsepower.**

# TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES OUT OF NEW YORK.

### North German Lloyd.

Office, No. 5 Broadway. New York, Southampton, Cherbourg, Bremen.

| Steamer. | Built. | Year. | Length. | Tonnage, gross. | Speed. knots. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Columbus | Dantzic | 1914 | 780 | 50,000 | 22.00 |
| George Washington | Stettin | 1908 | 723 | 27,000 | 19.00 |
| Kronprinzessin Cecilie | Stettin | 1907 | 707 | 20,000 | 23.58 |
| Kaiser Wilhelm II | Stettin | 1903 | 707 | 19,500 | 23.71 |
| Kronprinz Wilhelm | Stettin | 1901 | 663 | 14,908 | 23.50 |
| Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse | Stettin | 1897 | 649 | 14,349 | 23.00 |
| Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm | Geestemunde | 1908 | 613 | 17,500 | 18.00 |

### Mediterranean Service.

Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Berlin | Bremen | 1908 | 612 | 19,200 | 18.50 |
| Prinzess Irene | Stettin | 1900 | 523 | 10,881 | 16.00 |
| König Albert | Stettin | 1899 | 525 | 10,643 | 16.00 |
| Barbarossa | Hamburg | 1896 | 546 | 10,915 | 15.00 |
| Königin Luise | Stettin | 1896 | 544 | 10,711 | 16.00 |

### Hamburg-American.

Office, No. 45 Broadway. New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vaterland | Hamburg | 1914 | 950 | 65,000 | 22.50 |
| Imperator | Hamburg | 1913 | 915 | 60,000 | 22.50 |
| Kaiserin Auguste Victoria | Stettin | 1906 | 700 | 24,581 | 18.50 |
| Amerika | Belfast | 1905 | 690 | 22,225 | 18.50 |
| Cleveland | Hamburg | 1908 | 600 | 18,000 | 17.00 |
| Cincinnati | Dantzig | 1908 | 600 | 18,000 | 17.00 |
| President Lincoln | Belfast | 1907 | 615 | 18,100 | 17.00 |
| President Grant | Belfast | 1907 | 615 | 18,100 | 17.00 |
| *Victoria Luise | Stettin | 1900 | 686 | 16,502 | 23.5 |
| Moltke | Hamburg | 1902 | 525 | 12,385 | 18.00 |
| Blücher | Hamburg | 1901 | 525 | 12,334 | 18.00 |
| Hamburg | Hamburg | 1901 | 525 | 12,334 | 18.00 |

* Formerly Deutschland. Rebuilt 1911.

### Cunard Line.

Office, No. 24 State street. New York, Fishguard, Queenstown, Liverpool.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aquitania | Clydebank | 1914 | 900 | 50,000 | 23.00 |
| Mauretania | Newcastle | 1906 | 790 | 32,500 | 26.06 |
| Lusitania | Glasgow | 1906 | 790 | 32,500 | 25.88 |
| Franconia | Newcastle | 1911 | 600 | 18,000 | 19.00 |
| Carmania | Glasgow | 1905 | 676 | 20,000 | 18.00 |
| Caronia | Glasgow | 1905 | 676 | 20,000 | 18.00 |
| Campania | Fairfield | 1892 | 620 | 18,000 | 21.00 |

### Mediterranean Service.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carpathia | Newcastle | 1903 | 540 | 13,600 | 15.5 |
| Pannonia | Glasgow | 1904 | 501 | 10,000 | 15.5 |
| Ultonia | Newcastle | 1898 | 500 | 10,200 | 15.0 |
| Laconia | Newcastle | 1911 | 600 | 18,000 | 19.00 |

### White Star Line.

Office, No. 9 Broadway. New York Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Britannic | Belfast | 1914 | 982 | 50,000 | 22.00 |
| Olympic | Belfast | 1911 | 882 | 45,000 | 21.00 |
| Oceanic | Belfast | 1899 | 704 | 17,274 | 20.00 |
| Majestic | Belfast | 1890 | 585 | 9,965 | 19.00 |

### Liverpool, Holyhead and Queenstown Service.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adriatic | Belfast | 1907 | 726 | 24,541 | 17.00 |
| Celtic | Belfast | 1901 | 700 | 20,904 | 16.00 |
| Baltic | Belfast | 1904 | 726 | 23,876 | 16.00 |
| Cedric | Belfast | 1902 | 700 | 21,400 | 16.00 |

**There were 146,915 first cabin passengers landed by transatlantic liners at the port of New York in 1912.**

## TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES OUT OF NEW YORK (Continued).

### Red Star Line.

Office, No. 9 Broadway. New York, Cherbourg, Dover and Antwerp.

| Steamer. | Built. | Year. | Length. | Tonnage. gross. | Speed. knots. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lapland | Belfast | 1908 | 620 | 18,000 | 17.00 |
| Kroonland | Philadelphia | 1902 | 580 | 12,000 | 15.00 |
| Finland | Philadelphia | 1902 | 580 | 12,000 | 15.00 |
| Vaderland | Glasgow | 1900 | 580 | 11,899 | 15.00 |

### American Line.

Office, No. 9 Broadway. Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | Belfast | 1901 | 560 | 10,786 | 19.00 |
| St. Louis | Philadelphia | 1895 | 554 | 11,629 | 19.00 |
| St. Paul | Philadelphia | 1895 | 554 | 11,629 | 19.00 |
| New York | Glasgow | 1888 | 560 | 10,798 | 19.00 |

### Atlantic Transport Line.

Office, No. 9 Broadway. New York and London direct.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Minnewaska | Belfast | 1908 | 616 | 14,220 | 17.00 |
| Minnetonka | Belfast | 1902 | 600 | 13,398 | 15.00 |
| Minneapolis | Belfast | 1900 | 600 | 13,401 | 15.00 |
| Minnehaha | Belfast | 1900 | 600 | 13,403 | 15.00 |

### Anchor Line

Office, No. 24 State street. New York, Moville and Glasgow.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| California | Glasgow | 1907 | 485 | 9,000 | 15.00 |
| Caledonia | Glasgow | 1904 | 515 | 9,400 | 18.00 |
| Columbia | Glasgow | 1901 | 503 | 8,900 | 18.00 |
| Cameronia | Glasgow | 1911 | 540 | 12,000 | 19.00 |

### French Line.

No. 19 State street. New York and Havre direct.

| Steamer | Built. | Year. | Length. | Tonnage. gross. | Speed. knots. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paris | St. Nazaire | 1914 | 798 | 40,000 | 23.00 |
| France | St Nazaire | 1910 | 740 | 23,500 | 25.00 |
| La Provence | St Nazaire | 1904 | 624 | 18,400 | 23.00 |
| La Savoie | St. Nazaire | 1900 | 580 | 15,000 | 21.00 |
| La Lorraine | St. Nazaire | 1899 | 580 | 15,000 | 21.00 |
| La Touraine | St. Nazaire | 1890 | 536 | 9,778 | 19.00 |
| Chicago | St. Nazaire | 1907 | 524 | 11,103 | 16.00 |
| Rochambeau | St. Nazaire | 1911 | 535 | 17,000 | 17.00 |
| Caroline | St. Nazaire | 1908 | 440 | 12,650 | 11.00 |

### Holland-America Line.

Office No. 21 State street. New York, Boulogne and Rotterdam.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Statendam | Belfast | 1914 | 740 | 32,500 | 18.00 |
| Rotterdam | Belfast | 1908 | 668 | 24,170 | 17.00 |
| Nieuw Amsterdam | Belfast | 1905 | 615 | 17,250 | 15.00 |
| Noordam | Belfast | 1902 | 570 | 12,540 | 15.00 |
| Ryndam | Belfast | 1901 | 570 | 12,540 | 15.00 |
| Potsdam | Hamburg | 1899 | 570 | 12,606 | 15.00 |

### Scandinavian-American Line.

Office, No. 1 Broadway. New York, Christiansand, Christiania and Copenhagen.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Frederik VIII | Stettin | 1914 | 541 | 12,000 | 18.00 |
| United States | Glasgow | 1903 | 515 | 10,000 | 17½ |
| Hellig Olav | Glasgow | 1902 | 515 | 10,000 | 17½ |
| Oscar II | Glasgow | 1901 | 515 | 10,000 | 17½ |
| C F. Tietgen | Belfast | 1897 | 485 | 8,500 | 19.00 |

here were 1,066,345 steerage passengers landed by transatlantic liners at the port of New York in 1912.

**Fabre Line.**

**Office No. 17 State street. New York, Marseilles and Naples.**

| Steamer. | Built. | Year. | Length. | Tonnage. gross. | Speed. knots. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patria | Toulon | 1914 | 540 | 15,000 | 18.00 |
| Canada | Toulon | 1911 | 520 | 15,000 | 16.10 |
| Sant' Anna | La Seyne | 1910 | 500 | 14,000 | 16.00 |
| Venezia | Newcastle | 1907 | 460 | 11,000 | 15.00 |
| Madonna | Newcastle | 1905 | 426 | 10,000 | 13.00 |
| Germania | Port de Bone | 1903 | 426 | 9,500 | 13.00 |
| Roma | La Seyne | 1902 | 450 | 9,500 | 13.00 |

**Italian Lines.**

**Office No. 21 State street. New York, Naples and Genoa.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duca d'Aosta | Palermo | 1909 | 470 | 10,000 | 16.00 |
| Duca di Genova | Spezia | 1908 | 470 | 10,000 | 16.00 |
| D. degli Abruzzi | Spezia | 1908 | 470 | 10,000 | 16.00 |
| Oceania | Spezia | 1909 | 480 | 12,000 | 16.00 |
| America | Muggiano | 1909 | 480 | 12,000 | 16.00 |
| Ancona | Belfast | 1908 | 480 | 12,000 | 16.00 |
| Verona | Belfast | 1908 | 480 | 14,000 | 15.00 |
| Taormina | Glasgow | 1908 | 480 | 14,000 | 15.00 |
| Europa | Palermo | 1907 | 465 | 9,000 | 15.00 |

**Austro-American Line.**

**Office No. 17 Battery Place. New York, Naples, Patras and Trieste.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belvidere | Monfalcone | 1913 | 480 | 9,000 | 13.00 |
| Kaiser Fr. Josef | Monfalcone | 1912 | 500 | 12,500 | 18.00 |
| Laura | Port Glasgow | 1907 | 415 | 6,122 | 13.00 |
| Alice | Port Glasgow | 1907 | 415 | 6,122 | 13.00 |
| Oceania | Glasgow | 1907 | 391 | 5,497 | 12.00 |
| Argentina | Port Glasgow | 1907 | 390 | 5,526 | 12.00 |
| Martha Washington | Port Glasgow | 1908 | 460 | 8,312 | 15.00 |

# TRANSATLANTIC RECORDS.

| Steamer. | Time. D. H. M. | Line. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mauretania (eastbound) | 4 13 41 | Cunard | Sept. 20, 1909 |
| Mauretania (westbound) | 4 10 41 | Cunard | Sept. 11, 1910 |
| Lusitania (eastbound) | 4 15 50 | Cunard | Jan. 2, 1911 |
| Lusitania (westbound) | 4 11 42 | Cunard | Aug. 29, 1909 |
| La Provence (eastbound) | 6 2 48 | French | June 6, 1906 |
| La Provence (westbound) | 6 1 8 | French | Sept. 13, 1907 |
| *Deutschland (eastbound) | 5 7 38 | Hamburg-America | ———, 1900 |
| Deutschland (westbound) | 5 11 54 | Hamburg-America | Sept. 5, 1903 |
| Deutschland (New York to Naples) | 7 16 44 | Hamburg-America | Jan. 28, 1904 |
| Kronprinzessin Cecilie (eastb'nd) | 5 7 25 | North German Lloyd | Sept. 20, 1909 |
| Kronprinzessin Cecilie (westb'nd) | 5 10 23 | North German Lloyd | Sept 12, 1909 |

* Rebuilt 1911. Now called Victoria Luise.

**SPEED PROGRESS OF STEAMSHIPS FROM 1856 TO 1912.**

| Date. | Steamer. | Time. | Date. | Steamer. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1856 | Persia | 9d. 1h. 45m. | 1884 | America | 6d. 10h. |
| 1869 | City of Brussels | 7d. 22h. 3m. | 1888 | Etruria | 6d. 1h. 55m. |
| 1875 | City of Berlin | 7d. 15h. 48m. | 1891 | Teutonic | 5d. 16h. 31m. |
| 1877 | Brittanic | 7d. 10h. 53m. | 1907 | Lusitania | 4d. 22h. 50m. |
| 1882 | Alaska | 6d. 18h. 37m. | 1910 | Mauretania | 4d. 10h. 41m. |

**FUNNEL MARKS AND HOUSE FLAGS.**

| Line. | House flag. | Funnel marks. |
|---|---|---|
| White Star | Red, with white star | Buff with black top. |
| Red Star | White flag with red star | Black with white band |
| French | White flag, red disk in corner | Red, with black top |
| American | White, with blue spread eagle | Black, with white band. |
| Cunard | Red, with golden lion rampant | Red, black rings, black top. |

**In 1890 the total import and export trade of the British Empire amounted to £9[illegible] 000,000, in 1911 it had increased to £1,837,000,000.**

## FUNNEL MARKS AND HOUSE FLAGS (Continued).

| Line. | House flag. | Funnel marks. |
|---|---|---|
| Anchor | White with red anchor | Black. |
| Atlantic Transport | Tri-color bars, red, white and blue, with stars | Red, with black top |
| Holland-America | Two green bars, with white bar in centre, on which appears in black letters "N. A. S. M." | Yellow, with two green bands, and white band in centre. |
| Hamburg-American | Blue key and anchor crossed in centre of wreath on white flag | Buff. |
| North German Lloyd | Black anchor and golden shield in centre of blue and white flag; shield having letters "H. A. P. A. G." | Regular service, black; express service, buff. |
| Scandinavian-American | White Maltese cross on blue field | Black, with wide red band. |

## LOCATION OF STEAMSHIP PIERS.

| Line. | Pier. | Location. |
|---|---|---|
| American | 62 North River | West 23d street |
| Atlantic Transport | 58 North River | West 17th street |
| Red Star | 59 North River | West 19th street |
| White Star | 60-61 North River | West 23d street |
| Holland-America | Hoboken | 5th street |
| Wilson Line | Hoboken | 7th street |
| Scandinavian-American | Hoboken | 17th street |
| Hamburg-American | Hoboken | Lackawanna Ferry |
| North German Lloyd | Hoboken | Lackawanna Ferry |
| Cunard | 54 North River | West 14th street |
| Anchor | 64 North River | West 24th street |
| French | 57 North River | West 15th street |
| Austro-American | South Brooklyn | Pier 5 |
| Italian | 64 North River | West 24th street |
| Spanish | 8 East River | Coenties Slip |
| Fabre | Brooklyn | Pier 38 |

# COASTWISE AND SOUTH AMERICAN LINES.

**Lamport & Holt Line**—Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Rosario, Barbados and Trinidad. Office—Produce Exchange Building, Bowling Green. Pier No. 9 East River, Brooklyn.

**Booth Line**—Para, Manaos, Iquitos and Barbados. Office—No. 17 Battery Place. Pier No. 5 East River, Brooklyn.

**Ward Line**—Havana, Nassau and Vera Cruz. Office and pier at Pier No. 14 East River, Manhattan.

**Porto Rico Line**—San Juan. Office—No. 11 Broadway. Pier No. 35 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

**Red D Line**—San Juan, P. R.; La Guayra, Curacao, Maracaibo and Puerto Cabello. Office—No. 82 Wall street. Pier No. 11 East River, Brooklyn.

**United Fruit Line**—Jamaica, Colon and Colombia. Office—No. 17 Battery Place. Pier No. 16 East River, Manhattan.

**Royal Dutch West India Mail Line**—Barbados, Demerara, Paramaribo and Trinidad. Office—No. 17 State street. Pier—South Brooklyn.

**Royal Mail Steam Packet Company**—Cuba, Jamaica, Colon, Trinidad, Barbados, Bermuda and Southampton, England. Office—No. 22 State street. Pier No. 42 North River.

**Hamburg-American (Atlas Line)**—Jamaica, Port Limon, Colon, Hayti and Colombia. Office—No. 45 Broadway. Pier No. 65 North River.

**Quebec Line**—Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts and Barbados. Office—No. 29 Broadway. Pier No. 47 North River.

**Panama Line**—Cristobal and Isthmus of Panama. Office—No. 21 State street. Pier No. 67 North River.

**Old Dominion Line**—Norfolk. Office and pier at Pier No. 25 North River.

**Savannah Line**—Savannah. Office and pier at Pier No. 35 North River.

**Clyde Line**—Charleston and Jacksonville. Office—No. 290 Broadway. Pier No. 36 North River.

**Mallory Line**—Galveston, Key West, Tampa and Mobile. Office—No. 290 Broadway. Pier No 38 North River.

**Southern Pacific Steamship Line**—Galveston, and New Orleans. Office—No. 366 Broadway Piers. No. 48 to 52 North River.

The discovery of America by Columbus, according to archives found in the Spanish town to Palos, did not cost more than $3,000 in American money.

# NATIONAL PARTY CONVENTIONS.

## PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES, 1912.

**Republican—June 18-22.**

WILLIAM H. TAFT, of Ohio. | *JAMES S. SHERMAN, of New York.

**Democratic—June 25-July 2.**

WOODROW WILSON, of New Jersey. | THOMAS R. MARSHALL, of Indiana.

**Progressive—August 5-7.**

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York. | HIRAM W. JOHNSON, of California.

**Socialist—May 12-17.**

EUGENE V. DEBS, of Indiana. | EMIL SEIDEL, of Wisconsin.

**Prohibitionist—July 10-12.**

EUGENE W. CHAFIN, of Arizona. | AARON S. WATKINS, of Ohio.

**Socialist Labor—April 10.**

ARTHUR REIMER, of Massachusetts. | AUGUST GILHAUS, of New York.

*James S. Sherman died on October 30, 1912, and the eight Republican electors chosen voted for Nicholas Murray Butler, of New York.

## REPUBLICAN.

The Republican National Convention met at Chicago on June 18. According to the terms of the National Committee's call the membership was fixed at 1,076, but New Mexico having chosen two additional delegates, they were allowed to sit, raising the membership to 1,078. Control of the convention depended upon the settlement by the National Committee of 250-odd contests, and the committee's decisions in many of these cases were bitterly denounced by Colonel Roosevelt and his supporters, and the attitude taken by the Roosevelt delegates toward the committee's action, subsequently ratified at every point by the Committee on Credentials and the convention itself, led to the refusal of 343 delegates to vote on the platform, of 344 to vote for the nomination of a candidate for President and of 352 to vote for a candidate for Vice-President. It also led to the naming of Colonel Roosevelt as a candidate for President on June 22 by a rump convention.

When the convention was called to order a resolution was offered by Governor Hadley of Missouri, excluding 92 delegates from participation in the proceedings until their cases had been heard by a committee on credentials. That resolution, after some debate, was ruled out of order. Thereupon Senator Root, of New York, was chosen temporary chairman of the convention by the following vote: Root, 558; Governor Francis E. McGovern, of Wisconsin, 502; W. S. Lander, of Wisconsin, 9; W. L. Hauser, of Wisconsin, 3, and Senator A. J. Gronna, of North Dakota. Five delegates did not vote.

On June 19 Governor Hadley renewed his fight, seeking to prevent 78 of the delegates on the temporary roll from participating in the work of the convention. He offered a resolution "purging" the temporary roll, which after a long debate was laid on the table by a vote of 564 to 510, four not voting. On June 20 nothing was accomplished, no committee being ready to report. On June 21 a third Hadley resolution excluding 72 delegates, was laid on the table by 569 to 499 and votes were then taken on various cases reported from the Credentials Committee. On the contest in the 9th Alabama district the vote sustaining the committee was 605 to 464. On the Arizona case it was 564 to 497. On the 4th California district case it was 542 to 529. Thereafter the Roosevelt forces practically ceased voting.

The platform was adopted on June 22 by a vote of 666 to 58. There were 16 absent and 348 not voting. The same day William H. Taft was renominated for the Presidency. The division of states, territories and dependencies was as follows:

| States. | Taft. | La Follette. | Cummins. | Roosevelt. | Absent. | Not Voting. | States. | Taft. | La Follette. | Cummins. | Roosevelt. | Absent. | Not Voting. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 22 | — | — | — | — | 2 | Indiana | 20 | — | — | 3 | — | 7 |
| Arizona | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | Iowa | 16 | — | 10 | — | — | — |
| Arkansas | 17 | — | — | — | — | 1 | Kansas | 2 | — | — | — | — | 18 |
| California | 2 | — | — | — | — | 24 | Kentucky | 24 | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| Colorado | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | Louisiana | 20 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Connecticut | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | Maine | — | — | — | — | — | 12 |
| Delaware | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | Maryland | 1 | — | — | 9 | 1 | 5 |
| Florida | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | Massachusetts | 20 | — | — | — | — | 16 |
| Georgia | 28 | — | — | — | — | — | Michigan | 20 | — | — | 9 | — | 1 |
| Idaho | 1 | — | 7 | — | — | — | Minnesota | — | — | — | — | — | 24 |
| Illinois | 2 | — | — | 53 | 1 | 2 | Mississippi | 17 | — | — | — | — | 3 |

The centenary of Norway's adoption of a constitution will be celebrated by a r exposition at Christiania, May 15 to September 30, 1914.

| States. | Taft. | La Follette. | Cummins. | Roosevelt. | Absent. | Not Voting. | States. | Taft. | La Follette. | Cummins. | Roosevelt. | Absent. | Not Voting. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri | 16 | — | — | — | — | 20 | South Dakota | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | — |
| Montana | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | Tennesse | 23 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Nebraska | — | — | — | 2 | — | 14 | Texas | 31 | — | — | — | 1 | 8 |
| Nevada | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | Utah | 8 | — | — | — | — | — |
| N. Hampshire | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | Vermont | 6 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| New Jersey | 2 | — | — | — | — | 26 | Virginia | 22 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| New Mexico | 7 | — | — | 1 | — | — | Washington | 14 | — | — | — | — | — |
| New York | 76 | — | — | 8 | — | 6 | West Virginia | — | — | — | — | — | 16 |
| North Carolina | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 22 | Wisconsin | — | 26 | — | — | — | — |
| North Dakota | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | Wyoming | 6 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ohio | 14 | — | — | — | — | 34 | Alaska | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Oklahoma | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | 15 | Dis. Columbia | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Oregon | — | — | — | 8 | — | 2 | Hawaii | 6 | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Pennsylvania | 9 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 62 | Philippines | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rhode Island | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | P. R. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| South Carolina | 16 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | Totals | 561 | 41 | 17 | 107 | 6 | 344 |

*Two votes for Hughes in Pennsylvania.

James S. Sherman was renominated for Vice President, getting 597 votes, to 14 for Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri, and 21 for William E. Borah, of Idaho. Seventy-one delegates were absent and 352 did not vote.

## THE PLATFORM.

The platform was as follows:

The Republican party, assembled by its representatives in national convention, declares its unchanging faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people. We renew our allegiance to the principles of the Republican party and our devotion to the cause of Republican institutions established by the fathers.

It is appropriate that we should now recall with a sense of veneration and gratitude the name of our first great leader, who was nominated in this city, and whose lofty principles and superb devotion to his country are an inspiration to the party he honored—Abraham Lincoln.

In the present state of public affairs we should be inspired by his broad statesmanship and by his tolerant spirit toward men.

The Republican party looks back on its record with pride and satisfaction and forward to its new responsibilities with hope and confidence. Its achievements in government constitute the most luminous pages in our history. Our greatest national advance has been made during the years of its ascendancy in public affairs. It has been genuinely and always a party of progress; it has never been either stationary or reactionary. It has gone from the fulfilment of one great pledge to the fulfilment of another in response to the public need and to the popular will.

**Representative Government.**

We believe in our self-controlled representative democracy, which is a government of laws, not of men, and in which order is the prerequisite of progress. The principles of constitutional government, which make provisions for orderly and effective expression of the popular will, for the protection of civil liberty and the rights of men and for the interpretation of the law by an untrammelled and independent judiciary, have proved themselves capable of sustaining the structure of a government which, after more than a century of development, embraces one hundred millions of people, scattered over a wide and diverse territory, but bound by common purpose, common ideals and common affection to the Constitution of the United States.

Under the Constitution and the principles asserted and vitalized by it the United States has grown to be one of the great civilized and civilizing powers of the earth. It offers a home and an opportunity to the ambitious and the industrious from other lands. Resting upon the broad basis of a people's confidence and a people's support, and managed by the people themselves, the government of the United States will meet the problems of the future as satisfactorily as it has solved those of the past.

**Prepared to Go Forward.**

The Republican party is now, as always, a party of advanced and constructive statesmanship. It is prepared to go forward with the solution of those new questions which social, economic and political development have brought into the forefront of the nation's interest. It will strive, not only in the nation but in the several states, to enact the necessary legislation to safeguard the public health; to limit effectively the labor of women and children; to protect wage earners engaged in dangerous occupations; to enact comprehensive and generous workman's compensation laws in place of the present wasteful and unjust system of empolyers' liability, and in all possible ways to satisfy the just demand of the people for the study and solution of the complex and constantly changing problems of social welfare.

In dealing with these questions it is important that the rights of every

The Hamburg-American Line, with 10,500 first cabin, 10,594 second and 28,449 steerage passengers, was the third of all the Northern service lines in the number of passengers carried to Europe in 1912.

individual to the freest possible development of his own powers and resources and to the control of his own justly acquired property, so far as those are compatible with the rights of others, shall not be interfered with or destroyed. The social and political structure of the United States rests upon the civil liberty of the individual; and for the protection of the liberty that people have wisely, in the national and state constitutions, put definite limitations upon themselves and upon their governmental officers and agencies. To enforce these limitations, to secure the orderly and coherent exercise of governmental powers and to protect the rights of even the humblest and least favored individual, are the function of independent courts of justice.

**Integrity of the Courts.**

The Republican party reaffirms its intention to uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, both state and federal, and it will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. An orderly method is provided under our system of government by which the people may, when they choose, alter or amend the constitutional provisions which underlie that government. Until these constitutional provisions are so altered or amended, in orderly fashion, it is the duty of the courts to see to it that when challenged they are enforced.

That the courts, both federal and state, may bear the heavy burden laid upon them to the complete satisfaction of public opinion, we favor legislation to prevent long delays and the tedious and costly appeals which have so often amounted to a denial of justice in civil cases and to a failure to protect the public at large in criminal cases.

**Judicial Removal.**

Since the responsibility of the judiciary is so great, the standards of judicial action must be always and everywhere above suspicion and reproach. While we regard the recall of judges as unnecessary and unwise, we favor such action as may be necessary to simplify the process by which any judge who is found to be derelict in his duty may be removed from office.

**International Arbitration.**

Together with peaceful and orderly development at home, the Republican party earnestly favors all measures for the establishment and protection of the peace of the world and for the development of closer relations between the various nations of the earth. It believes most earnestly in the peaceful settlement of international disputes and in the reference of all justiciable controversies between nations to an international court of justice.

**Anti-Trust Law.**

The Republican party is opposed to special privilege and to monopoly. It placed upon the statute book the interstate commerce act of 1887 and the important amendments thereto, and the anti-trust act of 1890, and it has consistently and successfully enforced the provisions of these laws. It will take no backward step to permit the re-establishment in any degree of conditions which were intolerable.

Experience makes it plain that the business of the country may be carried on without fear or without disturbance and at the same time without resort to practices which are abhorrent to the common sense of justice. The Republican party favors the enactment of legislation supplementary to the existing anti-trust act which will define as criminal offences those specific acts that uniformly mark attempts to restrain and to monopolize trade, to the end that those who honestly intend to obey the law may have a guide for their action and that those who aim to violate the law may the more surely be punished. The same certainty should be given to the law prohibiting combinations and monopolies that characterize other provisions of commercial law; in other words, that no part of the field of business opportunity may be restricted by monopoly or combination, that business success honorably achieved may not be converted into crime and that the right of every man to acquire commodities, and particularly the necessaries of life, in an open market, uninfluenced by the manipulation of trust or combination, may be preserved.

**Federal Trade Commission.**

In the enforcement and administration of federal laws governing interstate commerce and enterprises impressed with a public use engaged therein, there is much that may be committed to a federal trade commission, thus placing in the hands of an administrative board many of the functions now necessarily exercised by the courts. This will promote promptness in the administration of the law and avoid delays and technicalities incident to court procedure.

**The Tariff.**

We reaffirm our belief in a protective tariff. The Republican tariff policy has been of the greatest benefit to the country, developing our resources, diversifying our industries and protecting our workmen against competition with cheaper labor abroad, thus establishing for our wage earners the American standard of living. The protective tariff is so woven into the fabric of our industrial and agricultural life that to substitute for it a tariff for revenue only would destroy many industries and throw millions of our people out of employment. The products of the farm and of the mine should receive the same measure of protection as other products of American labor.

We hold that the import duties should be high enough, while yielding a sufficient revenue, to protect adequately American industries and wages. Some of the existing import duties are too high and should be reduced. Readjustment should be made from time to time to conform to changing conditions and to reduce excessive rates, but without injury to any American industry. To accomplish this correct information is indispensable. This information can best be obtained by an expert commission, as the large volume of useful facts contained in the recent reports of the Tariff Board has demonstrated.

**Two hundred and eighty-four persons were killed and 2,457 injured on railways in United Kingdom during the first three months of 1913—an increase of 39 killed and 268 injured on the record for the corresponding quarter of 1912.**

The pronounced feature of modern industrial life is its enormous diversification. To apply tariff rates justly to these changing conditions requires closer study and more scientific methods than ever before. The Republican party has shown by its creation of a Tariff Board its recognition of this situation and its determination to be equal to it. We condemn the Democratic party for its failure either to provide funds for the continuance of this board or to make some other provision for securing the information requisite for intelligent tariff legislation. We protest against the Democratic method of legislating on these vitally important subjects without careful investigation.

**Tariff Board.**

We condemn the Democratic tariff bills passed by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-second Congress as sectional, as injurious to the public credit and as destructive of business enterprise.

The steadily increasing cost of living has become a matter not only of national but of worldwide concern. The fact that it is not due to the protective tariff system is evidenced by the existence of similar conditions in countries which have a tariff policy different from our own, as well as by the fact that the cost of living has increased while rates of duty have remained stationary or been reduced. The Republican party will support a prompt scientific inquiry into the causes which are operative, both in the United States and elsewhere, to increase the cost of living. When the exact facts are known it will take the necessary steps to remove any abuses that may be found to exist, in order that the cost of the food, clothing and shelter of the people may in no way be unduly or artificially increased.

**Cost of Living.**

The Republican party has always stood for a sound currency and for safe banking methods. It is responsible for the resumption of specie payments and for the establishment of the gold standard. It is committed to the progressive development of our banking and currency systems. Our banking arrangements to-day need further revision to meet the requirements of current conditions. We need measures which will prevent the recurrence of money panics and financial disturbances, and which will promote the prosperity of business and the welfare of labor by producing constant employment. We need better currency facilities for the movement of crops in the West and South. We need banking arrangements under American auspices for the encouragement and better conduct of our foreign trade. In attaining these ends the independence of individual banks, whether organized under national or state charters, must be carefully protected, and our banking and currency system must be safeguarded from any possibility of domination by sectional, financial or political interests.

**Banking and Currency Revision.**

It is of great importance to the social and economic welfare of this country that its farmers have facilities for borrowing easily and cheaply the money they need to increase the productivity of their land. It is as important that financial machinery be provided to supply the demand of farmers for credit as it is that the banking and currency systems be reformed in the interest of general business. Therefore we recommend and urge an authoritative investigation of agricultural credit societies and corporations in other countries and the passage of state and federal laws for the establishment and capable supervision of organizations having for their purpose the loaning of funds to farmers.

**Agricultural Credit Societies.**

We reaffirm our adherence to the principle of appointment to public office based on proved fitness, and tenure during good behavior and efficiency. The Republican party stands committed to the maintenance, extension and enforcement of the civil service law, and it favors the passage of legislation empowering the President to extend the competitive service as far as possible; the equitable retirement of disabled and superannuated members of the civil service, in order that a higher order of efficiency may be maintained.

**Civil Service.**

We favor the amendment of the federal employers' liability law so as to extend its provisions to all government employes, as well as to provide a more liberal scale of compensation for injury and death.

**Employers' Liability.**

We favor such additional legislation as may be necessary more effectually to prohibit corporations from contributing funds, directly or indirectly, to campaigns for the nomination or election of the President, the Vice-President, Senators and Representatives in Congress. We heartily approve the recent act of Congress requiring the fullest publicity in regard to all campaign contributions, whether made in connection with primaries, conventions or elections.

**Campaign Contributions.**

We rejoice in the success of the distinctive Republican policy of the conservation of our natural resources, for their use by the people without waste and without monopoly. We pledge ourselves to a continuance of such a policy. We favor such fair and reasonable rules and regulations as will not discourage or interfere with actual bona fide homeseekers, prospectors and miners in the acquisition of public lands under existing laws.

**Conservation.**

In the interest of the general public, and particularly of the agricultural or rural communities, we favor legislation looking to the establishment, under proper regulations, of a parcels post, the postal rates to be graduated under a zone system in proportion to the length of carriage.

**Parcels Post.**

We approve the action taken by the President and the Congress to secure with Russia, as with other countries, a treaty that will recognize the absolute right of expatriation and that will prevent all discrimination of whatever kind

**The average rates of dividend paid by the railways of the United Kingdom on common stock fell from 3.62 per cent in 1911 to 3.45 per cent in 1912, and that paid on preferred fell from 3.50 per cent in 1911 to 3.52 per cent in 1912.**

between American citizens, whether native born or aliens, and regardless of race, religion or previous political allegiance. The right of asylum is a precious possession of the people of the United States, and it is to be neither surrendered nor restricted.

**An Adequate Navy.** We believe in the maintenance of an adequate navy for the national defence, and we condemn the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing to authorize the construction of additional ships.

**The Merchant Marine.** We believe that one of the country's most urgent needs is a revived merchant marine. There should be American ships, and plenty of them, to make use of the great American interoceanic canal now nearing completion.

**Mississippi Floods.** The Mississippi River is the nation's drainage ditch. Its flood waters, gathered from thirty-one states and the Dominion of Canada, constitute an overpowering force which breaks the levees and pours its torrents over many million acres of the richest land in the Union, stopping mails, impeding commerce and causing great loss of life and property. These floods are national in scope, and the disasters they produce seriously affect the general welfare. The states unaided cannot cope with this giant problem; hence, we believe the federal government should assume a fair proportion of the burden of its control, so as to prevent the disasters from recurring floods.

**Reclamation.** We favor the continuance of the policy of the government with regard to the reclamation of arid lands; and for the encouragement of the speedy settlement and improvement of such lands we favor an amendment to the law that will reasonably extend the time within which the cost of any reclamation project may be repaid by the landowners under it.

**Rivers and Harbors.** We favor a liberal and systematic policy for the improvement of our rivers and harbors. Such improvements should be made upon expert information and after a careful comparison of cost and prospective benefits.

**Alaskan Coal Leases.** We favor a liberal policy toward Alaska to promote the development of the great resources of that district, with such safeguards as will prevent waste and monopoly. We favor the opening of the coal development through a law leasing the lands on such terms as will invite development and provide fuel for the navy and the commerce of the Pacific Ocean, while retaining title in the United States to prevent monopoly.

**Philippine Policy.** The Philippine policy of the Republican party has been and is inspired by the belief that our duty toward the Filipino people is a national obligation which should remain entirely free from partisan politics.

**Undesirable Immigration.** We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of appropriate laws to give relief from the constantly growing evil of induced or undesirable immigration, which is inimical to the progress and welfare of the people of the United States.

**Safety at Sea.** We favor the speedy enactment of laws to provide that seamen shall not be compelled to endure involuntary servitude and that life and property at sea shall be safeguarded by the ample equipment of vessels with lifesaving appliances and with full complements of skilled, able-bodied seamen to operate them.

**Forward Republican Policies.** The approaching completion of the Panama Canal, the establishment of a bureau of mines, the institution of postal savings banks, the increased provision made in 1912 for the aged and infirm soldiers and sailors of the Republic and for their widows, and the vigorous administration of laws relating to pure food and drugs, all mark the successful progress of Republican administration and are additional evidences of its effectiveness.

**Economy and Efficiency in Government.** We commend the earnest effort of the Republican administration to secure greater economy and increased efficiency in the conduct of government business; extravagant appropriations and the creation of unnecessary offices are an injustice to the taxpayer and a bad example to the citizen.

**Duties of Citizenship.** We call upon the people to quicken their interest in public affairs, to condemn and punish lynchings and other forms of lawlessness and to strengthen in all possible ways a respect for law and the observance of it. Indifferent citizenship is an evil from which the law affords no adequate protection and for which legislation can provide no remedy.

**The New States.** We congratulate the people of Arizona and New Mexico upon the admission of those states, thus merging in the Union in final and enduring form the last remaining portion of our continental territory.

**Porto Rico.** We ratify in all its particulars the platform of 1908 respecting citizenship for the people of Porto Rico.

**Republican Administration.** We challenge successful criticism of the sixteen years of Republican administration under Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft. We heartily reaffirm the indorsement of President McKinley contained in the platforms of 1900 and 1904, and that of President Roosevelt contained in the platforms of 1904 and 1908. We invite the intelligent judgment of the American people upon the administration of William H. Taft. The country has prospered and been at peace under his Presidency. During the years in which he had the co-operation of a Republican Congress

The returns for the railways of the United Kingdom for 1912 show that the total number of passengers carried, excluding season ticket holders, was 1,294,337,000, as compared with 1,326,317,000 in 1911.

an unexampled amount of constructive legislation was framed and passed in the interest of the people and in obedience to their wish. That legislation is a record on which any administration might appeal with confidence to the favorable judgment of history.

We appeal to the American electorate upon the record of the Republican party, and upon this declaration of its principles and purposes. We are confident that under the leadership of the candidates here to be nominated our appeal will not be in vain; that the Republican party will meet every just expectation of the people, whose servant it is; that under its administration and its laws our nation will continue to advance; that peace and prosperity will abide with the people, and that new glory will be added to the great Republic.

## DEMOCRATIC.

The Democratic National Convention was held in Baltimore, Md., on June 25-July 3. Alton B. Parker, of New York, was chosen temporary chairman on June 25, defeating William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for that position by a vote of 578 to 510. Three votes were cast for Senator James A. O'Gorman, of New York, and one for Senator John W. Kern, of Indiana. Two delegates did not vote. The temporary roll, as made up by the national committee, contained 1,094 delegates, two extra delegates being allowed to New Mexico and six delegates to the Philippines. In the permanent organization, approved on June 26, no representation was given to the Philippines. On the same day the convention voted to modify the unit rule by making it apply only to delegations from states in which the state conventions selected the delegates and specifically directed them to act as a unit. The vote on this modification was 565½ to 495 2-3. The modification was made by adopting a minority report from the committee on rules.

Representative Ollie M. James, of Kentucky, was elected permanent chairman of the convention without opposition.

On June 27 Mr. Bryan introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, That in this crisis of our party's career and in our country's history this convention sends greeting to the people of the United States and assures them that the party of Jefferson and Jackson is still the champion of popular government and equality before the law. As proof of our fidelity to the people we declare ourselves opposed to the nomination of any candidate for President who is the representative of, or under any obligation to, J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont or any other member of the privilege-hunting and favor-seeking class. Be it further resolved, That we demand the withdrawal from the convention of any delegate or delegates constituting or representing the above-named interests."

After a long and bitter discussion the second part of the resolution was withdrawn and the first section was adopted by 889 votes to 196.

Balloting for a candidate for President began on June 28 and continued until July 2. Forty-six ballots were taken. On the first Champ Clark, of Missouri, had 440½ votes; Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, 324; Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, 117½; Judson Harmon, of Ohio, 148; Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, 31; Simeon E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, 22; William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, 1, and William Sulzer, of New York, 2. Two delegates did not vote.

Speaker Clark remained in the lead until the thirtieth ballot. The highest vote cast for him was 556 on the tenth ballot, on which 350 votes were cast for Mr. Wilson. Mr. Bryan's refusal to support Clark after the vote of New York had been transferred from Harmon to Clark caused a steady decline in the Speaker's strength and a proportionate increase in that of Mr. Wilson. The latter's vote rose from 460 on the thirtieth ballot to 501½ on the thirty-ninth and 602 on the forty-third. After the forty-fifth ballot Mr. Underwood's name was withdrawn and a stampede to Wilson was started. The following table shows the vote cast for the leading candidates on each of the forty-six ballots:

### SUMMARY OF THE BALLOTS.

| Ballot. | Wilson | Clark | Underwood | Harmon | Foss | Marshall | Scattering |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First | 324 | 440½ | 117 | 148 | — | 31 | 26 |
| Second | 339 | 446 | 111 | 141 | — | 31 | 17 |
| Third | 345 | 441 | 114 | 140 | — | 31 | 16 |
| Fourth | 349 | 443 | 112 | 136 | — | 31 | 16 |
| Fifth | 351 | 443 | 119 | 141 | — | 31 | 2 |
| Sixth | 354 | 445 | 121 | 135 | — | 31 | 2 |
| Seventh | 352 | 449 | 123 | 129 | — | 31 | 2 |
| Eighth | 351 | 448 | 123 | 130 | — | 31 | 4 |
| Ninth | 352 | 452 | 122 | 127 | — | 31 | 2 |
| Tenth | 350 | 556 | 117 | 31 | — | 31 | 2 |
| Eleventh | 354 | 554 | 118 | 29 | — | 30 | 2 |
| Twelfth | 354 | 549 | 120 | 29 | — | 30 | 2 |
| Thirteenth | 356 | 554 | 115 | 29 | 2 | 30 | 1 |
| Fourteenth | 361 | 556 | 111 | 29 | — | 30 | 4 |
| Fifteenth | 362 | 552 | 110 | 29 | — | 30 | 4 |
| Sixteenth | 362 | 551 | 112 | 29 | — | 30 | 3 |
| Seventeenth | 362 | 545 | 112 | 29 | — | 30 | 5 |

The annual interest charge of the United States in 1875 was $96,855,691, against $22,899,108 in 1913.

| Ballot. | Wilson | Clark | Underwood | Harmon | Foss | Marshall | Rusterling |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eighteenth | 561 | 553 | 135 | 29 | | 29 | |
| Nineteenth | 558 | 532 | 130 | 29 | | 29 | |
| Twentieth | 548 | 512 | 121 | 29 | | 29 | |
| Twenty-first | 495 | 508 | 118 | 29 | | 29 | |
| Twenty-second | 396 | 500 | 115 | — | 63 | 29 | |
| Twenty-third | 399 | 497 | 114 | — | 63 | 29 | |
| Twenty-fourth | 402 | 496 | 115 | — | 63 | 29 | |
| Twenty-fifth | 405 | 469 | 108 | 29 | 63 | 29 | |
| Twenty-sixth | 407 | 463 | 112 | 29 | 63 | 29 | |
| Twenty-seventh | 407 | 469 | 112 | 29 | 63 | 29 | |
| Twenty-eighth | 437½ | 468½ | 112½ | 29 | 63 | | |
| Twenty-ninth | 436 | 468½ | 112 | 29 | 63 | | |
| Thirtieth | 460 | 455 | 121 | 19 | 30 | | |
| Thirty-first | 475½ | 446½ | 116½ | 17 | 30 | | |
| Thirty-second | 477½ | 446½ | 118½ | 14 | 28 | | |
| Thirty-third | 477½ | 447½ | 103½ | 29 | 28 | | |
| Thirty-fourth | 479½ | 447½ | 101½ | 29 | 28 | | |
| Thirty-fifth | 494½ | 433½ | 101½ | 29 | 28 | | |
| Thirty-sixth | 496½ | 434½ | 98½ | 29 | 28 | | |
| Thirty-seventh | 496½ | 432½ | 100½ | 29 | 28 | | |
| Thirty-eighth | 498½ | 425 | 106 | 29 | 28 | | |
| Thirty-ninth | 501½ | 422 | 106 | 29 | 28 | | |
| Fortieth | 501½ | 423 | 106 | 28 | 28 | | |
| Forty-first | 499½ | 424 | 106 | 27 | 28 | | |
| Forty-second | 494 | 430 | 104 | 27 | 28 | | 1½ |
| Forty-third | 602 | 329 | 98½ | 28 | 27 | | |
| Forty-fourth | 629 | 306 | 99 | 27 | 27 | | |
| Forty-fifth | 633 | 306 | 97 | 25 | 27 | | |
| Forty-sixth | 990 | 84 | 12 | — | — | — | 1 |

Necessary to nominate, 725½.

Three ballots were taken on July 2-3 for a candidate for Vice President. On the first, Governor Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, had 389 votes; Governor John Burke, of North Dakota, 305 2-3, and Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon, 157. On the second ballot Marshall's vote increased to 645½ and on the third his nomination was made unanimous.

## THE PLATFORM.

The platform adopted on July 2 was as follows:

We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, reaffirm our devotion to the principles of Democratic government formulated by Thomas Jefferson and enforced by a long and illustrious line of Democratic Presidents.

**Tariff Reform.**

We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government under the Constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of government honestly and economically administered.

The high Republican tariff is the principal cause of the unequal distribution of wealth; it is a system of taxation which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer; under its operations the American farmer and laboring man are the chief sufferers; it raises the cost of the necessaries of life to them but does not protect their product or wages. The farmer sells largely in free markets and buys almost entirely in the protected markets. In the most highly protected industries, such as cotton and wool, steel and iron, the wages of the laborers are the lowest paid in any of our industries. We denounce the Republican pretence on that subject and assert that American wages are established by competitive conditions and not by the tariff.

We favor the immediate downward revision of the existing high and in many cases prohibitive tariff duties, insisting that material reductions be speedily made upon the necessaries of life. Articles entering into competition with trust controlled products and articles of American manufacture which are sold abroad more cheaply than at home should be put upon the free list.

We recognize that our system of tariff taxation is intimately connected with the business of the country and we favor the ultimate attainment of the principles we advocate by legislation that will not injure or destroy legitimate industry.

We denounce the action of President Taft in vetoing the bills to reduce the tariff in the cotton, woolen, metals and chemical schedules and the farmers' free list bill, all of which were designed to give immediate relief to the masses from the exactions of the trusts.

The Republican party, while promising tariff revision, has shown by its tariff legislation that such revision is not to be in the people's interest and, having been faithless to its pledges of 1908, it should not longer enjoy the confidence of the nation. We appeal to the American people to support us in our demand for a tariff for revenue only.

**High Cost of Living.**

The high cost of living is a serious problem in every American home. The Republican party, in its platform, attempts to escape from responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to a protective tariff. We take issue with them on this subject and charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the Republican party and from trusts and commercial conspiracies fostered and encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people until import duties on the necessaries of life are materially reduced and these criminal conspiracies broken up.

**Anti-Trust Law.**

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We, therefore, favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal as well as the civil law against trusts and trust officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States.

We favor the declaration by law of the conditions upon which corporations shall be permitted to engage in interstate trade, including, among others, the prevention of holding companies, of interlocking directors, of stock watering, of discrimination in price, and the control by any one corporation of so large a proportion of any industry as to make it a menace to competitive conditions.

We condemn the action of the Republican administration in compromising with the Standard Oil Company and the Tobacco Trust and its failure to invoke the criminal provisions of the anti-trust law against the officers of those corporations after the court had declared that from the undisputed facts in the record they had violated the criminal provisions of the law.

We regret that the Sherman anti-trust law has received a judicial construction depriving it of much of its efficacy and we favor the enactment of legislation which will restore to the statute the strength of which it has been deprived by such interpretation.

**Rights of the States.**

We believe in the preservation and maintenance in their full strength and integrity of the three co-ordinate branches of the federal government—the executive, the legislative and the judicial—each keeping within its own bounds and not encroaching upon the just powers of either of the others.

Believing that the most efficient results under our system of government are to be attained by the full exercise by the states of their reserved sovereign powers, we denounce as usurpation the efforts of our opponents to deprive the states of any of the rights reserved to them, and to enlarge and magnify by indirection the powers of the federal government.

We insist upon the full exercise of all the powers of the government, both state and national, to protect the people from injustice at the hands of those who seek to make the government a private asset in business. There is no twilight zone between the nation and the state in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both. It is as necessary that the federal government shall exercise the powers reserved to them, but we insist that federal remedies for the regulation of interstate commerce and for the prevention of private monopoly shall be added to and not substituted for state remedies.

**Income Tax and Popular Election of Senators.**

We congratulate the country upon the triumph of two important reforms demanded in the last national platform, namely, the amendment of the federal Constitution authorizing an income tax and the amendment providing for the popular election of Senators, and we call upon the people of all the states to rally to the support of the pending propositions and secure their ratification.

We note with gratification the unanimous sentiment in favor of publicity before the election of campaign contributions—a measure demanded in our national platform of 1908, and at that time opposed by the Republican party—and we commend the Democratic House of Representatives for extending the doctrine of publicity to recommendations, verbal and written, upon which Presidential appointments are made, to the ownership and control of newspapers and to the expenditures made by and in behalf of those who aspire to Presidential nominations, and we point for additional justification for this legislation to the enormous expenditures of money in behalf of the President and his predecessor in the recent contest for the Republican nomination for President.

**Presidential Primaries.**

The movement toward more popular government should be promoted through legislation in each state which will permit the expression of the preference of the electors for national candidates at Presidential primaries.

We direct that the national committee incorporate in the call for the next nominating convention a requirement that all expressions of preference for Presidential candidates shall be given and the selection of delegates and alternates made through a primary election conducted by the party organization in each state where such expression and election are not provided for by state law. Committeemen who are hereafter to constitute the membership of the Democratic National Committee, and whose election is not provided for by law, shall be chosen in each state at such primary elections, and the service and authority of committeemen, however chosen, shall begin immediately upon the receipt of their credentials, respectively.

**Campaign Contributions.**

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund and any individual from contributing any amount above a reasonable maximum.

We favor a single Presidential term, and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making the President of the United States

**In New York State seventy-five auto accidents occur daily.**

ineligible for re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle.

At this time, when the Republican party, after a generation of unlimited power in its control of the federal government, is rent into factions, it is opportune to point to the record of accomplishment of the Democratic House of Representatives in the Sixty-second Congress. We indorse its action and we challenge comparison of its record with that of any Congress which has been controlled by our opponents.

**The Democratic House.**

We call the attention of the patriotic citizens of our country to its record of efficiency, economy and constructive legislation.

It has, among other achievements, revised the rules of the House of Representatives so as to give to the Representatives of the American people freedom of speech and of action in advocating, proposing and perfecting remedial legislation.

It has passed bills for the relief of the people and the development of our country; it has endeavored to revise the tariff taxes downward in the interest of the consuming masses and thus to reduce the high cost of living.

It has proposed an amendment to the federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

It has secured the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as two sovereign states.

It has required the publicity of campaign expenses, both before and after election, and fixed a limit upon the election expenses of United States Senators and Representatives.

It has also passed a bill to prevent the abuse of the writ of injunction.

It has passed a law establishing an eight-hour day for workmen on all national public work.

It has passed a resolution which forced the President to take immediate steps to abrogate the Russian treaty.

And it has passed the great supply bills which lessen waste and extravagance and which reduce the annual expenses of the government by many millions of dollars.

We approve of the measure reported by the Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives for the creation of a council of national defence which will determine a definite naval programme with a view to increased efficiency and economy.

The party that proclaimed and has always enforced the Monroe Doctrine and was sponsor for the new navy will continue faithfully to observe the constitutional requirements to provide and maintain an adequate and well proportioned navy, sufficient to defend American policies, protect our citizens and uphold the honor and dignity of the nation.

**The Navy.**

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation through the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people's toil. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

**Republican Extravagance.**

We favor the efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines engaged in interstate commerce. To this end we recommend the valuation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines by the Interstate Commerce Commission, such valuation to take into consideration the physical value of the property, the original cost, the cost of reproduction and any element of value that will render the valuation fair and just.

**Valuation of Railroad and Wire Lines.**

We favor such legislation as will effectually prohibit the railroads, express, telegraph and telephone companies from engaging in business which brings them into competition with their shippers or patrons; also legislation preventing the overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines, and legislation which will assure such reduction in transportation rates as conditions will permit, care being taken to avoid reduction that would compel a reduction of wages, prevent adequate service or do injustice to legitimate investments.

We oppose the so-called Aldrich bill or the establishment of a central bank, and we believe the people of the country will be largely freed from panics and consequent unemployment and business depression by such a systematic revision of our banking laws as will render temporary relief in localities where such relief is needed, with protection from control or domination by what is known as the "money trust."

**Banking Legislation.**

Banks exist for the accommodation of the public, and not for the control of business. All legislation on the subject of banking and currency should have for its purpose the securing of these accommodations on terms of absolute security to the public and of complete protection from the misuse of the power that wealth gives to those who possess it.

We condemn the present methods of depositing government funds in a few favored banks, largely situated in or controlled by Wall Street, in return for political favors, and we pledge our party to provide by law for their deposit by competitive bidding in the banking institutions of the country, national and state,

**The total profits of the General Electric Company for the year 1912 were $18,110,823.**

without discrimination as to locality, upon approved securities and subject to call by the government.

Of equal importance with the question of currency reform is the question of rural credits or agricultural finance. Therefore, we recommend that an investigation of agricultural credit societies in foreign countries be made, so that it may be ascertained whether a system of rural credits may be devised suitable to conditions in the United States; and we also favor legislation permitting national banks to loan a reasonable proportion of their funds on real estate security.

**Rural Credits.**

We recognize the value of vocational education and urge federal appropriations for such training and extension teaching in agriculture in co-operation with the several states.

We renew the declaration in our last platform relating to the conservation of our natural resources and the development of our waterways. The present devastation of the Lower Mississippi Valley accentuates the movement for the regulation of river flow by additional bank and levee protection below, the diversion, storage and control of the flood waters above, their utilization for beneficial purposes in the reclamation of arid and swamp lands and the development of water power, instead of permitting the floods to continue, as heretofore, agents of destruction.

**Waterways.**

We hold that the control of the Mississippi River is a national problem. The preservation of the depth of its water for the purpose of navigation, the building of levees to maintain the integrity of its channel and the prevention of the overflow of the land and its consequent devastation, resulting in the interruption of interstate commerce, the disorganization of the mail service and the enormous loss of life and property impose an obligation which alone can be discharged by the general government.

To maintain an adequate depth of water the entire year and thereby encourage water transportation is a consummation worthy of legislative attention and presents an issue national in its character. It calls for prompt action on the part of Congress, and the Democratic party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation leading to that end.

We favor the co-operation of the United States and the respective states in plans for the comprehensive treatment of all waterways with a view of co-ordinating plans for channel improvement, with plans for drainage of swamp and overflowed lands, and to this end we favor the appropriation by the federal government of sufficient funds to make surveys of such lands, to develop plans for draining of the same and to supervise the work of construction.

We favor the adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for the development and improvement of our inland waterways, with economy and efficiency, so as to permit their navigation by vessels of standard draft.

We favor national aid to state and local authorities in the construction and maintenance of post roads.

**Post Roads.**

We repeat our declarations of the platform of 1908, as follows:

"The courts of justice are the bulwarks of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. Our party has given to the bench a long line of distinguished justices who have added to the respect and confidence in which this department must be jealously maintained. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise a false issue respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon a great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts.

**Rights of Labor.**

"It is the function of the courts to interpret the laws which the people enact, and if the laws appear to work economic, social or political injustice it is our duty to change them. The only basis upon which the integrity of our courts can stand is that of unswerving justice and protection of life, personal liberty and property. As judicial processes may be abused, we should guard them against abuse.

"Experience has proved the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunction, and we reiterate the pledges of our platforms of 1896 and 1904 in favor of a measure which passed the United States Senate in 1886, relating to contempt in federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

"Questions of judicial practice have arisen, especially in connection with industrial disputes. We believe that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any case in which an injunction would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved.

"The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgment of the right of the wage earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions, to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

"We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a department of labor represented separately in the President's Cabinet, in which department shall be included the subject of mines and mining."

We pledge the Democratic party, so far as the federal jurisdiction extends, to an employe's compensation law providing adequate indemnity for injury to body or loss of life.

We believe in the conservation and the development, for the use of all the people, of the natural resources of the country. Our forests, our sources of water supply, our arable and our mineral lands, our navigable streams and all the

**The per capita foreign trade of the United States is approximately $40.**

other material resources with which our country has been so lavishly endowed, constitute the foundation of our national wealth. Such additional legislation as may be necessary to prevent their being wasted or absorbed by special or privileged interests should be enacted and the policy of their conservation should be rigidly adhered to.

The public domain should be administered and disposed of with due regard to the general welfare. Reservations should be limited to the purposes which they purport to serve and not extended to include land wholly unsuited therefor. The unnecessary withdrawal from sale and settlement of enormous tracts of public land, upon which tree growth never existed and cannot be promoted, tends only to retard development, create discontent and bring reproach upon the policy of conservation.

The public land laws should be administered in a spirit of the broadest liberality toward the settler exhibiting a bona fide purpose to comply therewith, to the end that the invitation of this government to the landless should be as attractive as possible, and the plain provisions of the forest reserve act permitting homestead entries to be made within the national forests should not be nullified by administrative regulations which amount to a withdrawal of great areas of the same from settlement.

Immediate action should be taken by Congress to make available the vast and valuable coal deposits of Alaska under conditions that will be a perfect guarantee against their falling into the hands of monopolizing corporations, associations or interests.

We rejoice in the inheritance of mineral resources unequalled in extent, variety or value, and in the development of a mining industry unequalled in its magnitude and importance. We honor the men who, in their hazardous toil underground, daily risk their lives in extracting and preparing for our use the products of the mine, so essential to the industries, the commerce and the comfort of the people of this country. And we pledge ourselves to the extension of the work of the Bureau of Mines in every way appropriate for national legislation, with a view to safeguarding the lives of the miners, lessening the waste of essential resources and promoting the economic development of mining, which, along with agriculture, must in the future, even more than in the past, serve as the very foundation of our national prosperity and welfare and our international commerce.

**Agriculture.**

We believe in encouraging the development of a modern system of agriculture and a systematic effort to improve the conditions of trade in farm products so as to benefit both the consumers and producers. And as an efficient means to this end we favor the enactment by Congress of legislation that will suppress the pernicious practice of gambling in agricultural products by organized exchanges or others.

**Merchant Marine.**

We believe in fostering, by constitutional regulation of commerce, the growth of a merchant marine which shall develop and strengthen the commercial ties which bind us to our sister republics of the south, but without imposing additional burdens upon the people and without bounties or subsidies from the public treasury. We urge upon Congress the speedy enactment of laws for the greater security of life and property at sea; and we favor the repeal of all laws and the abrogation of so much of our treaties with other nations as provide for the arrest and imprisonment of seamen charged with desertion or with violation of their contract of service.

Such laws and treaties are un-American and violate the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution of the United States.

We favor the exemption from tolls of American ships engaged in coastwise trade passing through the Panama Canal.

We also favor legislation forbidding the use of the Panama Canal by ships owned or controlled by railroad carriers engaged in transportation competitive with the canal.

**Pure Food and Public Health.**

We reaffirm our previous declarations advocating the union and strengthening of the various governmental agencies relating to pure foods, quarantine, vital statistics and human health. Thus united and administered without partiality to or discrimination against any school of medicine or system of healing, they would constitute a single health service, not subordinated to any commercial or financial interests, but devoted exclusively to the conservation of human life and efficiency. Moreover, this health service should co-operate with the health agencies of our various states and cities, without interference with their prerogatives or with the freedom of individuals to employ such medical or hygienic aid as they may see fit.

**Civil Service Law.**

The law pertaining to the civil service should be honestly and rigidly enforced, to the end that merit and ability should be the standard of appointment, and promotion, rather than service rendered to a political party; and we favor a reorganization of the civil service with adequate compensation commensurate with the class of work performed for all officers and employes. We also favor the extension to all classes of civil service employes of the benefits of the provisions of the employers' liability law. We also recognize the right of direct petition to Congress by employes for the redress of grievances.

**Law Reform.**

We recognize the urgent need of reform in the administration of civil and criminal law in the United States, and we recommend the enactment of such legislation and the promotion of such measures as will rid the present legal system of the delays, expense and uncertainties incident to the system as now administered.

**In the United States in 1912 there were 64 lynchings, compared with 71 in**

We reaffirm the position thrice announced by the Democracy in national convention assembled against a policy of imperialism and colonial exploitation in the Philippines and elsewhere. We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder, which has involved us in enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength and laid our nation open to the charge of abandonment of the fundamental doctrine of self-government. We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other Powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines our government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases.

**The Philippines.**

We welcome Arizona and New Mexico to the sisterhood of states, and heartily congratulate them upon their auspicious beginnings of great and glorious careers.

**Arizona and New Mexico.**

We demand for the people of Alaska the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of a territorial form of government, and we believe that the officials appointed to administer the government of all our territories and the District of Columbia should be qualified by previous bona fide residence.

**Alaska.**

We commend the patriotism of the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives which compelled the termination of the Russian treaty of 1832, and we pledge ourselves anew to preserve the sacred rights of American citizenship at home and abroad. No treaty should receive the sanction of our government which does not recognize the equality of all of our citizens, irrespective of race or creed, and which does not expressly guarantee the fundamental right of expatriation.

**Russian Treaty.**

The constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States government, both for himself and his property.

We favor the establishment of a parcels post or postal express, and also the extension of the rural delivery system as rapidly as practicable.

**Parcels Post and Rural Delivery.**

We hereby express our deep interest in the great Panama Canal Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915, and favor such encouragement as can be properly given.

We commend to the several states the adoption of a law making it an offence for the proprietors of places of public amusement and entertainment to discriminate against the uniform of the United States similar to the law passed by Congress applicable to the District of Columbia and the territories in 1911.

**Protection of National Uniform.**

We renew the declaration of our last platform relating to a generous pension policy.

**Pensions.**

We call attention to the fact that the Democratic party's demand for a return to the rule of the people, expressed in the national platform four years ago has now become the accepted doctrine of a large majority of the electors. We again remind the country that only by a larger exercise of the reserved power of the people can they protect themselves from the misuse of delegated power and the usurpation of governmental instrumentalities by special interests. For this reason, the national convention insisted on the overthrow of Cannonism and the inauguration of a system by which United States Senators could be elected by direct vote. The Democratic party offers itself to the country as an agency through which the complete overthrow and extirpation of corruption, fraud and machine rule in American politics can be effected.

**Rule of the People.**

Our platform is one of principles which we believe to be essential to our national welfare. Our pledges are made to be kept when in office as well as relied upon during the campaign, and we invite the co-operation of all citizens, regardless of party, who believe in maintaining unimpaired the institutions and traditions of our country.

**Conclusion.**

## PROGRESSIVE.

The Progressive party's first national convention was held in Chicago, Ill., August 5-7, 1912. On August 7 Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, was nominated for President by acclamation. Hiram W. Johnson, of California, was similarly nominated for Vice-President. The platform adopted was as follows:

### The Platform.

The conscience of the people, in a time of grave national problems, has called into being a new party, born of the nation's awakened sense of justice.

We of the Progressive party here dedicate ourselves to the fulfillment of the duty laid upon us by our fathers to maintain that government of the people, by the people and for the people whose foundations they laid.

**Declaration of Principles.**

We hold, with Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, that the people are the masters of their Constitution to fulfil its purposes and to safeguard it from those who, by perversion of its intent, would convert it into an instrument of injustice. In accordance with the needs of each generation, the people must use their sovereign powers to establish and maintain equal opportunity and industrial

justice, to secure which this government was founded and without which no republic can endure.

This country belongs to the people who inhabit it. Its resources, its business, its institutions and its laws should be utilized, maintained or altered in whatever manner will best promote the general interest. It is time to set the public welfare in the first place.

Political parties exist to secure responsible government and to execute the will of the people. From these great tasks both the old parties have turned aside. Instead of instruments to promote the general welfare, they have become the tools of corrupt interests, which use them impartially to serve their selfish purposes. Behind the ostensible government sits enthroned an invisible government, owing no allegiance and acknowledging no responsibility to the people. To destroy this invisible government, to dissolve the unholy alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics, is the first task of the statesmanship of the day.

**The Old Parties.**

The deliberate betrayal of its trust by the Republican party, the fatal incapacity of the Democratic party to deal with the new issues of the new time, have compelled the people to forge a new instrument of government through which to give effect to their will in laws and institutions.

Unhampered by tradition, uncorrupted by power, undismayed by the magnitude of the task, the new party offers itself as the instrument of the people to sweep away old abuses, to build a new and nobler commonwealth.

**Covenant with the People.**

This declaration is our covenant with the people, and we hereby bind the party and its candidates in state and nation to the pledges made herein.

The Progressive party, committed to the principle of government by a self-controlled democracy expressing its will through representatives of the people, pledges itself to secure such alterations in the fundamental law of the several states and of the United States as shall insure the representative character of the government. In particular the party declares for direct primaries for the nomination of state and national officers for nation-wide preferential primaries for candidates for the Presidency, for the direct election of United States Senators by the people; and we urge on the states the policy of the short ballot, with responsibility to the people secured by the initiative, referendum and recall.

**Rule of the People.**

**Amendment of Constitution.**

The Progressive party, believing that a free people should have the power from time to time to amend their fundamental law so as to adapt it progressively to the changing needs of the people, pledges itself to provide a more easy and expeditious method of amending the federal Constitution.

Up to the limit of the Constitution, and later by amendment of the Constitution, if found necessary, we advocate bringing under effective national jurisdiction those problems which have expanded beyond reach of the individual states.

**Nation and State.**

It is as grotesque as it is intolerable that the several states should by unequal laws in matter of common concern become competing commercial agencies, barter the lives of their children, the health of their women and the safety and wellbeing of their working people for the profit of their financial interests.

The extreme insistence on states' rights by the Democratic party in the Baltimore platform demonstrates anew its inability to understand the world into which it has survived or to administer the affairs of a union of states which have in all essential respects become one people.

**Equal Suffrage.**

The Progressive party, believing that no people can justly claim to be a true democracy which denies political rights on account of sex, pledges itself to the task of securing equal suffrage to men and women alike.

**Corrupt Practices.**

We pledge our party to legislation that will compel strict limitation of all campaign contributions and expenditures, and detailed publicity of both before as well as after primaries and elections.

**Publicity and Public Service.**

We pledge our party to legislation compelling the registration of lobbyists; publicity of committee hearings, except on foreign affairs, and recording of all votes in committee; and forbidding federal appointees from holding office in state or national political organizations or taking part as officers or delegates in political conventions for the nomination of elective state or national officials.

The Progressive party demands such restriction of the power of the courts as shall leave to the people the ultimate authority to determine fundamental questions of social welfare and public policy.

To secure this end, it pledges itself to provide:

**The Courts.**

First—That when an act passed under the policy power of the state is held unconstitutional under the state constitution by the courts, the people, after an ample interval for deliberation, shall have an opportunity to vote on the question whether they desire the act to become law, notwithstanding such decision.

Second—That every decision of the highest appellate court of a state declaring an act of the Legislature unconstitutional on the ground of its violation of the federal Constitution shall be subject to the same review by the Supreme Court of the United States as is now accorded to decisions sustaining such legislation.

The Progressive party, in order to secure to the people a better administration of justice, and by that means to bring about a more general respect for the

law and the courts, pledges itself to work unceasingly for the reform of legal procedure and judicial methods.

We believe that the issuance of injunctions in cases arising out of labor disputes should be prohibited when such injunctions would not apply when no labor disputes existed.

We also believe that a person cited for contempt in labor disputes, except when such contempt was committed in the actual presence of the court or so near thereto as to interfere with the proper administration of justice, should have a right to trial by jury.

The supreme duty of the nation is the conservation of human resources through an enlightened measure of social and industrial justice. We pledge ourselves to work unceasingly in state and nation for:

**Social and Industrial Justice.** Effective legislation looking to the prevention of industrial accidents, occupational diseases, overwork, involuntary unemployment, and other injurious effects incident to modern industry;

The fixing of minimum safety and health standards for the various occupations, and the exercise of the public authority of state and nation, including the federal control over interstate commerce and the taxing power, to maintain such standards;

The prohibition of child labor;

Minimum wage standards for working women, to provide a "living wage" in all industrial occupations;

The general prohibition of night work for women and the establishment of an eight hour day for women and young persons;

One day's rest in seven for all wage workers;

The eight hour day in continuous twenty-four-hour industries;

The abolition of the convict contract labor system; substituting a system of prison production for governmental consumption only and the application of prisoners' earnings to the support of their dependent families;

Publicity as to wages, hours ad conditions of labor; full reports upon industrial accidents and diseases and the opening to public inspection of all tallies, weights, measures and check systems on labor products.

**Department of Labor.** We pledge our party to establish a department of labor, with a seat in the Cabinet, and with wide jurisdiction over matters affecting the conditions of labor and living.

The development and prosperity of country life are as important to the people who live in the cities as they are to the farmers. Increase of prosperity

**Country Life.** on the farm will favorably affect the cost of living and promote the interests of all who dwell in the country and all who depend upon its products for clothing, shelter and food.

We pledge our party to foster the development of agricultural credit and co-operation, the teaching of agriculture in schools, agricultural college extension, the use of mechanical power on the farm and to re-establish the country life commission, thus directly promoting the welfare of the farmers and bringing the benefits of better farming, better business and better living within their reach.

The high cost of living is due partly to world-wide and partly to local causes; partly to natural and partly to artificial causes. The measures proposed

**High Cost of Living.** in this platform on various subjects, such as the tariff, the trusts and conservation, will of themselves remove the artificial causes. There will remain other elements, such as the tendency to leave the country for the city, waste, extravagance, bad system of taxation, poor methods of raising crops and bad business methods in marketing crops. To remedy these conditions requires the fullest information and, based on this information, effective government supervision and control to remove all the artificial causes. We pledge ourselves to such full and immediate inquiry and to immediate action to deal with every need such inquiry discloses.

We favor the union of all the existing agencies of the federal government dealing with the public health into a single national health service, without

**Health.** discrimination against or for any one set of therapeutic methods, school of medicine or school of healing, with such additional powers as may be necessary to enable it to perform efficiently such duties in the protection of the public from preventable disease as may be properly undertaken by the federal authorities, including the executing of existing laws regarding pure food; quarantine and cognate subjects; the promotion of appropriate action for the improvement of vital statistics and the extension of the registration area of such statistics, and co-operation with the health activities of the various states and cities of the nation

We believe that true popular government, justice and prosperity go hand in hand, and, so believing, it is our purpose to secure that large measure of general

**Business.** prosperity which is the fruit of legitimate and honest business, fostered by equal justice and by sound progressive laws.

We demand that the test of true prosperity shall be the benefits conferred thereby on all the citizens, not confined to individuals or classes, and that the test of corporate efficiency shall be the ability better to serve the public; that those who profit by control of business affairs shall justify that profit and that control by sharing with the public the fruits thereof.

We therefore demand a strong national regulation of interstate corporations. The corporation is an essential part of modern business. The concentration of modern business, in some degree, is both inevitable and necessary for national and international business efficiency. But the existing concentration of vast

**Italy has at present ten aeroplane factories.**

wealth under a corporate system, unguarded and uncontrolled by the nation, has placed in the hands of a few men enormous, secret, irresponsible power over the daily life of the citizen—a power insufferable in a free government and certain of abuse.

This power has been abused in monopoly of national resources, in stock watering, in unfair competition and unfair privileges, and, finally, in sinister influences on the public agencies of state and nation. We do not fear commercial power, but we insist that it shall be exercised openly, under publicity, supervision and regulation of the most efficient sort, which will preserve its good while eradicating and preventing its ill.

To that end we urge the establishment of a strong federal administrative commission of high standing, which shall maintain permanent active supervision over industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce, or such of them as are of public importance, doing for them what the government now does for the national banks, and what is now done for the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Such a commission must enforce the complete publicity of those corporate transactions which are of public interest; must attack unfair competition, false capitalization and special privilege, and by continuous trained watchfulness guard and keep open equally to all the highways of American commerce. Thus the business man will have certain knowledge of the law and will be able to conduct his business easily in conformity therewith, the investor will find security for his capital, dividends will be rendered more certain and the savings of the people will be drawn naturally and safely into the channels of trade.

Under such a system of constructive regulation legitimate business, freed from confusion, uncertainty and fruitless litigation, will develop normally in response to the energy and enterprise of the American business man.

**Patents.** We pledge ourselves to the enactment of a patent law which will make it impossible for patents to be suppressed or used against the public welfare in the interest of injurious monopolies.

**Interstate Commerce Commission.** We pledge our party to secure to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to value the physical property of railroads. In order that the power of the commission to protect the people may not be impaired or destroyed, we demand the abolition of the Commerce Court.

**Currency.** We believe there exists imperative need for prompt legislation for the improvement of our national currency system. We believe the present method of issuing notes through private agencies is harmful and unscientific. The issue of currency is fundamentally a government function and the system should have as basic principles soundness and elasticity. The control should be lodged with the government and should be protected from domination or manipulation by Wall Street or any special interests.

We are opposed to the so-called Aldrich currency bill because its provisions would place our currency and credit system in private hands, not subject to effective public control.

**Commercial Development.** The time has come when the federal government should co-operate with manufacturers and producers in extending our foreign commerce. To this end we demand adequate appropriations by Congress and the appointment of diplomatic and consular officers solely with a view to their special fitness and worth, and not by consideration of political expediency. It is imperative to the welfare of our people that we enlarge and extend our foreign commerce. We are pre-eminently fitted to do this because, as a people, we have developd high skill in the art of manufacturing; our business men are strong executives, strong organizers. In every way possible our federal government should co-operate in this important matter.

Any one who has had opportunity to study and observe first hand Germany's course in this respect must realize that their policy of co-operation between government and business has in comparatively few years made them a leading competitor for the commerce of the world. It should be remembered that they are doing this on a national scale and with large units of business, while the Democrats would have us believe that we should do it with small units of business, which would be controlled, not by the national government, but by forty-nine conflicting state sovereignties. Such a policy is utterly out of keeping with the progress of the times and gives our great commercial rivals in Europe—hungry for international markets—golden opportunities of which they are rapidly taking advantage.

**Conservation.** The natural resources of the nation must be promptly developed and generously used to supply the people's needs, but we cannot safely allow them to be wasted, exploited, monopolized or controlled against the general good. We heartily favor the policy of conservation and we pledge our party to protect the national forests without hindering their legitimate use for the benefit of all the people. Agricultural lands in the national forests are, and should remain, open to the genuine settler. Conservation will not retard legitimate development. The honest settler must receive his patent promptly without hindrance, rules or delays.

We believe that the remaining forests, coal and oil lands, water powers and other natural resources still in state of national control (except agricultural lands) are more likely to be wisely conserved and utilized for the general welfare if held in the public hands.

In order that consumers and producers, managers and workmen, now and hereafter, need not pay toll to private monopolies of power and raw material, we

American investments in Mexico are estimated at $1,057,770,000.

demand that such resources shall be retained by the state or nation and opened to immediate use under laws which will encourage development and make to the people a moderate return for benefits conferred.

In particular we pledge our party to require reasonable compensation to the public for water power rights hereafter granted by the public. We pledge legislation to lease the public grazing lands under equitable provisions now pending which will increase the production of food for the people and thoroughly safeguard the rights of the actual homemakers. Natural resources whose conservation is necessary for the national welfare should be owned and controlled by the nation.

**Good Roads.** We recognize the vital importance of good roads, and we pledge our party to foster their extension in every proper way, and we favor the early construction of national highways. We also favor the extension of the rural free delivery service.

**Alaska.** The coal and other natural resources of Alaska should be opened to development at once. They are owned by the people of the United States and are safe from monopoly, waste or destruction only while so owned. We demand that they shall neither be sold nor given away except under the homestead law, but while held in government ownership shall be opened to use promptly upon liberal terms requiring immediate development.

Thus the benefit of cheap fuel will accrue to the government of the United States and to the people of Alaska and the Pacific Coast; the settlement of extensive agricultural lands will be hastened; the extermination of the salmon will be prevented, and the just and wise development of Alaskan resources will take the place of private extortion or monopoly.

We demand also that extortion or monopoly in transportation shall be prevented by the prompt acquisition, construction or improvement by the government of such railroads, harbor and other facilities for transportation as the welfare of the people may demand.

We promise the people of the Territory of Alaska the same measure of local self-government that was given to other American territories, and that federal officials appointed there shall be qualified by previous bona fide residence in the territory.

**Waterways.** The rivers of the United States are the natural arteries of this continent. We demand that they shall be opened to traffic as indispensable parts of a great nation-wide system of transportation in which the Panama Canal will be the central link, thus enabling the whole interior of the United States to share with the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards in the benefit derived from the canal.

It is a national obligation to develop our rivers, and especially the Mississippi and its tributaries, without delay, under a comprehensive general plan covering each river system, from its source to its mouth, designed to secure its highest usefulness for navigation, irrigation, domestic supply, water power and the prevention of floods. We pledge our party to the immediate preparation of such a plan, which should be made and carried out in close and friendly co-operation between the nation, the state and the cities affected.

Under such a plan the destructive floods of the Mississippi and other streams, which represent a vast and needless loss to the nation, would be controlled by forest conservation and water storage at the headwaters, and by levees below; land sufficient to support millions of people would be reclaimed from the deserts and swamps, water power enough to transform the industrial standing of whole states would be developed, adequate water terminals would be provided, transportation would revive, and the railroads would be compelled to co-operate as freely with the boat lines as with each other.

The equipment, organization and experience acquired in constructing the Panama Canal soon will be available for the lakes-to-the-gulf deep waterway and other portions of this great work, and should be utilized by the nation in co-operation with the various states, at the lowest net cost to the people.

**The Panama Canal.** The Panama Canal, built and paid for by the American people, must be used primarily for their benefit. We demand that the canal shall be so operated as to break transportation monopoly now held and misused by the transcontinental railroads by maintaining sea competition with them, that ships directly or indirectly owned or controlled by American railroad corporations shall not be permitted to use the canal, and that American ships engaged in coastwise trade shall pay no tolls.

The Progressive party will favor legislation having for its aim the development of friendship and commerce between the United States and Latin-American nations.

**Tariff.** We believe in a protective tariff which shall equalize conditions of competition between the United States and foreign countries, both for the farmer and the manufacturer, and which shall maintain for labor an adequate standard of living. Primarily the benefit of any tariff should be disclosed in the pay envelope of the laborer. We declare that no industry deserves protection which is unfair to labor or which is operating in violation of federal law. We believe that the presumption is always in favor of the consuming public.

We demand tariff revision because the present tariff is unjust to the people of the United States. Fair dealing toward the people requires an immediate downward revision of those schedules wherein duties are shown to be unjust and excessive.

We pledge ourselves to the establishment of a non-partisan scientific tariff commission, reporting both to the President and to either branch of Congress,

he number of suicides in the United States in 1912 was 12,981, compared with 12,242 in 1911.

which shall report, first, as to the costs of production, efficiency of labor, capitalization, industrial organization and efficiency, and the general competitive position in this country and abroad of industries seeking protection from Congress. Second, as to the revenue producing power of the tariff and its relation to the resources of government; and, thirdly, as to the effect of the tariff on prices, operations of middlemen, and on the purchasing power of the consumer.

We believe that this commission should have plenary power to elicit information, and for this purpose to prescribe a uniform system of accounting for the great protected industries. The work of the commission should not prevent the immediate adoption of acts reducing these schedules generally recognized as excessive.

We condemn the Payne-Aldrich bill as unjust to the people. The Republican organization is in the hands of those who have broken, and cannot again be trusted to keep, the promise of necessary downward revision. The Democratic party is committed to the destruction of the protective system through a tariff for revenue only—a policy which would inevitably produce widespread industrial and commercial disaster.

We demand the immediate repeal of the Canadian reciprocity act.

**Inheritance and Income Tax.**

We believe in a graduated inheritance tax as a national means of equalizing the obligations of holders of property to government, and we hereby pledge our party to enact such a federal law as will tax large inheritances, returning to the states an equitable percentage of all amounts collected. We favor the ratification of the pending amendment to the Constitution giving the government power to levy an income tax.

**Peace and National Defence.**

The Progressive party deplores the survival in our civilization of the barbaric system of warfare among nations, with its enormous waste of resources even in time of peace, and the consequent impoverishment of the life of the toiling masses. We pledge the party to use its best endeavors to substitute judicial and other peaceful means of settling international differences.

We favor the international agreement for the limitation of naval forces. Pending such an agreement, and as the best means of preserving peace, we pledge ourselves to maintain for the present the policy of building two battleships a year.

**Treaty Rights.**

We pledge our party to protect the rights of American citizenship at home and abroad. No treaty should receive the sanction of our government which discriminates between American citizens because of birthplace, race or religion, or that does not recognize the absolute right of expatriation.

**The Immigrant.**

Through the establishment of industrial standards we propose to secure to the ablebodied immigrant and to his native fellow workers a larger share of American opportunity. We denounce the fatal policy of indifference and neglect which has left our enormous immigrant population to become the prey of chance and cupidity. We favor governmental action to encourage the distribution of immigrants away from the congested cities, to rigidly supervise all private agencies dealing with them and to promote their assimilation, education and advancement.

**Pensions.**

We pledge ourselves to a wise and just policy of pensioning American soldiers and sailors and their widows and children by the federal government. And we approve the policy of the Southern states in granting pensions to the ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors and their widows and children.

**Parcels Post.**

We pledge our party to the immediate creation of a parcels post, with rates proportionate to distance and service.

**Civil Service.**

We condemn the violations of the civil service law under the present administration, including the coercion and assessment of subordinate employes and the President's refusal to punish such violation after a finding of guilty by his own commission; his distribution of patronage among subservient Congressmen, while withholding it from those who refuse support of administration measures; his withdrawal of nominations from the Senate until political support for himself was secured, and his open use of the offices to reward those who voted for his renomination.

To eradicate these abuses we demand not only the enforcement of the civil service act in letter and spirit, but also legislation which will bring under the competitive system postmasters, collectors, marshals and all other non-political officers, as well as the enactment of an equitable retirement law, and we also insist on continuous service during good behavior and efficiency.

**Government Business Organization.**

We pledge our party to readjustment of the business methods of the national government and a proper co-ordination of the federal bureaus which will increase the economy and efficiency of the government service, prevent duplications and secure better results to the taxpayers for every dollar expended.

**Supervision Over Investments.**

The people of the United States are swindled out of many millions of dollars every year through worthless investments. The plain people, the wage earner and the men and women with small savings have no way of knowing the merit of concerns sending out highly colored prospectuses offering stock for sale, prospectuses that make big returns seem certain and fortunes easily within grasp.

We hold it to be the duty of the government to protect its people from this kind of piracy. We therefore demand wise, carefully thought out legislation that will give us such governmental supervision over this matter as will furnish to the people of the United States this much needed protection, and we pledge ourselves thereto.

In the Manchester cotton trade there are over 100,000 people employed and are 40,000,000 spindles.

**Conclusion.** On these principles and on the recognized desirability of uniting the progressive forces of the nation into an organization which shall unequivocally represent the progressive spirit and policy, we appeal for the support of all American citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

## SOCIALIST.

The Socialist National Convention was held at Indianapolis on May 10-17, 1912. On May 17 Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana, the party's candidate for president in 1900, 1904 and 1908, was renominated.

The vote on the first and only ballot was: Debs, 165; Emil Seidel, of Wisconsin, 56, and Charles E. Russell, of New York, 54. Emil Seidel was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot, the vote standing: Seidel, 159; Daniel Hogan, of Arkansas, 73; John W. Slayton, of Pennsylvania, 24.

The platform, adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., May 10, 1912, was as follows:

### The Platform.

The representatives of the Socialist party, in national convention at Indianapolis, declare that the capitalist system has outgrown its historical function, and has become utterly incapable of meeting the problems now confronting society. We denounce this outgrown system as incompetent and corrupt and the source of unspeakable misery and suffering to the whole working class.

Under this system the industrial equipment of the nation has passed into the absolute control of plutocracy, which exacts an annual tribute of hundreds of millions of dollars from the producers. Unafraid of any organized resistance, it stretches out its greedy hands over the still undeveloped resources of the nation —the land, the mines, the forests and the water powers of every state in the Union.

In spite of the multiplication of labor saving machines and improved methods in industry, which cheapen the cost of production, the share of the producers grows ever less, and the prices of all the necessities of life steadily increase. The boasted prosperity of this nation is for the owning class alone. To the rest it means only greater hardship and misery. The high cost of living is felt in every home. Millions of wage workers have seen the purchasing power of their wages decrease until life has become a desperate battle for mere existence.

Multitudes of unemployed walk the streets of our cities or trudge from state to state awaiting the will of the masters to move the wheels of industry.

The farmers in every state are plundered by the increasing prices exacted for tools and machinery and by extortionate rent, freight rates and storage charges.

Capitalist concentration is mercilessly crushing the class of small business men and driving its members into the ranks of proportyless wage workers. The overwhelming majority of the people of America are being forced under a yoke of bondage by this soulless industrial despotism.

It is this capitalist system that is responsible for the increasing burden of armaments, the poverty, slums, child labor, most of the insanity, crime and prostitution, and much of the disease that afflicts mankind.

Under this system the working class is exposed to poisonous conditions, to frightful and needless perils to life and limb; is walled around with court decisions, injunctions and unjust laws, and is preyed upon incessantly for the benefit of the controlling oligarchy of wealth. Under it also, the children of the working class are doomed to ignorance, drudging toil and darkened lives.

**Growth of Plutocracy.** In the face of these evils, so manifest that all thoughtful observers are appalled at them, the legislative representatives of the Republican and Democratic parties remain the faithful servants of the oppressors. Measures designed to secure to the wage earners of this nation as humane and just treatment as is already enjoyed by the wage earners of all other civilized nations have been smothered in committee without debate and laws ostensibly designed to bring relief to the farmers and general consumers are juggled and transformed into instruments for the exaction of further tribute. The growing unrest under oppression has driven these two old parties to the enactment of a variety of regulative measures, none of which has limited in any appreciable degree the power of the plutocracy, and some of which have been perverted into means for increasing that power. Anti-trust laws, railroad restrictions and regulations, with the prosecutions, indictments and investigations based upon such legislation, have proved to be utterly futile and ridiculous.

Nor has this plutocracy been seriously restrained or even threatened by any Republican or Democratic executive. It has continued to grow in power and insolence alike under the administrations of Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

In addition to this legislative juggling and this executive connivance, the courts of America have sanctioned and strengthened the hold of this plutocracy as the Dred Scott and other decisions strengthened the slave power before the Civil War. They have been used as instruments for the oppression of the working class and for the suppression of free speech and free assembly.

**Only Relief Socialism.** We declare, therefore, that the longer sufferance of these conditions is impossible, and we purpose to end them all. We declare them to be the product of the present system in which industry is carried on for private greed instead of for the welfare of society. We declare, furthermore, that for these evils there will be and can be no remedy and no substantial relief except through Socialism, under which industry will be carried on for the common good and every worker receive the full social value of the wealth he creates.

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**regards popular education, Baroda is the most advanced state in India—the only state in which primary education is both compulsory and free.**

Society is divided into warring groups and classes, based upon material interests. Fundamentally this struggle is a conflict between the two main classes, one of which—the capitalist class—owns the means of production, and the other—the working class—must use these means of production on terms dictated by the owners.

The capitalist class, though few in numbers, absolutely controls the government—legislative, executive and judicial. This class owns the machinery of gathering and disseminating news through its organized press. It subsidizes seats of learning—the colleges and schools—and even religious and moral agencies. It has also the added prestige which established customs give to any order of society, right or wrong.

The working class, which includes all those who are forced to work for a living, whether by hand or brain, in shop, mine or on the soil, vastly outnumbers the capitalist class. Lacking effective organization and class solidarity, this class is unable to enforce its will. Given such class solidarity and effective organization, the workers will have the power to make all laws and control all industry in their own interest.

All political parties are the expression of economic class interests. All other parties than the Socialist party represent one or another group of the ruling capitalist class. Their political conflicts reflect merely superficial rivalries between competing capitalist groups. However they result, these conflicts have no issue of real value to the workers. Whether the Democrats or Republicans win politically, it is the capitalist class that is victorious economically.

**Representative of Workers' Interests.**

The Socialist party is the political expression of the economic interests of the workers. Its defeats have been their defeats and its victories their victories. It is a party founded on the science and laws of social development. It proposes that, since all social necessities are to-day socially produced, the means of their production and distribution shall be socially owned and democratically controlled.

In the face of the economic and polical aggressions of the capitalist class the only reliance left the workers is that of their economic organizations and their political power. By the intelligent and class-conscious use of these, they may resist successfully the capitalist class, break the fetters of wage slavery, and fit themselves for the future society which is to displace the capitalist system. The Socialist party appreciates the full significance of class organization and urges the wage earners, the working farmers and all other useful workers everywhere to organize for economic and political action, and we pledge ourselves to support the toilers of the fields as well as those in the shops, factories and mines of the nation in their struggles for economic justice.

In the defeat or victory of the working class party in this new struggle for freedom lies the defeat or triumph of the common people of all economic groups, as well as the failure or the triumph of popular government. Thus the Socialist party is the party of the present day revolution, which marks the transition from economic individualism to Socialism, from wage slavery to free co-operation, from capitalist oligarchy to industrial democracy.

**The Socialist Working Programme.**

As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of its ultimate aim, the co-operative commonwealth, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following programme:

**Collective Ownership.**

1.—The collective ownership and democratic management of railroads, wire and wireless telegraphs and telephones, express services, steamboat lines and all other social means of transportation and communication and of all large-scale industries. 2.—The immediate acquirement by the municipalities, the states or the federal government of all grain elevators, stock yards, storage warehouses and other distributing agencies, in order to reduce the present extortionate cost of living. 3.—The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power. 4.—The further conservation and developmnt of natural resources for the use and benefit of all the people: (a) By scientific forestation and timber protection; (b) by the reclamation of arid and swamp tracts; (c) by the storage of flood waters and the utilization of water power; (d) by the stoppage of the present extravagant waste of the soil and of the products of mines and oil wells; (e) by the development of highway and waterway systems. 5.—The collective ownership of land wherever practicable, and, in cases where such ownership is impracticable, the appropriation by taxation of the annual rental value of all land held for speculation or exploitation. 6.—The collective ownership and democratic management of the banking and currency system.

**Unemployment.**

The immediate government relief of the unemployed by the extension of all useful public works. All persons employed on such works to be engaged directly by the government under a workday of not more than eight hours and at not less than the prevailing union wages. The government also to establish employment bureaus; to lend money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works, and to take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

The conservation of human resources, particularly of the lives and well-being of the workers and their families: 1.—By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery. 2.—By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week. 3.—By securing a more effective inspection of workshops, factories and mines. 4.—By forbidding the

In Maryland of cities with a population of less than 100,000 Cumberland had the highest death rate in 1910—20.1 per 1,000—and Hagerstown the lowest—17.6.

employment of children under sixteen years of age. 5.—By the co-operative organization of the industries in the federal penitentiaries for the benefit of the convicts and their dependents. 6.—By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories and mines. 7.—By abolishing the profit system in government work, and substituting either the direct hire of labor or the awarding of contracts to co-operative groups of workers. 8.—By establishing minimum wage scales. 9.—By abolishing official charity and substituting a non-contributory system of old-age pensions, a general system of insurance by the state of all its members against unemployment and invalidism and a system of compulsory insurance by employers of their workers, without cost to the latter, against industrial diseases, accidents and death.

**Political Demands.**

1.—The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage. 2.—The adoption of a graduated income tax, the increase of the rates of the present corporation tax and the extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the value of the estate and to nearness of kin—the proceeds of these taxes to be employed in the socialization of industry. 3.—The abolition of the monopoly ownership of patents and the substitution of collective ownership, with direct rewards to inventors by premiums or royalties. 4.—Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women. 5.—The adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall and of proportional representation, nationally as well as locally. 6.—The abolition of the Senate and of the veto power of the President. 7.—The election of the President and the Vice-President by direct vote of the people. 8.—The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of the legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed only by act of Congress or by referendum vote of the whole people. 9.—The abolition of the present restrictions upon the amendment of the Constitution, so that that instrument may be made amendable by a majority of the voters in the country. 10.—The granting of the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia, with representation in Congress and a democratic form of municipal government for purely local affairs. 11.—The extension of democratic government to all United States territory. 12.—The enactment of further measures for general education and particularly for vocational education in useful pursuits. The bureau of education to be made a department. 13.—The enactment of further measures for the conservation of health. The creation of an independent bureau of health, with such restrictions as will secure full liberty to all schools of practice. 14.—The separation of the present bureau of labor from the Department of Commerce and Labor and its elevation to the rank of a department. 15.—Abolition of all federal district courts and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. State courts to have jurisdiction in all cases arising between citizens of the several states and foreign corporations. The election of all judges for short terms. 16.—The immediate curbing of the power of the courts to issue injunctions. 17.—The free administration of the law. 18.—The calling of a convention for the revision of the Constitution of the United States. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of socialized industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

## PROHIBITION.

The Prohibition National Convention was held at Atlantic City, N. J., July 10-12. On July 12 Eugene W. Chafin, of Arizona, and Aaron S. Watkins, of Ohio, the Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees in 1908, were renominated by acclamation.

The platform adopted on July 11 was as follows:

### The Platform.

The Prohibition party, in National Convention at Atlantic City, N. J., July 10, 11 and 12, 1912, recognizing God as the source of all governmental authority, makes the following declarations of principles and policies:

1.—The alcoholic drink traffic is wrong, is the most serious drain on the wealth and resources of the nation, is detrimental to the general welfare and destructive of the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. All laws taxing or licensing a traffic which produces crime, poverty and political corruption and spreads disease and death should be repealed. To destroy such a traffic there must be elected to power a political party which will administer the government from the standpoint that the alcoholic drink traffic is a crime and not a business, and we pledge that the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages shall be prohibited. We favor:

2.—The election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

3.—A uniform marriage and divorce law, the extermination of polygamy and the complete suppression of the traffic in girls.

4.—Absolute protection of the rights of labor, without impairment of the rights of capital.

5.—The settlement of all international disputes by arbitration.

6.—The abolition of child labor in mines, workshops and factories, with the rigid enforcement of the laws, now flagrantly violated.

7.—Suffrage for women on the same terms as for men.

8.—A Presidential term of six years, and one term only.

9.—Court review of postoffice and other department decisions and orders, the extension of the postal savings bank system and of rural delivery, and the establishment of an efficient parcels post.

10.—The initiative, referendum and recall.

he total French wine production for 1911 was over 1,185,741,570 gallons, which was about 422,500,000 gallons more than the 1910 output, but considerably less than that of 1909.

11.—As the tariff is a commercial question, it should be fixed on scientific basis of accurate knowledge, secured by means of a permanent, omni-partisan tariff commission, with ample powers.

12.—Equitable graduated income and inheritance taxes.

13.—Conservation of our forest and mineral reserves and the reclamation of waste lands. All mineral and timber lands and water powers now owned by the government should be held perpetually and leased for revenue purposes.

14.—Clearly defined laws for the regulation and control of corporations transacting an interstate business.

15.—Efficiency and economy in governmental administration.

16.—Protection of one day in seven as a day of rest.

To these fundamental principles the National Prohibitionist party renews its long allegiance, and on these issues invites the co-operation of all good citizens, to the end that the true object of government may be attained—namely, equal and exact justice for all.

## SOCIALIST LABOR.

The Socialist Labor National Convention was held in New York City on April 10, 1912. It nominated Arthur Reimer, of Massachusetts, for President, and August Gilhaus, of New York, for Vice-President. The platform adopted was as follows:

### The Platform.

Social conditions, as illustrated by the events that crowded into the last four years, have ripened so fast that each and all the principles hitherto proclaimed by the Socialist Labor Party, and all and each the methods that the Socialist Labor Party has hitherto advocated, stand to-day most conspicuously demonstrated.

The capitalist social system has wrought its own destruction. Its leading exponents, the present incumbent in the Presidential Chair and his "illustrious predecessor," however seemingly at war with each other on principles, cannot conceal the identity of their political views. The oligarchy proclaimed by the tenets of the one, the monarchy proclaimed by the tenets of the other, jointly proclaim the conviction of the foremost men in the Ruling Class that the Republic of Capital is at the end of its tether.

True to the economic laws from which Socialism proceeds, dominant wealth has to such an extent concentrated into the hands of a select few, the Plutocracy, that the lower layers of the Capitalist Class feel driven to the ragged edge, while the large majority of the people, the Working Class, are being submerged.

True to the sociologic laws by the light of which Socialism reads its forecasts, the Plutocracy is breaking through its republic-democratic shell and is stretching out its hands toward absolutism in government; the property-holding layers below it are turning at bay; the proletariat is awakening to its consciousness of class, and thereby to the perception of its historic mission.

In the midst of this hurly, all the colors of the rainbow are being projected upon the social mists from the prevalent confusion of thought.

From the lower layers of the Capitalist Class the bolder, yet foolhardy portion bluntly demands that "the Trust be smashed."

**The Trust a Necessity.**

Even if the trust could it should not be smashed; even if it should it cannot. The law of social progress pushes toward a system of production that shall crown the efforts of man, without arduous toil, with an abundance of the necessaries for material existence, to the end of allowing leisure for mental and spiritual expansion. The Trust is a mechanical contrivance wherewith to solve the problem. To smash the contrivance were to re-introduce the days of small-fry competition and set back the hands on the dial of Time. The mere thought is foolhardy. He who undertakes the feat might as well brace himself against the cascade of Niagara. The cascade of Social Evolution would whelm him.

The less bold among the smaller property-holding element proposes to "curb" the Trust with a variety of schemes. The very forces of social evolution that propel the development of the Trust stamp the "curbing" schemes, whether political or economic, as childish. They are attempts to hold back a runaway horse by the tail. The laws by which the attempt has been tried strew the path of the runaway. They are splintered to pieces with its kicks, and serve only to furnish a livelihood for the Corporation and the Anti-Corporation lawyer.

From still lower layers of the same property-holding class, social layers that have sniffed the breath of Socialism, and imagine themselves Socialists, comes the iridescent theory of capturing the Trust for the people by the ballot only. The "capture of the Trust for the people" implies the Social Revolution. To imply the Social Revolution with the ballot only, without the means to enforce the ballot's fiat, in case of Reaction's attempt to override it, is to fire blank cartridges at a foe. It is worse. It is to threaten his existence without the means to carry out the threat. Threats of revolution, without provisions to carry them out, result in one of two things only—either the leaders are bought out or the revolutionary class, to which the leaders appeal and which they succeed in drawing after themselves, are led like cattle to the shambles. The Commune disaster of France stands a monumental warning against the blunder.

An equally iridescent hue of the rainbow is projected from a still lower layer, a layer that lies almost wholly within the submerged class—the theory of capturing the Trust for the Working Class with the fist only. The capture of the Trust for the people implies something else besides revolution. It implies revolution carried on by the masses. For reasons parallel to those that decree the day of small-fry competition gone by, mass-revolutionary conspiracy is, to-day,

**The authorized capital of the railways of the United Kingdom amounted at the close of 1912 to $6,864,198,250, an increase of $45,015,125 as compared with 1911. The total amount of capital returned as paid up was $3,496,777,500.**

an impossibility. The Trust-holding Plutocracy may successfully put through a conspiracy of physical force. The smallness of its numbers makes a successful conspiracy possible on its part. The hugeness of the numbers requisite for a revolution against the Trust-holding Plutocracy excludes Conspiracy from the arsenal of the Revolution. The idea of capturing the Trust with physical force only is a wild chimera.

**Socialism Versus Plutocracy.**

Only two programmes—the programme of the Plutocracy and the programme of the Socialist Labor Party—grasp the situation. The Political State, another name for the Class State, is worn out in this, the leading capitalist nation of the world, most prominently. The Industrial or Socialist State is throbbing for birth. The Political State, being a Class State, is government separate and apart from the productive energies of the people; it is government mainly for holding the ruled class in subjection. The Industrial or Socialist State, being the denial of the Class State, is government that is part and parcel of the productive energies of the people.

As their functions are different, so are the structures of the two States different. The structure of the Political State contemplates territorial "representation" only; the structure of the Industrial State contemplates representation of industries, or useful occupations only.

The economic or industrial evolution has reached that point where the Political State no longer can maintain itself under the forms of democracy. While the Plutocracy has relatively shrunk, the enemies it has raised against itself have become too numerous to be dallied with. What is still worse, obedient to the law of its own existence the Political State has been forced not merely to multiply enemies against itself; it has been forced to recruit and group the bulk of those enemies, the revolutionary bulk, at that.

The Working Class of the land, the historically revolutionary element, is grouped by the leading occupations, agricultural as well as industrial, in such manner that the "autonomous craft union," one time the palladium of the workers, has become a harmless scare-crow upon which the capitalist birds roost at ease, while the Industrial Unions cast ahead of them the constituencies of the government of the future, and, jointly, point to the Industrial State.

Nor yet is this all. Not only has the Political State raised its own enemies; not only has itself multiplied them; not only has itself recruited and drilled them; not only has itself grouped them into shape and form to succeed it; it is, furthermore, driven by its inherent necessities, prodding on the Revolutionary Class by digging ever more fiercely into its flanks the harpoon of exploitation.

With the purchasing power of wages sinking to ever lower depths; with certainty of work hanging on ever slenderer threads; with an ever more gigantically swelling army of the unemployed; with the need of profits pressing the Plutocracy harder and harder recklessly to squander the workers' limbs and life; what with all this and the parallel process of merging the workers of all industries into one inter-dependent solid mass, the final break-up is rendered inevitable, and at hand.

No wild schemes and no rainbow-chasing will stead in the approaching emergency. The Plutocracy knows this—and so does the Socialist Labor Party—and logical is the programme of each.

The programme of the Plutocracy is feudalic Autocracy, translated into Capitalism. Where a Social Revolution is pending, and, for whatever reason, is not enforced, reaction is the alternative.

**Revolution the Party's Programme.**

The programme of the Socialist Labor Party is revolution—the Industrial or Socialist Republic, the Social Order where the Political State is overthrown; where the Congress of the land consists of the representatives of the useful occupations of the land; where, accordingly, a government is an essential factor in production; where the blessings to man that the Trust is instinct with are freed from the trammels of the private ownership that now turn the potential blessings into a curse; where, accordingly, abundance can be the patrimony of all who work; and the shackles of wage slavery are no more.

In keeping with the goals of the different programmes are the means of their execution.

The means in contemplation by reaction is the bayonet. To this end reaction is seeking, by means of the police spy and other agencies, to lash the proletariat into acts of violence that may give a color to the resort to the bayonet. By its manœuvres, it is egging the Working Class on to deeds of fury. The capitalist press echoes the policy, while the pure and simple political Socialist party press, generally, is snared into the trap.

On the contrary, the means firmly adhered to by the Socialist Labor Party is the constitutional method of political action, backed by the industrially and class-consciously organized proletariat, to the exclusion of Anarchy and all that thereby hangs.

At such a critical period in the nation's existence the Socialist Labor Party calls upon the Working Class of America, more deliberately serious than ever before, to rally at the polls under the Party's banner. And the Party also calls upon all intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder, the Socialist or Industrial Commonwealth—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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**The second smallest army in Europe is that of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, composed of a company of gendarmes of 2 officers and 145 men and**

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**The per capita consumption of meat in the United States is estimated to have [illegible] off 10 pounds in four years, from 162 pounds in 1909 to 152 pounds in the fiscal year 1913.**

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**smallest army in Europe is that of the Principality of Monaco, which is composed of four officers and eighty-two men.**

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Ohio—Tom Clifford, Cleveland.
Ohio—Max S. Hayes, Cleveland.
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Oklahoma—P. S. Nagle, Kingfisher.
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| Georgia | W. H. Johnson | Atlanta. |
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| Illinois | Roy O. West | Chicago. |
| Indiana | Fred A. Sims | Indianapolis. |
| Iowa | C. A. Rawson | Des Moines. |
| Kansas | ——— | ——— |
| Kentucky | W. D. Cochran | Louisville. |
| Louisiana | C. S. Hebert | N. Orleans. |
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| Maryland | John B. Hanna | Baltimore. |
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**The average number of wage-earners employed in the manufacture of women's clothing in the United States was 153,723 in 1909.**

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| Kentucky | H. R. Prewitt | Mt. Sterling. |
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| Maryland | Murray Vandiver | H. de Grace. |
| Mass | J. F. McDonald | Boston. |
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| Minnesota | Martin O'Brien | Crookston. |
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| Utah | Jas. H. Moyle | Salt Lake. |
| Vermont | Emory S. Harris | Bennington. |
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| Connecticut | Jos. W. Alsop | Avon. |
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| Texas | Cecil A. Lyon | Sherman. |
| Utah | W. R. Walton | S. Lake City. |
| Vermont | H. I. Aseltine | Montpelier. |
| Virginia | Thos. L. Moore | Roanoke. |
| Washington | L. Roy Slater | Spokane. |
| W. Virginia | W. O. Dawson | Charleston. |
| Wisconsin | N. L. Baker | Milwaukee. |
| Wyoming | H. N. Gottlieb | Sheridan. |
| Hawaii | Hon. G. R. Carter | Honolulu. |
| D. of Col | J. C. O'Laughlin | Washington. |
| Alaska | Geo. E. Baldwin | Valdez. |

# ELECTORAL APPORTIONMENT AND VOTE

### THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE IN 1900, 1908 AND 1912.

| States. | 1900. | 1908. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| Arizona | .. | .. | 3 |
| Arkansas | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| California | 9 | 10 | 13 |
| Colorado | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Connecticut | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Delaware | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Florida | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Georgia | 13 | 13 | 14 |
| Idaho | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Illinois | 24 | 27 | 29 |
| Indiana | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Iowa | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Kansas | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Kentucky | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Louisiana | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Maine | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Maryland | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Massachusetts | 15 | 16 | 18 |
| Michigan | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| Minnesota | 9 | 11 | 12 |
| Mississippi | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| Missouri | 17 | 18 | 18 |
| Montana | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Nebraska | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Nevada | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| New Hampshire | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| New Jersey | 10 | 12 | 14 |
| New Mexico | .. | .. | 3 |
| New York | 36 | 39 | 45 |
| North Carolina | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| North Dakota | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Ohio | 23 | 23 | 24 |
| Oklahoma | .. | 7 | 10 |
| Oregon | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Pennsylvania | 32 | 34 | 38 |
| Rhode Island | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| South Carolina | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| South Dakota | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Tennessee | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Texas | 15 | 18 | 20 |
| Utah | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Vermont | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Virginia | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Washington | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| West Virginia | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Wisconsin | 12 | 13 | 13 |
| Wyoming | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Totals | 447 | 483 | 531 |
| Necessary to a choice | 224 | 242 | 266 |

The value of women's clothing manufactured in the United States was $385,000,000 in 1909.

## REPRESENTATION OF THE SEVERAL STATES IN THE LOWER BRANCH OF CONGRESS UNDER THE APPORTIONMENTS OF 1891, 1901 AND 1911.

| States. | Census of 1890 | Census of 1900 | Census of 1910. | States. | Census of 1890 | Census of 1900 | Census of 1910 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 9 | 9 | 10 | Nebraska | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Arizona | .. | .. | 1 | Nevada | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Arkansas | 6 | 7 | 7 | New Hampshire | 2 | 2 | [illegible] |
| California | 7 | 8 | 11 | New Jersey | 8 | 10 | 12 |
| Colorado | 2 | 3 | 4 | New Mexico | .. | .. | 1 |
| Connecticut | 4 | 5 | 5 | New York | 34 | 37 | 43 |
| Delaware | 1 | 1 | 1 | North Carolina | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| Florida | 2 | 3 | 4 | North Dakota | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Georgia | 11 | 11 | 12 | Ohio | 21 | 21 | 22 |
| Idaho | 1 | 1 | 2 | Oklahoma | .. | 5 | 8 |
| Illinois | 22 | 25 | 27 | Oregon | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Indiana | 13 | 13 | 13 | Pennsylvania | 30 | 32 | 36 |
| Iowa | 11 | 11 | 11 | Rhode Island | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Kansas | 8 | 8 | 8 | South Carolina | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Kentucky | 11 | 11 | 11 | South Dakota | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Louisiana | 6 | 7 | 8 | Tennessee | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Maine | 4 | 4 | 4 | Texas | 13 | 16 | 18 |
| Maryland | 6 | 6 | 6 | Utah | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Massachusetts | 13 | 14 | 16 | Vermont | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Michigan | 12 | 12 | 13 | Virginia | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Minnesota | 7 | 9 | 10 | Washington | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Mississippi | 7 | 8 | 8 | West Virginia | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Missouri | 15 | 16 | 16 | Wisconsin | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| Montana | 1 | 1 | 2 | Wyoming | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | Totals | 357 | 391 | 435 |

Utah admitted after the Apportionment act of 1891; one Representative allotted on admission. Oklahoma admitted in 1907; five Representatives allotted.

## RATIO OF REPRESENTATION SINCE 1789.

| How determined. | Year. | Ratio. | No. of Representatives. | Population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Constitution | 1789. | 30,000 | 65 | |
| First Census | 1793. | 30,000 | 105 | 3,929,214 |
| Second Census | 1803. | 33,000 | 141 | 5,308,483 |
| Third Census | 1813. | 35,000 | 181 | 7,239,881 |
| Fourth Census | 1823. | 40,000 | 213 | 9,633,822 |
| Fifth Census | 1833. | 47,700 | 240 | 12,866,020 |
| Sixth Census | 1843. | 70,680 | 223 | 17,069,453 |
| Seventh Census | 1853. | 93,423 | 233 | 23,191,876 |
| Eighth Census | 1863. | 127,381 | 243 | 31,443,321 |
| Ninth Census | 1873. | 131,425 | 293 | 38,558,371 |
| Tenth Census | 1883. | 151,911 | 325 | 50,155,783 |
| Eleventh Census | 1891. | 173,901 | 356 | 62,622,250 |
| Twelfth Census | 1901. | 194,182 | 386 | 74,565,906 |
| Thirteenth Census | 1911. | 211,877 | 433 | 91,109,542 |

## REPRESENTATIVES UNDER EACH APPORTIONMENT.

| States. | Constitutional apportionment. | First census, 1790. | Second census, 1800. | Third census, 1810. | Fourth census, 1820. | Fifth census, 1830. | Sixth census, 1840. | Seventh census, 1850. | Eighth census, 1860. | Ninth census, 1870. | Tenth census, 1880. | Eleventh census, 1890. | Twelfth census, 1900. | Thirteenth census, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| Arizona | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Arkansas | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| California | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 11 |
| Colorado | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Connecticut | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Delaware | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Florida | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Georgia | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| Idaho | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Illinois | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 27 |
| Indiana | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Iowa | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Kansas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 |

Between 1900 and 1910 the value of lands in farms in the South more than d increasing from $2,388,592,000 to $5,207,200,000, or 118 per cent.

**REPRESENTATIVES UNDER EACH APPORTIONMENT (Continued).**

| States. | Constitutional apportionment. | First census, 1790. | Second census, 1800. | Third census, 1810 | Fourth census, 1820. | Fifth census, 1830. | Sixth census, 1840. | Seventh census, 1850. | Eighth census, 1860. | Ninth census, 1870. | Tenth census, 1880. | Eleventh census, 1890. | Twelfth census, 1900. | Thirteenth census, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kentucky | — | 2 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Louisiana | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Maine | — | — | — | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Maryland | 6 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Massachusetts | 8 | 14 | 17 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 16 |
| Michigan | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Minnesota | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 10 |
| Mississippi | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Missouri | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 |
| Montana | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Nebraska | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Nevada | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| New Hampshire | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| New Jersey | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 12 |
| New Mexico | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| New York | 6 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 34 | 40 | 34 | 33 | 31 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 37 | 43 |
| North Carolina | 5 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| North Dakota | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Ohio | — | — | 1 | 6 | 14 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 22 |
| Oklahoma | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 8 |
| Oregon | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Pennsylvania | 8 | 13 | 18 | 23 | 26 | 28 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 36 |
| Rhode Island | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| South Carolina | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| South Dakota | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Tennessee | — | 1 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Texas | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 18 |
| Utah | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Vermont | — | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Virginia | 10 | 19 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Washington | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| West Virginia | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Wisconsin | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| Wyoming | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 65 | 106 | 142 | 186 | 213 | 242 | 232 | 237 | 243 | 293 | 323 | 357 | 391 | 435 |

The following representation was added after the several census apportionments indicated and is included in the above table: First—Tennessee, 1. Second—Ohio, 1. Third—Alabama, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 7; Mississippi, 1. Fifth—Arkansas, 1; Michigan, 1. Sixth—California, 2; Florida, 1; Iowa, 2; Texas, 2; Wisconsin, 2. Seventh—Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 2; Oregon, 1. Eighth—Illinois, 1; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 1; Nebraska, 1; Nevada, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Vermont, 1. Ninth—Alabama, 1; Colorado, 1; Florida, 1; Indiana, 1; Louisiana, 1; New Hampshire, 1; New York, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Tennessee, 1; Vermont, 1. Tenth—Idaho, 1; Montana, 1; North Dakota, 1; South Dakota, 2; Washington, 1; Wyoming 1. Eleventh—Utah, 1. Twelfth—Oklahoma, 5. Thirteenth—Arizona, 1; New Mexico, 1.

# VOTES AT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

**FOR PRESIDENT, 1789-1912.†**

| Candidates. | Year of election. | Politics. | State of which a resident. | No. of States voting | Elect'l votes. Total No. votes | Elect'l votes. Each received | Popular vote. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *George Washington | 1789 | — | Virginia | 10 | 69 | 69 | — |
| John Adams | — | — | Massachusetts | — | — | 34 | — |
| John Jay | — | — | New York | — | — | 9 | — |
| R. H. Harrison | — | — | Maryland | — | — | 6 | — |
| John Rutledge | — | — | South Carolina | — | — | 6 | — |
| John Hancock | — | — | Massachusetts | — | — | 4 | — |
| Samuel Huntingdon | — | — | Connecticut | — | — | 2 | — |
| George Clinton | — | — | New York | — | — | 3 | — |

The capacity of the Roosevelt Dam, in Arizona, is approximately 56,625,000,000 cubic feet, or enough water to submerge the State of Delaware one foot deep.

| Candidates. | Year of election | Politics. | State of which a resident. | No. of states voting | Elect'l votes. Total No. votes | Elect'l votes. Each rec'd | Popular vote. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Milton | — | ——— | Georgia | — | — | 2 | ——— |
| James Armstrong | — | ——— | Georgia | — | — | 1 | ——— |
| Edward Telfair | — | ——— | Georgia | — | — | 1 | ——— |
| Benjamin Lincoln | — | ——— | Massachusetts | — | — | 1 | ——— |
| *George Washington | 1792 | ——— | Virginia | 15 | 132 | 132 | ——— |
| John Adams | — | Federalist | Massachusetts | — | — | 77 | ——— |
| George Clinton | — | Dem.-Rep. | New York | — | — | 50 | ——— |
| Thomas Jefferson | — | Dem.-Rep. | Virginia | — | — | 4 | ——— |
| Aaron Burr | — | Dem.-Rep. | New York | — | — | 1 | ——— |
| *John Adams | 1796 | Federalist | Massachusetts | 16 | 139 | 71 | ——— |
| Thomas Jefferson | — | Dem.-Rep. | Virginia | — | — | 68 | ——— |
| Thomas Pinckney | — | Federalist | South Carolina | — | — | 59 | ——— |
| Aaron Burr | — | Dem.-Rep. | New York | — | — | 30 | ——— |
| Samuel Adams | — | ——— | Massachusetts | — | — | 15 | ——— |
| Oliver Ellsworth | — | Federalist | Connecticut | — | — | 11 | ——— |
| George Clinton | — | Dem.-Rep. | New York | — | — | 7 | ——— |
| John Jay | — | Federalist | New York | — | — | 5 | ——— |
| James Iredell | — | Dem.-Rep. | No. Carolina | — | — | 3 | ——— |
| S. Johnston | — | Dem.-Rep. | No. Carolina | — | — | 2 | ——— |
| George Washington | — | ——— | Virginia | — | — | 2 | ——— |
| John Henry | — | Dem.-Rep. | Maryland | — | — | 2 | ——— |
| Charles C. Pinckney | — | Federalist | South Carolina | — | — | 1 | ——— |
| *Thomas Jefferson | 1800 | Dem.-Rep. | Virginia | 16 | 138 | [1]73 | ——— |
| Aaron Burr | — | Dem.-Rep. | New York | — | — | [1]73 | ——— |
| John Adams | — | Federalist | Massachusetts | — | — | 65 | ——— |
| Charles C. Pinckney | — | Federalist | South Carolina | — | — | 64 | ——— |
| John Jay | — | Federalist | New York | — | — | 1 | ——— |
| *Thomas Jefferson | 1804 | Dem.-Rep. | Virginia | 17 | 176 | 162 | ——— |
| C. C. Pinckney | — | Federalist | South Carolina | — | — | 14 | ——— |
| *James Madison | 1808 | Dem.-Rep. | Virginia | 17 | 175 | 122 | ——— |
| C. C. Pinckney | — | Federalist | South Carolina | — | — | 47 | ——— |
| George Clinton | — | Dem.-Rep. | New York | — | — | 6 | ——— |
| *James Madison | 1812 | Dem.-Rep. | Virginia | 18 | 217 | 128 | ——— |
| De Witt Clinton | — | Federalist | New York | — | — | 89 | ——— |
| *James Monroe | 1816 | Dem.-Rep. | Virginia | 19 | 217 | 183 | ——— |
| Rufus King | — | Federalist | New York | — | — | 34 | ——— |
| *James Monroe | 1820 | Dem.-Rep. | Virginia | 24 | 235 | 231 | ——— |
| John Q. Adams | — | Opposition | Massachusetts | — | — | 1 | ——— |
| *John Q. Adams | [2]1824 | Coalition | Massachusetts | 24 | 261 | 84 | 105,321 |
| Andrew Jackson | — | Dem.-Rep. | Tennessee | — | — | 99 | 155,872 |
| William H. Crawford | — | Dem.-Rep. | Georgia | — | — | 41 | 44,282 |
| Henry Clay | — | Dem.-Rep. | Kentucky | — | — | 37 | 46,587 |
| *Andrew Jackson | 1828 | Democrat | Tennessee | 24 | 261 | 178 | 647,231 |
| J. Q. Adams | — | Nat. Rep. | Massachusetts | — | — | 83 | 509,097 |
| *Andrew Jackson | 1832 | Democrat | Tennessee | 24 | 288 | 219 | 687,502 |
| Henry Clay | — | Nat. Rep. | Kentucky | — | — | 49 | 530,209 |
| John Floyd | — | Anti-Masonic | Virginia | — | — | 11 | 33,108 |
| William Wirt | — | Anti-Masonic | Maryland | — | — | 7 | |
| *Martin Van Buren | 1836 | Democrat | New York | 26 | 294 | 170 | 761,549 |
| W. H. Harrison | — | Whig | Ohio | — | — | 73 | 736,650 |
| Hugh L. White | — | Whig | Tennessee | — | — | 26 | |
| Daniel Webster | — | Whig | Massachusetts | — | — | 14 | |
| W. P. Mangum | — | Whig | No. Carolina | — | — | 11 | |
| *W. H. Harrison | 1840 | Whig | Ohio | 26 | 294 | 234 | 1,275,017 |
| Martin Van Buren | — | Democrat | New York | — | — | 60 | 1,128,702 |
| *James K. Polk | 1844 | Democrat | Tennessee | 26 | 275 | 170 | 1,337,243 |
| Henry Clay | — | Whig | Kentucky | — | — | 105 | 1,299,068 |
| *Zachary Taylor | 1848 | Whig | Louisiana | 30 | 290 | 163 | 1,360,101 |
| Lewis Cass | — | Democrat | Michigan | — | — | 127 | 1,220,544 |
| *Franklin Pierce | 1852 | Democrat | New H'pshire | 31 | 296 | 254 | 1,601,474 |
| Winfield Scott | — | Whig | New Jersey | — | — | 42 | 1,386,578 |
| *James Buchanan | 1856 | Democrat | Pennsylvania | 31 | 296 | 174 | 1,838,169 |
| John C. Fremont | — | Republican | California | — | — | 114 | 1,341,264 |
| Millard Fillmore | — | American | New York | — | — | 8 | 874,534 |
| *Abraham Lincoln | 1860 | Republican | Illinois | 33 | 303 | 180 | 1,866,352 |
| John C. Breckinridge | — | Democrat | Kentucky | — | — | 72 | 847,514 |
| John Bell | — | Union | Tennessee | — | — | 39 | 587,830 |
| Stephen A. Douglas | — | Democrat | Illinois | — | — | 12 | 1,375,157 |
| *Abraham Lincoln | 1864 | Republican | Illinois | 36 | 233 | 212 | 2,216,067 |
| George B. McClellan | — | Democrat | New Jersey | — | — | 21 | 1,808,725 |
| *Ulysses S. Grant | 1868 | Republican | Illinois | 37 | 294 | 214 | 3,015,071 |

The Union of South Africa now has, roughly speaking, 7,000 miles of railw government owned, which earn $50,000,000 a year

## VOTES AT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS (Continued).

| Candidates. | Year of election. | Politics. | State of which a resident. | No. of States voting | Elect'l votes. Total No. votes | Elect'l votes. Each received | Popular vote. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horatio Seymour | — | Democrat | New York | — | — | 80 | 2,709,615 |
| *Ulysses S. Grant | 1872 | Republican | Illinois | 37 | 352 | 286 | 3,597,070 |
| Horace Greeley | — | Dem. & Lib. | New York | — | — | 6— | 2,834,079 |
| B. Grats Brown | — | Democrat | Missouri | — | — | 18 | ——— |
| Thomas A. Hendricks | — | Democrat | Indiana | — | — | 42 | ——— |
| Charles J. Jenkins | — | Democrat | Georgia | — | — | 2 | ——— |
| David Davis | — | Democrat | Illinois | — | — | 1 | ——— |
| *Rutherford B. Hayes | 1876 | Republican | Ohio | 38 | 369 | 185 | 4,033,950 |
| Samuel J. Tilden | — | Democrat | New York | — | — | 184 | 4,284,885 |
| *James A. Garfield | 1880 | Republican | Ohio | 38 | 369 | 214 | 4,454,416 |
| W. S. Hancock | — | Democrat | Pennsylvania | — | — | 155 | 4,444,952 |
| *Grover Cleveland | 1884 | Democrat | New York | 38 | 401 | 219 | 4,874,986 |
| James G. Blaine | — | Republican | Maine | — | — | 182 | 4,851,981 |
| *Benjamin Harrison | 1888 | Republican | Indiana | 38 | 401 | 233 | 5,444,337 |
| Grover Cleveland | — | Democrat | New York | — | — | 168 | 5,540,050 |
| *Grover Cleveland | 1892 | Democrat | New York | 44 | 444 | 277 | 5,554,414 |
| Benjamin Harrison | — | Republican | Indiana | — | — | 145 | 5,190,802 |
| James B. Weaver | — | Populist | Iowa | — | — | 22 | 1,021,329 |
| *William McKinley | 1896 | Republican | Ohio | 45 | 447 | 271 | 7,035,638 |
| [4]William J. Bryan | — | Dem. (Bil.) | Nebraska | — | — | 176 | 6,467,946 |
| *William McKinley | 1900 | Republican | Ohio | 45 | 447 | 292 | 7,219,525 |
| William J. Bryan | — | Democrat | Nebraska | — | — | 155 | 6,358,737 |
| *Theodore Roosevelt | 1904 | Republican | New York | 45 | 476 | 336 | 7,628,785 |
| Alton B. Parker | — | Democrat | New York | — | — | 140 | 5,084,442 |
| *William H. Taft | 1908 | Republican | Ohio | 46 | 483 | 321 | 7,677,788 |
| William J. Bryan | — | Democrat | Nebraska | — | — | 162 | 6,407,982 |
| *Woodrow Wilson | 1912 | Democrat | New Jersey | 48 | 531 | 435 | 6,292,670 |
| Theodore Roosevelt | — | Progressive | New York | — | — | 88 | 4,169,482 |
| William H. Taft | — | Republican | Ohio | — | — | 8 | 3,441,568 |

†Prior to 1805 there was no separate ballot for Vice-President. Each elector voted for two candidates for President, and the candidate having the greatest number of votes, if a majority of all cast, became President. The one among the remaining candidates who had the highest vote became Vice-President. This method was superseded through the adoption of the twelfth amendment to the Constitution.

*Elected President. [1]There being an equal number of votes for Jefferson and Burr, the House of Representatives proceeded on February 11, 1801, to elect a President. There was a deadlock until February 17, when on the thirty-sixth ballot two States voted blank (South Carolina and Delaware), and the Federalist members from Vermont and Maryland, which States were tied, allowed the Republicans from those States to throw them to Jefferson. Jefferson received the support of ten States, a majority; Burr of four, and two States expressed no choice. Burr then became Vice-President. [2]No candidate for President having a majority, the House of Representatives on February 9, 1825, elected John Quincy Adams on the first ballot. He was supported by thirteen States. Andrew Jackson by seven States and William H. Crawford by four States. John C. Calhoun had been elected Vice-President by the electoral college. [3]Horace Greeley died before the electoral college met. Three votes returned for him from Georgia were not counted. [4]Including votes cast for the Bryan-Watson ticket.

## ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, 1804-1912.

(No separate ballot for Vice-President was taken in the Electoral College until 1804, following the ratification of the Twelfth Amendment to the federal Constitution, proclaimed on September 25, 1804. For joint votes for candidates for President and Vice-President in 1789, 1792, 1796 and 1800 see preceding table.)

| Candidates. | Year. | Politics. | State of which a resident. | No. of states voting | Electoral votes. Total No. of votes | Electoral votes. Each received |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *George Clinton | 1804 | Dem.-Rep. | New York | 17 | 176 | 162 |
| Rufus King | | Federalist | New York | — | — | 14 |
| *George Clinton | 1808 | Dem.-Rep. | New York | 17 | 175 | 113 |
| Rufus King | | Federalist | New York | — | — | 47 |
| James Langdon | | Dem.-Rep. | New Hampshire | — | — | 9 |
| James Madison | | Dem.-Rep. | Virginia | — | — | 8 |

The total wealth of 1,375,000 families in the United States worth from $5,000 to $50,000 is $23,000,000,000.

| Candidates. | Year. | Politics. | State of which a resident. | No. of states voting. | Electoral votes. Total No. of votes. | Electoral votes. Each received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Monroe | | Dem.-Rep | Virginia | — | — | 3 |
| *Elbridge Gerry | 1812 | Dem.-Rep | Massachusetts | 18 | 217 | 131 |
| Jared Ingersoll | | Federalist | Pennsylvania | — | — | 86 |
| *Daniel D. Tompkins | 1816 | Dem.-Rep | New York | 19 | 217 | 183 |
| John E. Howard | | Federalist | Maryland | — | — | 22 |
| James Ross | | Federalist | Pennsylvania | — | — | 5 |
| John Marshall | | Federalist | Virginia | — | — | 4 |
| Robert G. Harper | | Federalist | Maryland | — | — | 3 |
| *Daniel D. Tompkins | 1820 | Dem.-Rep | New York | 24 | 235 | 218 |
| Richard Stockton | | ——— | New Jersey | — | — | 8 |
| Daniel Rodney | | ——— | Delaware | — | — | 4 |
| Robert G. Harper | | ——— | Maryland | — | — | 1 |
| Richard Rush | | ——— | Pennsylvania | — | — | 1 |
| *John C. Calhoun | 1824 | Dem.-Rep | South Carolina | 24 | 261 | 182 |
| Nathan Sanford | | Dem.-Rep | New York | — | — | 30 |
| Nathaniel Macon | | Dem.-Rep | North Carolina | — | — | 24 |
| Andrew Jackson | | Dem.-Rep | Tennessee | — | — | 13 |
| Martin Van Buren | | Dem.-Rep | New York | — | — | 9 |
| Henry Clay | | Dem.-Rep | Kentucky | — | — | 2 |
| *John C. Calhoun | 1828 | Democrat | South Carolina | 24 | 261 | 171 |
| Richard Rush | | Nat.-Rep | Pennsylvania | — | — | 83 |
| William Smith | | Democrat | South Carolina | — | — | 7 |
| *Martin Van Buren | 1832 | Democrat | New York | 24 | 288 | 189 |
| John Sergeant | | Nat.-Rep | Pennsylvania | — | — | 49 |
| William Wilkins | | Democrat | Pennsylvania | — | — | 30 |
| Henry Lee | | Anti-Masonic | Massachusetts | — | — | 11 |
| Amos Ellmaker | | Anti-Masonic | Pennsylvania | — | — | 7 |
| *Richard M. Johnson | 1836 | Democrat | Kentucky | 26 | 294 | [1]147 |
| Francis Granger | | Whig | New York | — | — | 77 |
| John Tyler | | Whig | Virginia | — | — | 47 |
| William Smith | | Whig | Alabama | — | — | 23 |
| *John Tyler | 1840 | Whig | Virginia | 26 | 294 | 234 |
| Richard M. Johnson | | Democrat | Kentucky | — | — | 48 |
| L. W. Tazewell | | Democrat | Virginia | — | — | 11 |
| James K. Polk | | Democrat | Tennessee | — | — | 1 |
| *George M. Dallas | 1844 | Democrat | Pennsylvania | 26 | 275 | 170 |
| Theodore Frelinghuysen | | Whig | New Jersey | — | — | 105 |
| *Millard Fillmore | 1848 | Whig | New York | 30 | 290 | 163 |
| W. O. Butler | | Democrat | Kentucky | — | — | 127 |
| *William R. King | 1852 | Democrat | Alabama | 31 | 296 | 256 |
| William A. Graham | | Whig | North Carolina | — | — | 42 |
| *John C. Breckinridge | 1856 | Democrat | Kentucky | 31 | 296 | 174 |
| William L. Dayton | | Republican | New Jersey | — | — | 114 |
| Andrew J. Donelson | | American | Tennessee | — | — | 8 |
| *Hannibal Hamlin | 1860 | Republican | Maine | 33 | 303 | 180 |
| Joseph Lane | | Democrat | Oregon | — | — | 72 |
| Edward Everett | | Union | Massachusetts | — | — | 39 |
| Herschel V. Johnson | | Democrat | Georgia | — | — | 12 |
| *Andrew Johnson | 1864 | Republican | Tennessee | 25 | 233 | 212 |
| George H. Pendleton | | Democrat | Ohio | — | — | 21 |
| *Schuyler Colfax | 1868 | Republican | Indiana | 34 | 294 | 214 |
| Francis P. Blair, jr. | | Democrat | Missouri | — | — | 80 |
| *Henry Wilson | 1872 | Republican | Massachusetts | 35 | 352 | 286 |
| B. Gratz Brown | | Dem.-Lib | Missouri | — | — | 47 |
| George W. Julian | | Dem.-Lib | Indiana | — | — | 5 |
| Alfred H. Colquitt | | Dem.-Lib | Georgia | — | — | 5 |
| John M. Palmer | | Dem.-Lib | Illinois | — | — | 3 |
| Thomas E. Bramlette | | Dem.-Lib | Kentucky | — | — | 3 |
| Nathaniel P. Banks | | Dem.-Lib | Massachusetts | — | — | 1 |
| William S. Groesbeck | | Dem.-Lib | Ohio | — | — | 1 |
| Willis B. Machen | | Dem.-Lib | Kentucky | — | — | 1 |
| *William A. Wheeler | 1876 | Republican | New York | 38 | 369 | 185 |
| Thomas A. Hendricks | | Democrat | Indiana | — | — | 184 |
| *Chester A. Arthur | 1880 | Republican | New York | 38 | 369 | 214 |
| William H. English | | Democrat | Indiana | — | — | 155 |
| *Thomas A. Hendricks | 1884 | Democrat | Indiana | 38 | 401 | 219 |
| John A. Logan | | Republican | Illinois | — | — | 182 |
| *Levi P. Morton | 1888 | Republican | New York | 38 | 401 | 233 |
| Allen G. Thurman | | Democrat | Ohio | — | — | 168 |
| *Adlai E. Stevenson | 1892 | Democrat | Illinois | 44 | 444 | 277 |
| Whitelaw Reid | | Republican | New York | — | — | 145 |
| James G. Field | | Populist | Virginia | — | — | 22 |
| *Garret A. Hobart | 1896 | Republican | New Jersey | 45 | 447 | 271 |
| Arthur Sewall | | Democrat | Maine | — | — | 149 |

**Columbia University is ahead of all other universities in the world in attendance.**

### VOTE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, 1804-1912 (Continued).

| Candidates. | Year. | Politics. | State of which a resident. | No. of States voting | Electoral votes. Total No. of votes. | Electoral votes. Each received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas E. Watson | | Populist | Georgia | — | — | 27 |
| *Theodore Roosevelt | 1900 | Republican | New York | 45 | 447 | 292 |
| Adlai E. Stevenson | | Democrat | Illinois | — | — | 155 |
| *Charles W. Fairbanks | 1904 | Republican | Indiana | 45 | 476 | 336 |
| Henry G. Davis | | Democrat | West Virginia | — | — | 140 |
| *James S. Sherman | 1908 | Republican | New York | 46 | 488 | 321 |
| John W. Kern | | Democrat | Indiana | — | — | 162 |
| *Thomas R. Marshall | 1912 | Democrat | Indiana | 48 | 531 | 435 |
| Hiram Johnson | — | Progressive | California | — | — | 88 |
| [2]Nicholas M. Butler | — | Republican | New York | — | — | 8 |

*Elected. [1]Richard M. Johnson was elected Vice-President by the Senate. [2]James S. Sherman, the nominee of the Republican party, died on Oct. 30, 1912, and the Republican electors from Vermont and Utah voted for Mr. Butler.

# ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES.

### ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1789-1792.

| States. | 1789 George Washington | John Adams | Samuel Huntington | John Jay | John Hancock | R. H. Harrison | George Clinton | John Rutledge | John Milton | James Armstrong | Edward Telfair | Benjamin Lincoln | 1792 George Washington | John Adams | George Clinton | Thomas Jefferson | Aaron Burr |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 6 | — | — | — |
| Massachusetts | 10 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16 | 16 | — | — | — |
| Rhode Island | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Connecticut | 7 | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 9 | — | — | — |
| Vermont | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | — |
| New York | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | — | 12 | — | — |
| New Jersey | 6 | 1 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 7 | — | — | — |
| Pennsylvania | 10 | 8 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 | 14 | 1 | — | — |
| Delaware | 3 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Maryland | 6 | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 8 | — | — | — |
| Virginia | 10 | 5 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 21 | — | 21 | — | — |
| Kentucky | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | 4 | — |
| North Carolina | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | — | 12 | — | — |
| South Carolina | 7 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | 8 | 7 | — | — | 1 |
| Georgia | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Total | 69 | 34 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 132 | 77 | 50 | 4 | 1 |

### ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1796-1800.

| States. | 1796 John Adams | Thomas Jefferson | Thomas Pinckney | Aaron Burr | Samuel Adams | Oliver Ellsworth | John Jay | George Clinton | S. Johnston | James Iredell | George Washington | C. C. Pinckney | John Henry | 1800 Thomas Jefferson | Aaron Burr | John Adams | C. C. Pinckney | John Jay |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire | 6 | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 6 | — |
| Massachusetts | 16 | — | 13 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16 | 16 | — |
| Rhode Island | 4 | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Connecticut | 9 | — | 4 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 9 | — |
| Vermont | 4 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | — |
| New York | 12 | — | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 12 | — | — | — |
| New Jersey | 7 | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 7 | — |
| Pennsylvania | 1 | 14 | 2 | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | — |
| Delaware | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | — |
| Maryland | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | — |

The salaries and wages paid in 1909 to employes by the petroleum refining establishments of the United States aggregated $13,759,000.

| States. | 1796 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1800 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | John Adams | Thomas Jefferson | Thomas Pinckney | Aaron Burr | Samuel Adams | Oliver Ellsworth | John Jay | George Clinton | S. Johnston | James Iredell | George Washington | C. C. Pinckney | John Henry | Thomas Jefferson | Aaron Burr | John Adams | C. C. Pinckney | John Jay |
| Virginia | 1 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 15 | — | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 21 | 21 | — | — | — |
| Kentucky | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | — | — | — |
| North Carolina | 1 | 11 | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | — |
| Tennessee | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | — |
| South Carolina | — | 8 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 8 | — | — | — |
| Georgia | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | — | — | — |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 71 | 68 | 59 | 30 | 15 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 73 | 73 | 65 | 64 | 1 |

## ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1804-1828.

| States. | 1804. | | 1808. | | | 1812. | | 1816. | | 1820. | | 1824. | | | | 1828. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thos. Jefferson | C. C. Pinckney | Jas. Madison | C. C. Pinckney | Geo. Clinton | Jas. Madison | DeW. Clinton | Jas. Monroe | Rufus King | Jas. Monroe | John Q. Adams | Andrew Jackson | John Q. Adams | W. H. Crawford | Henry Clay | Andrew Jackson | John Q. Adams |
| Maine | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | 9 | — | — | 1 | 8 |
| New Hampshire | 7 | — | — | 7 | — | — | 8 | 8 | — | 7 | 1 | — | 8 | — | — | — | 8 |
| Massachusetts | 19 | — | — | 19 | — | — | 22 | — | 22 | 15 | — | — | 15 | — | — | — | 15 |
| Rhode Island | 4 | — | — | 4 | — | — | 4 | 4 | — | 4 | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 4 |
| Connecticut | — | 9 | — | 9 | — | — | 9 | — | 9 | 9 | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | 8 |
| Vermont | 6 | — | 6 | — | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | 7 |
| New York | 19 | — | 13 | — | 6 | — | 29 | 29 | — | 29 | — | 1 | 26 | 5 | 4 | 20 | 16 |
| New Jersey | 8 | — | 8 | — | — | — | 8 | 8 | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | 8 |
| Pennsylvania | 20 | — | 20 | — | — | 25 | — | 25 | — | 24 | — | 28 | — | — | — | 28 | — |
| Delaware | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | 4 | — | 3 | 4 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 3 |
| Maryland | 9 | 2 | 9 | 2 | — | 6 | 5 | 8 | — | 11 | — | 7 | 3 | 1 | — | 5 | 6 |
| Virginia | 24 | — | 24 | — | — | 25 | — | 25 | — | 25 | — | — | — | 24 | — | 24 | — |
| North Carolina | 14 | — | 11 | 3 | — | 15 | — | 15 | — | 15 | — | 15 | — | — | — | 15 | — |
| South Carolina | 10 | — | 10 | — | — | 11 | — | 11 | — | 11 | — | 11 | — | — | — | 11 | — |
| Georgia | 6 | — | 6 | — | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | — | — | 9 | — | 9 | — |
| Kentucky | 8 | — | 7 | — | — | 12 | — | 12 | — | 12 | — | — | — | — | 14 | 14 | — |
| Tennessee | 5 | — | 5 | — | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | 7 | — | 11 | — | — | — | 11 | — |
| Ohio | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | 7 | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | 16 | 16 | — |
| Louisiana | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | 5 | — |
| Indiana | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 5 | — | — | — | 5 | — |
| Mississippi | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Illinois | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 3 | — |
| Alabama | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 5 | — | — | — | 5 | — |
| Missouri | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | — |
| Total | 162 | 14 | 122 | 47 | 6 | 128 | 89 | 183 | 34 | 231 | 1 | 99 | 84 | 41 | 37 | 178 | 83 |

## ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1832-1852.

| States. | 1832. | | | | 1836. | | | | | 1840. | | 1844. | | 1848. | | 1852. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Andrew Jackson | Henry Clay | John Floyd | William Wirt | Martin Van Buren | William H. Harrison | Hugh L. White | Daniel Webster | W. P. Mangum | William H. Harrison | Martin Van Buren | James K. Polk | Henry Clay | Zachary Taylor | Lewis Cass | Franklin Pierce | Winfield Scott |
| Maine | 10 | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | 9 | — | — | 9 | 8 | — |
| N. Hampshire | 7 | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 6 | — | — | 6 | 5 | — |
| Mass. | — | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | 14 | — | 14 | — | — | 12 | 12 | — | — | 13 |
| Rhode Island | — | 4 | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | 4 | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| Connecticut | — | 8 | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | 6 | 6 | — | 6 | — |
| Vermont | — | — | — | 7 | — | 7 | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | 6 | 6 | — | — | 5 |
| New York | 42 | — | — | — | 42 | — | — | — | — | 42 | — | 36 | — | 36 | — | 35 | — |
| New Jersey | 8 | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | 7 | 7 | — | 7 | — |
| Pennsylvania | 30 | — | — | — | 30 | — | — | — | — | 30 | — | 26 | — | 26 | — | 27 | — |
| Delaware | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| Maryland | 3 | 5 | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | 8 | 8 | — | 8 | — |
| Virginia | 23 | — | — | — | 23 | — | — | — | — | — | 23 | 17 | — | — | 17 | 15 | — |
| No. Carolina | 15 | — | — | — | 15 | — | — | — | — | 15 | — | — | 11 | 11 | — | 10 | — |
| So. Carolina | — | — | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | — | 11 | 9 | — | — | 9 | 8 | — |

The imports into Latin-America in 1916 were $1,057,833,233, and its exports wer $1,235,910,798.

## ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1832-1852 (Continued).

| States. | 1832. | | | | 1836. | | | | | 1840. | | 1844 | | 1848. | | 1852. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Andrew Jackson | Henry Clay | John Floyd | William Wirt | Martin Van Buren | William H. Harrison | Hugh L. White | Daniel Webster | W. P. Mangum | William H. Harrison | Martin Van Buren | James K. Polk | Henry Clay | Zachary Taylor | Lewis Cass | Franklin Pierce | Winfield Scott |
| Georgia | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | — | — | 11 | — | 10 | — | 10 | — | 10 | — |
| Kentucky | — | 15 | — | — | — | 15 | — | — | — | 15 | — | — | 12 | 12 | — | — | 12 |
| Tennessee | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | 15 | — | — | 15 | — | — | 13 | 13 | — | — | 13 |
| Ohio | 21 | — | — | — | — | 21 | — | — | — | 21 | — | — | 23 | — | 23 | 23 | — |
| Louisiana | 5 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | 6 | — | — | 6 | 6 | — |
| Mississippi | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 6 | — | — | 6 | 7 | — |
| Indiana | 9 | — | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | 9 | — | 12 | — | — | 12 | 12 | — |
| Illinois | 5 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 9 | — | — | 9 | 11 | — |
| Alabama | 7 | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 9 | — | — | 9 | 9 | — |
| Missouri | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 7 | — | — | 7 | 9 | — |
| Arkansas | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | 3 | 4 | — |
| Michigan | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 5 | — | — | 5 | 6 | — |
| Florida | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| Texas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | — |
| Iowa | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | — |
| Wisconsin | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 5 | — |
| California | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — |
| Total | 219 | 49 | 11 | 7 | 170 | 73 | 26 | 14 | 11 | 234 | 60 | 170 | 105 | 163 | 127 | 254 | 42 |

## ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1856-1876.

| States | 1856. | | | 1860. | | | | 1864. | | 1868. | | 1872. | | | | | 1876. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Buchanan | Fremont | Fillmore | Lincoln | Breckinridge | Bell | Douglas | Lincoln | McClellan | Grant | Seymour | Grant | Hendricks | Brown | Jenkins | Davis | Hayes | Tilden |
| Alabama | 9 | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | 10 |
| Arkansas | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | * | * | * | * | * | — | 6 |
| Cal. | 4 | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | 6 | — |
| Colorado. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Conn. | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | — | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 |
| Del. | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Florida | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 4 | — |
| Georgia | 10 | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 2 | — | — | 11 |
| Illinois | 11 | — | — | 11 | — | — | — | 16 | — | 16 | — | 21 | — | — | — | — | 21 | — |
| Indiana | 13 | — | — | 13 | — | — | — | 13 | — | 13 | — | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | 15 |
| Iowa | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | — | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | 11 | — | — | — | — | 11 | — |
| Kansas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | 5 | — |
| Kentucky | 12 | — | — | — | — | 12 | — | — | 11 | — | 11 | — | 8 | 4 | — | — | — | 12 |
| Louisiana | 6 | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | * | * | * | * | * | 8 | — |
| Maine | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | — | — | 7 | — | 7 | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | 7 | — |
| Maryland | — | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | — | 7 | — | — | 7 | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | 8 |
| Mass. | — | 13 | — | 13 | — | — | — | 12 | — | 12 | — | 13 | — | — | — | — | 13 | — |
| Michigan | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | — | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | 11 | — | — | — | — | 11 | — |
| Minn. | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | 5 | — |
| Miss. | 7 | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | 8 |
| Missouri. | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 11 | — | 11 | — | — | 6 | 8 | — | 1 | — | 15 |
| Nebraska | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Nevada | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| N. H. | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | — | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | 5 | — |
| N. Jersey | 7 | — | — | 4 | — | — | 3 | — | 7 | — | 7 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 |
| New York | — | 35 | — | 35 | — | — | — | 33 | — | — | 33 | 35 | — | — | — | — | — | 35 |
| N. Car. | 10 | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | 9 | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | 10 |
| Ohio | — | 23 | — | 23 | — | — | — | 21 | — | 21 | — | 22 | — | — | — | — | 22 | — |
| Oregon | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Penn. | 27 | — | — | 27 | — | — | — | 26 | — | 26 | — | 29 | — | — | — | — | 29 | — |
| R. Island. | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 4 | — |
| S. Car. | 8 | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | 7 | — |
| Tenn. | 12 | — | — | — | — | 12 | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | 12 | — | — | — | — | 12 |
| Texas | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | 8 |
| Vermont | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | — | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | 5 | — |
| Virginia | 15 | — | — | — | — | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | 11 |
| Wis. | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | — | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | 10 | — |
| W. Va. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| Total | 174 | 114 | 8 | 180 | 72 | 39 | 12 | 212 | 21 | 214 | 71 | 286 | 42 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 185 | 184 |

*Not counted: Arkansas 6; Louisiana, 8; Georgia, 5—all cast for Horace Greeley after his death—17 in all. Total counted, 349.

The number of wage-earners in all industries in the United States in 1909 was 6,615,046, against 5,463,383 in 1904.

## *ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1880 TO 1908.

| States. | 1880. | | 1884. | | 1888. | | 1892. | | | 1896. | | 1900 | | 1904. | | 1908. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Garfield | Hancock | Blaine | Cleveland | Harrison | Cleveland | Harrison | Cleveland | Weaver | *McKinley | Bryan | McKinley | Bryan | Roosevelt | Parker | Taft | Bryan |
| Alabama | — | 10 | — | 10 | — | 10 | — | 11 | — | — | 11 | — | 11 | — | 11 | — | 11 |
| Arkansas | — | 6 | — | 7 | — | 7 | — | 8 | — | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | 9 | — | 9 |
| California | 1 | 5 | 8 | — | 8 | — | 1 | 8 | — | 8 | 1 | 9 | — | 10 | — | 10 | — |
| Colorado | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 4 | 5 | — | — | 5 |
| Connecticut | 6 | — | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | 7 | — | 7 | — |
| Delaware | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| Florida | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 5 | — | 5 |
| Georgia | — | 11 | — | 12 | — | 12 | — | 13 | — | — | 13 | — | 13 | — | 13 | — | 13 |
| Idaho | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| Illinois | 21 | — | 22 | — | 22 | — | — | 24 | — | 24 | — | 24 | — | 27 | — | 27 | — |
| Indiana | 15 | — | — | 15 | 15 | — | — | 15 | — | 15 | — | 15 | — | 15 | — | 15 | — |
| Iowa | 11 | — | 13 | — | 13 | — | 13 | — | — | 13 | — | 13 | — | 13 | — | 13 | — |
| Kansas | 5 | — | 9 | — | 9 | — | — | — | 10 | — | 10 | 10 | — | 10 | — | 10 | — |
| Kentucky | — | 12 | — | 13 | — | 13 | — | 13 | — | 12 | 1 | — | 13 | — | 13 | — | 13 |
| Louisiana | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | 9 | — | 9 |
| Maine | 7 | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | 6 | — |
| Maryland | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | 1 | 7 | 2 | 6 |
| Massachusetts | 13 | — | 14 | — | 14 | — | 15 | — | — | 15 | — | 15 | — | 16 | — | 16 | — |
| Michigan | 11 | — | 13 | — | 13 | — | 9 | 5 | — | 14 | — | 14 | — | 14 | — | 14 | — |
| Minnesota | 5 | — | 7 | — | 7 | — | 9 | — | — | 9 | — | 9 | — | 11 | — | 11 | — |
| Mississippi | — | 8 | — | 9 | — | 9 | — | 9 | — | — | 9 | — | 9 | — | 10 | — | 10 |
| Missouri | — | 15 | — | 16 | — | 16 | — | 17 | — | — | 17 | — | 17 | 18 | — | 18 | — |
| Montana | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| Nebraska | 3 | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | — | 5 | — | — | 8 |
| Nevada | — | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | 3 |
| New Hampshire | 5 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| New Jersey | — | 9 | — | 9 | — | 9 | — | 10 | — | 10 | — | 10 | — | 12 | — | 12 | — |
| New York | 35 | — | — | 36 | 36 | — | — | 36 | — | 36 | — | 36 | — | 39 | — | 39 | — |
| North Carolina | — | 10 | — | 11 | — | 11 | — | 11 | — | — | 11 | — | 11 | — | 12 | — | 12 |
| North Dakota | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | 3 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| Ohio | 22 | — | 23 | — | 23 | — | 22 | 1 | — | 23 | — | 23 | — | 23 | — | 23 | — |
| Oklahoma | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 |
| Oregon | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 1 | 4 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| Pennsylvania | 29 | — | 30 | — | 30 | — | 32 | — | — | 32 | — | 32 | — | 34 | — | 34 | — |
| Rhode Island | 4 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| South Carolina | — | 7 | — | 9 | — | 9 | — | 9 | — | — | 9 | — | 9 | — | 9 | — | 9 |
| South Dakota | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| Tennessee | — | 12 | — | 12 | — | 12 | — | 12 | — | — | 12 | — | 12 | — | 12 | — | 12 |
| Texas | — | 8 | — | 13 | — | 13 | — | 15 | — | — | 15 | — | 15 | — | 18 | — | 18 |
| Utah | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| Vermont | 5 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| Virginia | — | 11 | — | 12 | — | 12 | — | 12 | — | — | 12 | — | 12 | — | 12 | — | 12 |
| Washington | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | — | 5 | — | 5 | — |
| West Virginia | — | 5 | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | 7 | — | 7 | — |
| Wisconsin | 10 | — | 11 | — | 11 | — | — | 12 | — | 12 | — | 12 | — | 13 | — | 13 | — |
| Wyoming | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| Totals | 214 | 155 | 182 | 219 | 233 | 168 | 145 | 277 | 22 | 271 | 176 | 292 | 155 | 336 | 140 | 321 | 162 |

*Republican candidates in first column. Democratic in second column. In 1892 the third column is the Populist vote.

## ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1912.

| States. | 1912. | | | States. | 1912. | | | States. | 1912. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Taft | Wilson | Roosevelt | | Taft | Wilson | Roosevelt | | Taft | Wilson | Roosevelt |
| Alabama | — | 12 | — | Idaho | — | 4 | — | Massachusetts | — | 18 | — |
| Arizona | — | 3 | — | Illinois | — | 29 | — | Michigan | — | — | 15 |
| Arkansas | — | 9 | — | Indiana | — | 15 | — | Minnesota | — | — | 12 |
| California | — | 2 | 11 | Iowa | — | 13 | — | Mississippi | — | 10 | — |
| Colorado | — | 6 | — | Kansas | — | 10 | — | Missouri | — | 18 | — |
| Connecticut | — | 7 | — | Kentucky | — | 13 | — | Montana | — | 4 | — |
| Delaware | — | 3 | — | Louisiana | — | 10 | — | Nebraska | — | 8 | — |
| Florida | — | 6 | — | Maine | — | 6 | — | Nevada | — | 3 | — |
| Georgia | — | 14 | — | Maryland | — | 8 | — | New Hampshire | — | 4 | — |

The salaries and wages paid to employes in the manufacture of boots and shoe the United States in 1909 amounted to $117,092,000.

**ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1912 (Continued).**

| States. | 1912. | | | States. | 1912. | | | States. | 1912. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Taft | Wilson | Roosevelt | | Taft | Wilson | Roosevelt | | Taft | Wilson | Roosevelt |
| New Jersey | — | 14 | — | Pennsylvania | — | — | 38 | Vermont | 4 | — | — |
| New Mexico | — | 3 | — | Rhode Island | — | 5 | — | Virginia | — | 12 | — |
| New York | — | 45 | — | South Carolina | — | 9 | — | Washington | — | — | 7 |
| North Carolina | — | 12 | — | South Dakota | — | — | 5 | West Virginia | — | 8 | — |
| North Dakota | — | 5 | — | Tennessee | — | 12 | — | Wisconsin | — | 13 | — |
| Ohio | — | 24 | — | Texas | — | 20 | — | Wyoming | — | 3 | — |
| Oklahoma | — | 10 | — | Utah | 4 | — | — | | — | — | — |
| Oregon | — | 5 | — | | | | | Totals | 8 | 435 | 88 |

# ELECTORAL VOTE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1804-1912.

No separate ballot for Vice-President was taken in the Electoral College prior to 1804. Since that time the vote by states for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates of the various parties has been identical except in the elections of 1808, 1812, 1816, 1820, 1824, 1828, 1832, 1836, 1840, 1872 and 1896. The variations in those years from the votes for Presidential candidates shown in the preceding tables were:

1808—George Clinton, Democratic-Republican candidate for Vice-President, received nine less votes than James Madison, Democratic-Republican candidate for President. Vermont, which cast six votes for Madison, cast six votes for John Langdon for Vice-President, and Ohio, with three votes, did the same. The six electors from New York, who voted for Clinton for President instead of Madison, cast three votes for Vice-President for Madison and three for James Monroe.

1812—Elbridge Gerry, Democratic-Republican candidate for Vice-President, received three more votes than James Madison. One Federalist vote from New Hampshire and two from Massachusetts were cast for him. Jared Ingersoll, Federalist candidate for Vice-President, received three votes less from Massachusetts and New Hampshire than De Witt Clinton.

1816—The nine Federalist electors from Connecticut and the three from Delaware, who voted for Rufus King for President, did not vote for John E. Howard for Vice-President. Connecticut gave five votes to James Ross and four to John Marshall, and Delaware gave three votes to Robert G. Harper.

1820—Daniel D. Tompkins received thirteen votes less than James Monroe. Eight electors from Massachusetts, who had voted for Monroe, voted for Richard Stockton for Vice-President. Delaware gave four votes to Daniel Rodney, and one Monroe elector from Maryland voted for Robert G. Harper. The single elector from New Hampshire, voted for Richard Rush for Vice-President.

1824—There were no regular party nominations this year, all the candidates for President being affiliated with the Democratic-Republican party. The election of President was thrown into the House of Representatives. John C. Calhoun was the chief candidate for Vice-President and received 182 votes. Nathan Sanford received seven votes from New York, seven from Kentucky, and sixteen from Tennessee. Nathaniel Macon received twenty-four votes from Virginia. Andrew Jackson received one vote from New Hampshire, eight from Connecticut, one from Maryland and three from Missouri. Martin Van Buren received nine votes from Georgia, and Henry Clay two votes from Delaware.

1828—John C. Calhoun Democratic candidate for Vice-President, received seven votes less than were cast for Andrew Jackson, Democratic candidate for President. Seven Democratic electors from Georgia voted for William Smith, of South Carolina, for Vice-President.

1832—Martin Van Buren, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, received thirty votes less than Andrew Jackson, Democratic candidate for President. Thirty Democratic electors from Pennsylvania voted for William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President.

1836—Richard M. Johnson, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, received twenty-three votes less than Martin Van Buren, Democratic candidate for President. His vote, 147, was one less than the majority in the electoral college, and he was elected Vice-President by the Senate. The Whig candidates for Vice-President, nominated by separate state action, received these votes: Francis Granger, Massachusetts, 14; Vermont, 7; New Jersey, 8; Delaware, 3; Kentucky, 15; Ohio, 21; Indiana, 9; total, 77. John Tyler, Maryland, 10; South Carolina, 11; Georgia, 11; Tennessee, 15; total, 47. William Smith, Virginia, 23.

1840—Richard M. Johnson, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, received twelve votes less than Martin Van Buren, Democratic candidate for President. One Democratic elector from Virginia voted for James K. Polk, and eleven Democratic electors from South Carolina voted for L. W. Tazewell.

1872—Horace Greeley, Democratic and Liberal candidate for President, having died before the meeting of the electoral college, the Democratic electoral vote was divided among four candidates. B. Gratz Brown, Democratic and Liberal

candidate for Vice-President, received forty-seven votes, nineteen less than the number of Democratic electors. These nineteen votes were distributed as follows: One from Georgia for N. P. Banks, five from Missouri for George W. Julian five from Georgia for Alfred H. Colquitt, three from Missouri for John M. Palmer, three from Kentucky for Thomas E. Bramlette, one from Missouri for William L. Groesbeck, and one from Kentucky for Willis B. Machen.

1896—William J. Bryan was supported for President in this election by the Democratic and Populist parties, but each party made a separate nomination for Vice-President, and in ten states carried by Mr. Bryan there was a coalition on electors, which resulted in a division of votes for Vice-President. Thomas E. Watson, Populist candidate for Vice-President, received three votes from Arkansas, four from Louisiana, four from Missouri, one from Montana, four from Nebraska, five from North Carolina, two from South Dakota, one from Utah, two from Washington, and one from Wyoming. Total, twenty-seven.

1912—James S. Sherman, of New York, the Republican nominee for Vice-President, died on October 30, 1912. No provision was made by the Republican National committee for nominating a successor, and at the meeting of the state electoral colleges the Republican electors chosen in Vermont and Utah—eight in all—voted for Nicholas Murray Butler, of New York.

# POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

The popular vote for President is an approximation, each state voting for electors and the vote for the electors on any ticket showing many variations. In some states the vote for the first elector on the ticket has been taken as the normal party vote, of others the vote for the elector receiving the largest total has been so taken and in still other states the vote for the electors has been averaged or the vote in each county for the highest elector has been reported as the vote of that county. The Tribune Almanac has tried to follow the rule of taking the vote cast for the highest party elector in each state to represent the vote for President in that state, and in the tables covering the elections of 1900, 1904 and 1908 that rule has been applied, except in the case of the vote of Michigan in 1908 and Illinois in 1908.

The totals given as official by the state authorities in these instances are a composite. Compilations of the vote often differ slightly because of different methods of calculation used. The highest elector plan seems the fairest, if uniformly applied, but it may lead to the result—as in Maryland in 1904 and 1908—of showing that one party nominee for President carried the state, whereas in point of fact the rival nominee got seven of the eight electoral votes in 1904 and six of the eight electoral votes in 1908.

Figures are given below showing approximately the popular vote for President and Vice-President by states in the elections from 1880 to 1908. The popular vote in earlier elections running back to 1824, when the popular vote was first computed, may be found, for the country at large, in the tables on pages 367 and 369. The popular vote totals for the elections from 1824 to 1880 are taken from "The Executive Register of the United States, 1792-1902," compiled by Robert Brent Mosher from the records of the State Department. The totals for the elections from 1888 to 1900 are taken from "The Statistical Abstract of the United States," published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The totals for the elections of 1900, 1904, 1908 and 1912 are the result of original investigation and examination on the part of the Editor of The Tribune Almanac.

## ELECTION OF 1880.

| States. | Republican. | Democratic. | Greenback. | Prohibition. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 56,221 | 91,185 | 4,642 | —— | 152,048 |
| Arkansas | 42,436 | 60,775 | 4,079 | —— | 107,290 |
| California | 80,348 | 80,426 | 3,392 | —— | 164,166 |
| Colorado | 27,450 | 24,647 | 1,435 | —— | 53,532 |
| Connecticut | 67,071 | 64,415 | 868 | 409 | 132,763 |
| Delaware | 14,133 | 15,275 | 120 | —— | 29,528 |
| Florida | 23,654 | 27,964 | —— | —— | 51,618 |
| Georgia | 54,086 | 102,470 | 969 | —— | 157,525 |
| Illinois | 318,087 | 277,321 | 26,358 | 443 | 622,159 |
| Iowa | 183,927 | 105,845 | 32,701 | 592 | 323,065 |
| Indiana | 232,164 | 225,522 | 12,986 | —— | 470,672 |
| Kansas | 121,549 | 59,801 | 19,851 | 25 | 201,226 |
| Kentucky | 106,306 | 149,068 | 11,499 | 258 | 267,131 |
| Louisiana | 33,637 | 65,067 | 439 | —— | 104,413 |
| Maine | 74,089 | 65,171 | 4,408 | 93 | 143,711 |
| Maryland | 78,515 | 93,706 | 818 | —— | 173,039 |
| Massachusetts | 165,205 | 111,960 | 4,548 | 682 | 282,395 |
| Michigan | 185,341 | 131,597 | 34,895 | 942 | 352,775 |
| Minnesota | 93,903 | 53,315 | 3,267 | 286 | 150,711 |

The value of malt liquors manufactured in the United States was $374,730,000 in 1909.

## ELECTION OF 1880 (Continued).

| States. | Republican. | Democratic. | Greenback. | Prohibition. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mississippi | 34,854 | 75,750 | 5,797 | — | 116,401 |
| Missouri | 153,567 | 208,609 | 35,135 | — | 397,311 |
| Nebraska | 54,979 | 28,523 | 3,950 | — | 87,452 |
| Nevada | 8,732 | 9,613 | — | — | 18,345 |
| New Hampshire | 44,852 | 40,794 | 528 | 180 | 86,354 |
| New Jersey | 120,555 | 122,565 | 2,617 | 191 | 245,928 |
| New York | 555,544 | 534,511 | 12,373 | 1,517 | 1,103,945 |
| North Carolina | 115,874 | 124,208 | 1,126 | — | 241,208 |
| Ohio | 375,048 | 340,821 | 6,456 | 2,616 | 724,941 |
| Oregon | 20,619 | 19,948 | 349 | — | 40,816 |
| Pennsylvania | 444,704 | 407,428 | 20,668 | 1,939 | 874,739 |
| Rhode Island | 18,195 | 10,779 | 236 | 20 | 29,230 |
| South Carolina | 58,071 | 112,312 | 566 | — | 170,949 |
| Tennessee | 107,677 | 128,191 | 5,917 | 43 | 241,828 |
| Texas | 57,893 | 156,428 | 27,405 | — | 241,726 |
| Vermont | 45,567 | 18,316 | 2,215 | — | 65,098 |
| Virginia | 84,020 | 128,586 | — | — | 212,606 |
| West Virginia | 46,243 | 57,391 | 9,079 | — | 112,713 |
| Wisconsin | 144,400 | 114,649 | 7,986 | 69 | 267,104 |
| Totals | 4,454,416 | 4,444,952 | 308,578 | 10,305 | 9,218,251 |
| Plurality | 9,464 | — | — | — | — |

American Party, 707; scattering, 989

## ELECTION OF 1884.

| States. | Republican. | Democratic. | Greenback. | Prohibition. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 59,591 | 93,961 | 873 | 612 | 155,027 |
| Arkansas | 50,805 | 72,927 | 1,847 | — | 125,579 |
| California | 102,416 | 89,288 | 2,017 | 2,920 | 196,641 |
| Colorado | 36,290 | 27,723 | 1,958 | 761 | 66,732 |
| Connecticut | 65,923 | 67,199 | 1,688 | 2,305 | 137,115 |
| Delaware | 12,951 | 16,964 | 6 | 55 | 29,976 |
| Florida | 28,031 | 31,766 | — | 72 | 59,869 |
| Georgia | 48,603 | 94,667 | 145 | 195 | 143,610 |
| Illinois | 337,474 | 312,355 | 10,910 | 12,074 | 672,813 |
| Indiana | 238,463 | 244,990 | 8,293 | 3,028 | 494,774 |
| Iowa | 197,089 | 177,316 | — | 1,472 | 375,877 |
| Kansas | 154,406 | 90,132 | 16,341 | 4,495 | 265,374 |
| Kentucky | 118,122 | 152,961 | 1,691 | 3,139 | 275,913 |
| Louisiana | 46,347 | 62,540 | — | — | 108,887 |
| Maine | 72,209 | 52,140 | 3,953 | 2,160 | 130,462 |
| Maryland | 85,699 | 96,932 | 531 | 2,794 | 185,956 |
| Massachusetts | 146,724 | 122,481 | 24,433 | 10,026 | 303,664 |
| Michigan | 192,669 | 149,835 | 42,243 | 18,493 | 403,040 |
| Minnesota | 111,923 | 70,144 | 3,585 | 4,684 | 190,334 |
| Mississippi | 43,569 | 76,510 | — | — | 120,019 |
| Missouri | 202,929 | 235,988 | — | 2,153 | 441,070 |
| Nebraska | 76,912 | 54,391 | — | 2,899 | 134,202 |
| Nevada | 7,193 | 5,578 | 26 | — | 12,797 |
| New Hampshire | 43,249 | 39,183 | 552 | 1,571 | 84,555 |
| New Jersey | 123,440 | 127,798 | 3,496 | 6,159 | 360,893 |
| New York | 562,005 | 563,154 | 16,994 | 25,016 | 1,167,169 |
| North Carolina | 125,068 | 142,952 | — | 454 | 268,474 |
| Ohio | 400,082 | 368,280 | 5,179 | 11,069 | 784,610 |
| Oregon | 26,860 | 24,604 | 726 | 492 | 52,682 |
| Pennsylvania | 473,804 | 392,785 | 16,992 | 15,283 | 898,864 |
| Rhode Island | 19,030 | 12,391 | 422 | 928 | 32,771 |
| South Carolina | 21,733 | 69,890 | — | — | 91,623 |
| Tennessee | 124,078 | 133,258 | 957 | 1,131 | 259,424 |
| Texas | 93,141 | 225,309 | 3,321 | 3,534 | 325,305 |
| Vermont | 39,514 | 17,331 | 785 | 1,752 | 59,382 |
| Virginia | 139,356 | 145,497 | — | 138 | 284,991 |
| West Virginia | 63,096 | 67,317 | 810 | 939 | 132,162 |
| Wisconsin | 161,157 | 146,459 | 4,598 | 7,656 | 319,906 |
| Totals | 4,851,981 | 4,874,986 | 175,370 | 150,369 | 10,052,706 |
| Plurality | — | 23,005 | — | — | — |

Blank, defective and scattering, 14,904. In consequence of the uncertainties in the count resulting from the "fusion" formed, the plurality shown for Cleveland must be considered an approximation to the actual result—not a definite result.

*Of the 68,103,000 animals slaughtered in the slaughter-houses and meat packing establishments of the United States during 1909 36,443,000 were hogs.*

## ELECTION OF 1888.

| States. | Republican. | Democratic. | Populist. | Prohibition. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 56,197 | 117,320 | —— | 583 | 174,100 |
| Arkansas | 60,245 | 86,717 | 10,671 | 615 | 158,248 |
| California | 124,816 | 117,729 | —— | 5,761 | 248,306 |
| Colorado | 50,774 | 37,567 | 1,266 | 2,192 | 91,799 |
| Connecticut | 74,586 | 74,922 | 240 | 4,236 | 153,984 |
| Delaware | 12,973 | 16,414 | —— | 400 | 29,787 |
| Florida | 26,654 | 39,656 | —— | 418 | 66,728 |
| Georgia | 40,453 | 100,472 | 136 | 1,808 | 142,869 |
| Illinois | 370,475 | 348,371 | 7,134 | 21,703 | 747,683 |
| Indiana | 263,361 | 261,013 | 2,694 | 9,881 | 536,949 |
| Iowa | 211,598 | 179,877 | 9,105 | 3,550 | 404,130 |
| Kansas | 182,904 | 102,745 | 37,788 | 6,779 | 330,216 |
| Kentucky | 155,134 | 183,800 | —— | 5,225 | 344,159 |
| Louisiana | 30,701 | 85,032 | 39 | 127 | 115,899 |
| Maine | 73,656 | 50,437 | 1,349 | 2,691 | 128,133 |
| Maryland | 99,986 | 106,168 | —— | 4,767 | 210,921 |
| Massachusetts | 183,892 | 151,905 | —— | 8,701 | 344,498 |
| Michigan | 236,387 | 218,469 | 4,555 | 20,945 | 475,356 |
| Minnesota | 142,492 | 104,385 | 1,097 | 15,311 | 263,285 |
| Mississippi | 31,120 | 85,467 | —— | 258 | 116,845 |
| Missouri | 236,252 | 261,913 | 18,019 | 4,539 | 521,353 |
| Nebraska | 108,425 | 80,542 | 4,226 | 9,429 | 202,622 |
| Nevada | 7,088 | 5,149 | —— | 41 | 12,278 |
| New Hampshire | 45,728 | 43,456 | 42 | 1,593 | 90,819 |
| New Jersey | 144,360 | 151,508 | —— | 7,933 | 303,801 |
| New York | 650,338 | 635,965 | 626 | 30,231 | 1,317,160 |
| North Carolina | 134,784 | 148,336 | 47 | 2,789 | 285,956 |
| Ohio | 416,054 | 396,455 | 3,496 | 24,356 | 840,361 |
| Oregon | 33,291 | 26,522 | 393 | 1,677 | 61,853 |
| Pennsylvania | 521,269 | 447,004 | 3,876 | 20,966 | 998,115 |
| Rhode Island | 21,969 | 17,530 | —— | 1,251 | 40,750 |
| South Carolina | 13,740 | 65,825 | —— | —— | 79,565 |
| Tennessee | 138,988 | 158,779 | —— | 5,977 | 303,744 |
| Texas | 88,280 | 234,883 | 29,459 | 4,749 | 357,371 |
| Vermont | 45,192 | 16,788 | —— | 1,460 | 63,440 |
| Virginia | 150,449 | 151,979 | —— | 1,682 | 304,110 |
| West Virginia | 78,171 | 78,677 | 1,508 | 1,085 | 159,441 |
| Wisconsin | 176,555 | 155,243 | 8,561 | 14,415 | 354,774 |
| Totals | 5,444,337 | 5,540,050 | 146,897 | 250,125 | 11,381,408 |
| Plurality | —— | 95,713 | —— | —— | —— |

United Labor, 3,07[illegible]; American, 1,591; Socialist, 2,068.

## ELECTION OF 1892.

| States. | Republican. | Democratic. | Populist. | Prohibition. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 9,197 | 138,138 | 85,181 | 241 | 232,757 |
| Arkansas | 46,974 | 87,834 | 11,831 | 130 | 146,769 |
| California | 117,962 | 118,174 | 25,311 | 8,096 | 269,543 |
| Colorado | 38,620 | —— | 53,584 | 1,687 | 93,891 |
| Connecticut | 77,032 | 82,392 | 809 | 4,028 | 164,262 |
| Delaware | 18,077 | 18,851 | —— | 564 | 37,222 |
| Florida | —— | 30,143 | 4,843 | 570 | 35,556 |
| Georgia | 48,305 | 129,386 | 42,937 | 988 | 221,616 |
| Idaho | 8,799 | 2 | 10,520 | 288 | 19,609 |
| Illinois | 399,288 | 426,281 | 22,207 | 25,870 | 873,646 |
| Indiana | 255,615 | 262,740 | 22,208 | 13,050 | 553,613 |
| Iowa | 219,795 | 196,367 | 20,595 | 6,402 | 443,159 |
| Kansas | 157,241 | —— | 163,111 | 4,553 | 324,905 |
| Kentucky | 135,441 | 175,461 | 23,500 | 6,442 | 340,844 |
| Louisiana | 27,903 | 87,662 | —— | —— | 115,565 |
| Maine | 62,878 | 48,024 | 2,045 | 3,062 | 116,009 |
| Maryland | 92,736 | 113,936 | 796 | 5,877 | 213,275 |
| Massachusetts | 202,927 | 176,858 | 3,848 | 7,539 | 390,672 |
| Michigan | 222,708 | 202,296 | 19,931 | 20,857 | 465,792 |
| Minnesota | 122,823 | 100,920 | 29,313 | 14,182 | 267,238 |
| Mississippi | 1,342 | 40,288 | 10,102 | 995 | 52,727 |
| Missouri | 226,918 | 268,188 | 41,213 | 4,331 | 540,650 |
| Montana | 18,851 | 17,581 | 7,354 | 549 | 44,315 |
| Nebraska | 87,227 | 24,943 | 83,134 | 4,902 | 200,206 |
| Nevada | 2,811 | 714 | 7,264 | 89 | 10,878 |
| New Hampshire | 45,658 | 42,081 | 293 | 1,297 | 89,329 |
| New Jersey | 156,101 | 171,066 | 969 | 8,133 | 336,269 |
| New York | 609,459 | 654,900 | 16,436 | 38,193 | 1,318,988 |
| North Carolina | 100,565 | 133,098 | 44,782 | 2,630 | 281,025 |
| North Dakota | 17,506 | —— | 17,700 | 899 | 36,[illegible] |

*The oldest newspaper in the world is the Peking "King-Pao," which was founded in the ninth century and has continued without interruption to the present day.*

## ELECTION OF 1880 (Continued).

| States. | Republican. | Democratic. | Greenback. | Prohibition. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mississippi | 34,854 | 75,750 | 5,797 | — | 116,401 |
| Missouri | 158,567 | 208,609 | 35,135 | — | 397,311 |
| Nebraska | 54,979 | 28,523 | 3,950 | — | 87,452 |
| Nevada | 8,732 | 9,613 | — | — | 18,345 |
| New Hampshire | 44,852 | 40,794 | 528 | 180 | 86,354 |
| New Jersey | 120,555 | 122,565 | 2,617 | 191 | 245,928 |
| New York | 555,544 | 534,511 | 12,373 | 1,517 | 1,103,945 |
| North Carolina | 115,874 | 124,208 | 1,126 | — | 241,208 |
| Ohio | 375,048 | 340,821 | 6,456 | 2,616 | 724,941 |
| Oregon | 20,619 | 19,948 | 349 | — | 40,816 |
| Pennsylvania | 444,704 | 407,428 | 20,668 | 1,939 | 874,739 |
| Rhode Island | 18,195 | 10,779 | 236 | 20 | 29,230 |
| South Carolina | 58 071 | 112,512 | 566 | — | 170,949 |
| Tennessee | 107,677 | 128,191 | 5,917 | 43 | 241,828 |
| Texas | 57,893 | 150,428 | 27,405 | — | 241,726 |
| Vermont | 45,567 | 18,316 | 2,215 | — | 65,098 |
| Virginia | 84,020 | 128,586 | — | — | 212,606 |
| West Virginia | 46,243 | 57,391 | 9,079 | — | 112,713 |
| Wisconsin | 144,400 | 114,649 | 7,986 | 69 | 267,104 |
| Totals | 4,454 416 | 4,444,952 | 308,578 | 10,305 | 9,218,251 |
| Plurality | 9,464 | — | — | — | — |

American Party, 707; scattering, 989

## ELECTION OF 1884.

| States. | Republican. | Democratic. | Greenback. | Prohibition. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 59,591 | 93,961 | 873 | 612 | 155,027 |
| Arkansas | 50,805 | 72,927 | 1,847 | — | 125,579 |
| California | 102,416 | 89,288 | 2,017 | 2,920 | 196,641 |
| Colorado | 36,290 | 27,723 | 1,958 | 761 | 66,732 |
| Connecticut | 65,023 | 67,199 | 1,688 | 2,305 | 137,115 |
| Delaware | 12,951 | 16,964 | 6 | 55 | 29,976 |
| Florida | 28,031 | 31,766 | — | 72 | 59,869 |
| Georgia | 48,603 | 94,667 | 145 | 195 | 143,610 |
| Illinois | 337,474 | 312,355 | 10,910 | 12,074 | 672,813 |
| Indiana | 238,463 | 244,990 | 8,293 | 3,028 | 494,774 |
| Iowa | 197,089 | 177,316 | — | 1,472 | 375,877 |
| Kansas | 154,406 | 90,132 | 16,341 | 4,495 | 265,374 |
| Kentucky | 118,122 | 152,961 | 1,691 | 3,139 | 275,913 |
| Louisiana | 46,347 | 62,540 | — | — | 108,887 |
| Maine | 72,209 | 52,140 | 3,953 | 2,160 | 130,462 |
| Maryland | 85,699 | 96,932 | 531 | 2,794 | 185,956 |
| Massachusetts | 146,724 | 122,481 | 24,433 | 10,026 | 303,664 |
| Michigan | 192,669 | 149,835 | 42,243 | 18,493 | 403,040 |
| Minnesota | 111,923 | 70,144 | 3,585 | 4,684 | 190,334 |
| Mississippi | 43,509 | 76,510 | — | — | 120,019 |
| Missouri | 202,929 | 235,988 | — | 2,153 | 441,070 |
| Nebraska | 76,912 | 54,391 | — | 2,899 | 134,202 |
| Nevada | 7,193 | 5,578 | 26 | — | 12,797 |
| New Hampshire | 43,249 | 39,183 | 552 | 1,571 | 84,555 |
| New Jersey | 123,440 | 127,798 | 3,496 | 6,159 | 360,893 |
| New York | 562,005 | 563,154 | 16,994 | 25,016 | 1,167,169 |
| North Carolina | 126,068 | 142,952 | — | 454 | 268,474 |
| Ohio | 400,082 | 368,280 | 5,179 | 11,069 | 784,610 |
| Oregon | 26,880 | 24,604 | 726 | 492 | 52,682 |
| Pennsylvania | 473,804 | 392,785 | 16,992 | 15,283 | 898,864 |
| Rhode Island | 19,030 | 12,391 | 422 | 928 | 32,771 |
| South Carolina | 21,733 | 69,899 | — | — | 91,623 |
| Tennessee | 124,078 | 133,258 | 957 | 1,131 | 259,424 |
| Texas | 93,141 | 225,309 | 3,321 | 3,534 | 325,305 |
| Vermont | 39,514 | 17,331 | 785 | 1,752 | 59,382 |
| Virginia | 139,356 | 145,497 | — | 138 | 284,991 |
| West Virginia | 63,096 | 67,317 | 810 | 939 | 132,162 |
| Wisconsin | 161,157 | 146,459 | 4,598 | 7,656 | 319,906 |
| Totals | 4,851,981 | 4,874,986 | 175,370 | 150,369 | 10,052,706 |
| Plurality | — | 23,005 | — | — | — |

Blank, defective and scattering, 14,904. In consequence of the uncertainties in the count resulting from the "fusion" formed, the plurality shown for Cleveland must be considered an approximation to the actual result—not a definite result.

Of the 68,403,000 animals slaughtered in the slaughter-houses and meat packing establishments of the United States during 1909 36,443,000 were hogs.

## ELECTION OF 1888.

| States. | Republican. | Democratic. | Populist. | Prohibition. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 56,197 | 117,320 | ——— | 583 | 174,100 |
| Arkansas | 60,245 | 86,717 | 10,671 | 615 | 158,248 |
| California | 124,816 | 117,729 | ——— | 5,761 | 248,306 |
| Colorado | 50,774 | 37,567 | 1,266 | 2,192 | 91,799 |
| Connecticut | 74,586 | 74,922 | 240 | 4,236 | 153,984 |
| Delaware | 12,973 | 16,414 | ——— | 400 | 29,787 |
| Florida | 26,654 | 39,656 | ——— | 418 | 66,728 |
| Georgia | 40,453 | 100,472 | 136 | 1,808 | 142,869 |
| Illinois | 370,476 | 348,371 | 7,134 | 21,703 | 747,683 |
| Indiana | 263,361 | 261,018 | 2,694 | 9,881 | 536,949 |
| Iowa | 211,598 | 179,877 | 9,105 | 3,550 | 404,130 |
| Kansas | 182,904 | 102,745 | 37,758 | 6,779 | 330,216 |
| Kentucky | 155,134 | 183,800 | ——— | 5,225 | 344,159 |
| Louisiana | 30,701 | 85,032 | 39 | 127 | 115,899 |
| Maine | 73,656 | 50,437 | 1,349 | 2,691 | 128,133 |
| Maryland | 99,996 | 106,168 | ——— | 4,767 | 210,921 |
| Massachusetts | 183,892 | 151,905 | ——— | 8,701 | 344,498 |
| Michigan | 236,387 | 213,469 | 4,555 | 20,945 | 475,356 |
| Minnesota | 142,492 | 104,385 | 1,097 | 15,311 | 263,285 |
| Mississippi | 31,120 | 85,467 | ——— | 258 | 116,845 |
| Missouri | 236,252 | 261,943 | 18,619 | 4,539 | 521,353 |
| Nebraska | 108,425 | 80,542 | 4,226 | 9,429 | 202,622 |
| Nevada | 7,088 | 5,149 | ——— | 41 | 12,278 |
| New Hampshire | 45,728 | 43,456 | 42 | 1,593 | 90,819 |
| New Jersey | 144,360 | 151,508 | ——— | 7,933 | 303,801 |
| New York | 650,338 | 635,965 | 626 | 30,231 | 1,317,160 |
| North Carolina | 134,784 | 148,336 | 47 | 2,789 | 285,956 |
| Ohio | 416,054 | 396,455 | 3,496 | 24,356 | 840,361 |
| Oregon | 33,291 | 26,522 | 303 | 1,677 | 61,853 |
| Pennsylvania | 527,269 | 447,004 | 3,876 | 20,966 | 998,115 |
| Rhode Island | 21,969 | 17,530 | ——— | 1,251 | 40,750 |
| South Carolina | 13,740 | 65,825 | ——— | ——— | 79,565 |
| Tennessee | 138,988 | 158,779 | ——— | 5,977 | 303,744 |
| Texas | 88,280 | 234,883 | 29,459 | 4,749 | 357,371 |
| Vermont | 45,192 | 16,788 | ——— | 1,460 | 63,440 |
| Virginia | 150,449 | 151,979 | ——— | 1,682 | 304,110 |
| West Virginia | 78,171 | 78,677 | 1,508 | 1,085 | 159,441 |
| Wisconsin | 176,555 | 155,243 | 8,561 | 14,415 | 354,774 |
| Totals | 5,444,337 | 5,540,050 | 146,897 | 250,125 | 11,381,408 |
| Plurality | ——— | 95,713 | ——— | ——— | ——— |

United Labor, 3,073; American, 1,591; Socialist, 2,068.

## ELECTION OF 1892.

| States. | Republican. | Democratic. | Populist. | Prohibition. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 9,197 | 138,138 | 85,181 | 241 | 232,757 |
| Arkansas | 46,974 | 87,834 | 11,831 | 130 | 146,769 |
| California | 117,962 | 118,174 | 25,311 | 8,096 | 269,543 |
| Colorado | 38,620 | ——— | 53,584 | 1,687 | 93,891 |
| Connecticut | 77,032 | 82,892 | 809 | 4,026 | 164,263 |
| Delaware | 18,077 | 18,851 | ——— | 544 | 37,222 |
| Florida | ——— | 30,142 | 4,842 | 570 | 35,556 |
| Georgia | 48,305 | 129,386 | 42,987 | 988 | 221,610 |
| Idaho | 8,799 | 2 | 10,520 | 288 | 19,609 |
| Illinois | 399,288 | 426,281 | 22,207 | 25,870 | 873,646 |
| Indiana | 255,615 | 262,740 | 22,206 | 13,050 | 553,613 |
| Iowa | 219,796 | 196,367 | 20,595 | 6,402 | 443,159 |
| Kansas | 157,241 | ——— | 163,111 | 4,553 | 324,905 |
| Kentucky | 135,441 | 175,461 | 23,500 | 6,442 | 340,844 |
| Louisiana | 27,903 | 87,662 | ——— | ——— | 115,565 |
| Maine | 62,878 | 48,024 | 2,045 | 3,062 | 116,009 |
| Maryland | 92,736 | 113,866 | 796 | 5,877 | 213,275 |
| Massachusetts | 202,927 | 176,858 | 3,848 | 7,539 | 390,972 |
| Michigan | 222,708 | 202,296 | 19,931 | 20,857 | 465,792 |
| Minnesota | 122,823 | 100,920 | 29,313 | 14,182 | 267,238 |
| Mississippi | 1,342 | 40,288 | 10,102 | 996 | 52,727 |
| Missouri | 226,918 | 268,188 | 41,213 | 4,331 | 540,650 |
| Montana | 18,851 | 17,581 | 7,834 | 549 | 44,815 |
| Nebraska | 87,227 | 24,943 | 83,134 | 4,902 | 200,206 |
| Nevada | 2,811 | 714 | 7,264 | 89 | 10,878 |
| New Hampshire | 45,658 | 42,081 | 298 | 1,297 | 89,329 |
| New Jersey | 156,101 | 171,066 | 969 | 8,123 | 336,269 |
| New York | 609,459 | 654,900 | 16,426 | 38,193 | 1,318,968 |
| North Carolina | 100,565 | 133,096 | 44,782 | 2,682 | 281,025 |
| North Dakota | 17,506 | ——— | 17,760 | 869 | 36,135 |

**The oldest newspaper in the world is the Peking "King-Pan," which was found in the ninth century and has continued without interruption to the present day.**

## ELECTION OF 1892 (Continued).

| States. | Republican. | Democratic. | Populist. | Prohibition. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 405,187 | 404,115 | 14,852 | 26,012 | 850,166 |
| Oregon | 35,002 | 14,243 | 26,965 | 2,281 | 78,491 |
| Pennsylvania | 516,011 | 452,264 | 8,714 | 25,123 | 1,002,112 |
| Rhode Island | 26,975 | 24,336 | 288 | 1,654 | 53,193 |
| South Carolina | 13,384 | 54,698 | 2,410 | ——— | 70,492 |
| South Dakota | 34,888 | 9,081 | 26,544 | ——— | 70,513 |
| Tennessee | 99,851 | 126,594 | 23,730 | 4,799 | 264,974 |
| Texas | 81,444 | 239,148 | 99,418 | 2,165 | 422,175 |
| Vermont | 37,992 | 16,325 | 44 | 1,424 | 55,785 |
| Virginia | 113,256 | 168,977 | 12,275 | 2,798 | 292,306 |
| Washington | 36,460 | 29,844 | 19,105 | 2,553 | 87,962 |
| West Virginia | 80,293 | 84,467 | 4,166 | 2,145 | 171,071 |
| Wisconsin | 170,846 | 177,335 | 9,909 | 13,182 | 371,222 |
| Wyoming | 8,454 | ——— | 7,722 | 530 | 16,706 |
| Totals | 5,190,802 | 5,554,414 | 1,027,329 | 271,058 | 12,043,603 |
| Plurality | ——— | 363,612 | ——— | ——— | ——— |

## ELECTION OF 1896.

| State. | Republican. | Democrat-Populist. | National Democrat. | Prohibition. | Socialist Labor. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 54,737 | 131,226 | 6,464 | 2,147 | ——— | 194,574 |
| Arkansas | 37,512 | 110,103 | ——— | 893 | ——— | 148,508 |
| California | 146,688 | 144,618 | 2,006 | 2,573 | 1,611 | 297,496 |
| Colorado | 26,279 | 161,269 | 1 | 2,110 | 160 | 189,819 |
| Connecticut | 110,297 | 56,740 | 4,336 | 1,806 | 1,223 | 174,402 |
| Delaware | 16,883 | 13,425 | 877 | 353 | ——— | 31,538 |
| Florida | 11,288 | 32,736 | 1,778 | 654 | ——— | 46,456 |
| Georgia | 60,107 | 94,733 | 2,809 | 5,613 | ——— | 163,262 |
| Idaho | 6,314 | 23,135 | ——— | 172 | ——— | 29,621 |
| Illinois | 607,130 | 464,523 | 6,390 | 9,818 | 1,147 | 1,089,008 |
| Indiana | 323,754 | 305,573 | 2,145 | 5,323 | 329 | 637,124 |
| Iowa | 289,293 | 223,741 | 4,586 | 3,544 | 453 | 521,617 |
| Kansas | 159,245 | 172,915 | 1,209 | 2,318 | ——— | 335,787 |
| Kentucky | 218,171 | 217,890 | 5,114 | 4,781 | ——— | 445,956 |
| Louisiana | 22,037 | 77,175 | 1,834 | ——— | ——— | 101,046 |
| Maine | 80,461 | 34,587 | 1,867 | 1,589 | ——— | 118,504 |
| Maryland | 136,978 | 104,746 | 2,507 | 6,058 | 588 | 250,877 |
| Massachusetts | 278,976 | 121,385 | 11,809 | 3,060 | 2,137 | 417,367 |
| Michigan | 293,582 | 237,268 | 6,968 | 6,846 | 294 | 544,958 |
| Minnesota | 193,503 | 139,735 | ——— | 4,348 | 954 | 338,540 |
| Mississippi | 5,123 | 63,793 | 1,071 | 485 | ——— | 70,472 |
| Missouri | 239,333 | 313,576 | 2,363 | 2,462 | 595 | 558,329 |
| Montana | 10,494 | 42,537 | ——— | 186 | ——— | 53,217 |
| Nebraska | 103,064 | 115,999 | 2,885 | 2,040 | 186 | 224,174 |
| Nevada | 1,938 | 8,376 | ——— | ——— | ——— | 10,314 |
| New Hampshire | 57,444 | 21,650 | 3,420 | 825 | 228 | 83,567 |
| New Jersey | 221,371 | 133,695 | 6,378 | 5,617 | 3,986 | 371,047 |
| New York | 819,838 | 551,513 | 18,972 | 16,086 | 17,731 | 1,424,140 |
| North Carolina | 155,243 | 174,488 | 578 | 681 | ——— | 330,990 |
| North Dakota | 26,335 | 20,386 | ——— | 358 | ——— | 47,379 |
| Ohio | 525,991 | 477,497 | 1,858 | 7,784 | 1,165 | 1,014,295 |
| Oregon | 48,779 | 46,739 | 977 | 919 | ——— | 97,414 |
| Pennsylvania | 728,300 | 433,228 | 11,000 | 20,147 | 1,683 | 1,194,358 |
| Rhode Island | 37,437 | 14,459 | 1,166 | 1,161 | 558 | 54,781 |
| South Carolina | 9,313 | 58,801 | 824 | ——— | ——— | 68,938 |
| South Dakota | 41,042 | 41,225 | ——— | 683 | ——— | 82,950 |
| Tennessee | 149,703 | 168,847 | 2,106 | 3,140 | ——— | 323,796 |
| Texas | 158,894 | 361,224 | 4,853 | 1,722 | ——— | 526,693 |
| Utah | 13,491 | 64,607 | 21 | ——— | ——— | 78,119 |
| Vermont | 51,127 | 10,640 | 1,331 | 733 | ——— | 63,831 |
| Virginia | 135,388 | 154,985 | 2,127 | 2,344 | 115 | 294,959 |
| Washington | 39,153 | 51,646 | 1,668 | 1,116 | ——— | 93,583 |
| West Virginia | 105,379 | 94,488 | 678 | 1,223 | ——— | 201,768 |
| Wisconsin | 268,051 | 165,349 | 4,553 | 7,799 | 1,311 | 447,063 |
| Wyoming | 10,072 | 10,375 | ——— | 159 | ——— | 20,606 |
| Totals | 7,035,638 | 6,467,946 | 131,529 | 141,676 | 36,454 | 13,813,243 |
| Plurality | 567,692 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— |

## ELECTION OF 1900.

| States. | Republican. | Democratic. | Prohibition. | Socialist Labor. | Socialist. | Populist. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 55,512 | 97,131 | 2,762 | ——— | ——— | 4,178 | 159,583 |
| Arkansas | 44,800 | 81,142 | 584 | ——— | 27 | 972 | 127,525 |
| California | 164,755 | 124,985 | 5,087 | ——— | 7,572 | ——— | 302,399 |

*Manufactures formed 49 per cent of American exports in the fiscal year 1913.*

| States. | Republican. | Democratic. | Prohibition. | Socialist Labor. | Socialist | Populist. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colorado | 93,072 | 122,733 | 3,700 | 684 | 714 | 389 | 221,382 |
| Connecticut | 102,572 | 74,014 | 1,617 | 908 | 1,029 | — | 180,140 |
| Delaware | 22,535 | 18,863 | 546 | — | 57 | — | 42,001 |
| Florida | 7,420 | 28,007 | 2,234 | — | 601 | 1,070 | 39,332 |
| Georgia | 35,056 | 81,700 | 1,396 | — | — | 4,584 | 122,736 |
| Idaho | 27,198 | 29,414 | 857 | — | — | 232 | 57,701 |
| Illinois | 597,985 | 503,061 | 17,626 | 1,373 | 9,687 | 1,141 | 1,130,873 |
| Indiana | 336,063 | 309,584 | 13,718 | 663 | 2,374 | 1,438 | 663,840 |
| Iowa | 307,808 | 209,265 | 9,502 | 259 | 2,742 | 613 | 530,189 |
| Kansas | 185,955 | 162,601 | 3,605 | — | 1,605 | — | 353,766 |
| Kentucky | 226,801 | 234,899 | 2,814 | 299 | 770 | 2,017 | 490,812 |
| Louisiana | 14,233 | 53,671 | — | — | — | — | 67,904 |
| Maine | 65,412 | 36,822 | 2,585 | — | 878 | — | 105,697 |
| Maryland | 136,185 | 122,238 | 4,574 | 388 | 904 | — | 264,289 |
| Massachusetts | 239,147 | 157,016 | 6,208 | 2,610 | 9,716 | — | 414,697 |
| Michigan | 316,269 | 211,685 | 11,859 | 903 | 2,826 | 837 | 544,379 |
| Minnesota | 190,461 | 112,901 | 8,555 | 1,329 | 3,065 | — | 316,311 |
| Mississippi | 5,753 | 51,706 | — | — | — | 1,644 | 59,103 |
| Missouri | 314,092 | 351,922 | 5,965 | 1,294 | 6,139 | 4,244 | 683,656 |
| Montana | 25,378 | 37,145 | 298 | 169 | 708 | — | 63,693 |
| Nebraska | 121,835 | 114,013 | 3,655 | — | 823 | 1,104 | 241,430 |
| Nevada | 3,849 | 6,347 | — | — | — | — | 10,196 |
| New Hampshire | 54,799 | 35,489 | 1,270 | — | 790 | — | 92,548 |
| New Jersey | 221,754 | 164,879 | 7,190 | 2,081 | 4,611 | 691 | 401,206 |
| New York | 822,018 | 678,462 | 22,077 | 12,621 | 12,869 | — | 1,548,042 |
| North Carolina | 132,997 | 157,733 | 1,006 | — | — | 830 | 292,566 |
| North Dakota | 35,898 | 20,531 | 731 | — | 520 | 111 | 57,791 |
| Ohio | 543,918 | 474,882 | 10,203 | 1,688 | 4,847 | 251 | 1,035,789 |
| Oregon | 46,526 | 38,385 | 2,536 | — | 1,494 | 275 | 84,216 |
| Pennsylvania | 712,665 | 424,232 | 27,908 | 2,936 | 4,831 | 638 | 1,173,210 |
| Rhode Island | 33,784 | 19,812 | 1,529 | 1,423 | — | — | 56,548 |
| South Carolina | 3,579 | 47,233 | — | — | — | — | 50,812 |
| South Dakota | 54,530 | 39,544 | 1,542 | — | 169 | 339 | 96,124 |
| Tennessee | 123,180 | 145,356 | 3,860 | — | 413 | 1,322 | 274,131 |
| Texas | 130,641 | 267,432 | 2,644 | 162 | 1,846 | 20,981 | 423,706 |
| Utah | 47,139 | 45,006 | 209 | 106 | 720 | — | 93,180 |
| Vermont | 42,569 | 12,849 | 383 | — | 39 | 367 | 56,207 |
| Virginia | 115,865 | 146,080 | 2,150 | 167 | 145 | 63 | 264,470 |
| Washington | 57,456 | 14,833 | 2,363 | 866 | 2,066 | — | 107,584 |
| West Virginia | 119,829 | 98,807 | 1,692 | — | 219 | 268 | 220,815 |
| Wisconsin | 265,760 | 159,168 | 10,027 | 503 | 7,048 | — | 442,501 |
| Wyoming | 14,482 | 10,164 | — | — | — | — | 24,646 |
| Totals | 7,219,525 | 6,358,737 | 209,157 | 33,432 | 94,864 | 50,599 | 13,966,314 |
| Plurality | 860,788 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

## ELECTION OF 1904.

| States. | Republican. | Democratic. | Prohibition. | Socialist. | Socialist Labor. | Populist. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 22,472 | 79,857 | 612 | 853 | — | 5,051 | 108,845 |
| Arkansas | 46,860 | 64,434 | 993 | 1,816 | — | 2,318 | 116,421 |
| California | 205,226 | 89,404 | 7,380 | 29,535 | — | — | 331,545 |
| Colorado | 134,687 | 100,105 | 3,438 | 4,304 | 335 | 824 | 243,693 |
| Connecticut | 111,089 | 72,909 | 1,506 | 4,543 | 575 | 495 | 191,117 |
| Delaware | 23,712 | 19,359 | 607 | 146 | — | 51 | 43,875 |
| Florida | 8,314 | 27,046 | 5 | 2,337 | — | 1,605 | 39,307 |
| Georgia | 24,003 | 83,472 | 685 | 197 | — | 22,635 | 130,992 |
| Idaho | 47,783 | 18,480 | 1,013 | 4,949 | — | 353 | 72,578 |
| Illinois | 632,645 | 327,606 | 34,770 | 69,225 | 4,698 | 6,725 | 1,075,669 |
| Indiana | 368,289 | 274,345 | 23,496 | 12,013 | 1,598 | 2,444 | 682,185 |
| Iowa | 307,907 | 149,141 | 11,601 | 14,847 | — | 2,207 | 485,703 |
| Kansas | 212,955 | 86,174 | 7,306 | 15,869 | — | 6,253 | 328,557 |
| Kentucky | 205,277 | 217,170 | 6,609 | 3,602 | 596 | 2,511 | 435,765 |
| Louisiana | 5,205 | 47,747 | — | 995 | — | — | 53,947 |
| Maine | 64,438 | 27,648 | 1,510 | 2,103 | — | 338 | 96,037 |
| Maryland | 109,497 | 109,446 | 3,034 | 2,247 | — | — | 224,224 |
| Massachusetts | 257,822 | 165,772 | 4,286 | 13,604 | 2,365 | 1,299 | 445,148 |
| Michigan | 364,957 | 135,392 | 13,441 | 9,042 | 1,036 | 1,159 | 525,027 |
| Minnesota | 216,651 | 55,187 | 6,253 | 11,692 | 974 | 2,103 | 292,860 |
| Mississippi | 3,187 | 53,374 | — | 392 | — | 1,425 | 58,378 |
| Missouri | 321,449 | 296,312 | 7,191 | 13,009 | 1,674 | 4,226 | 643,861 |
| Montana | 34,932 | 21,773 | 335 | 5,676 | 208 | 1,520 | 64,444 |
| Nebraska | 138,558 | 52,921 | 6,323 | 7,412 | — | 20,518 | 225,732 |
| Nevada | 6,864 | 3,982 | — | 925 | — | 344 | 12,115 |
| New Hampshire | 54,163 | 34,074 | 750 | 1,090 | — | 83 | 90,160 |
| New Jersey | 245,164 | 164,566 | 6,845 | 9,587 | 2,680 | 3,705 | 432,547 |
| New York | 859,533 | 683,981 | 20,787 | 36,883 | 9,127 | 7,459 | 1,617,770 |
| North Carolina | 82,442 | 124,121 | 361 | 124 | — | 879 | 207,927 |

It is estimated that 100,000,000 tons of water pass over the Niagara Falls in an hor

## ELECTION OF 1904 (Continued).

| States. | Republican. | Democratic. | Prohibition. | Socialist | Socialist Labor. | Populist. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North Dakota | 52,595 | 14,273 | 1,140 | 2,117 | — | 165 | 70,290 |
| Ohio | 600,095 | 344,674 | 19,339 | 36,260 | 2,633 | 1,392 | 1,004,393 |
| Oregon | 60,455 | 17,521 | 3,806 | 7,619 | — | 753 | 90,154 |
| Pennsylvania | 840,949 | 337,998 | 33,717 | 21,863 | 2,211 | — | 1,236,738 |
| Rhode Island | 41,605 | 24,839 | 708 | 956 | 488 | — | 68,656 |
| South Carolina | 2,554 | 52,563 | — | 22 | — | 1 | 55,140 |
| South Dakota | 72,083 | 21,969 | 2,965 | 3,138 | — | 1,240 | 101,395 |
| Tennessee | 105,369 | 131,653 | 1,891 | 1,354 | — | 2,506 | 242,773 |
| Texas | 51,242 | 167,200 | 3,995 | 2,791 | 421 | 8,062 | 233,711 |
| Utah | 62,446 | 33,413 | — | 5,767 | — | — | 101,626 |
| Vermont | 40,459 | 9,777 | 792 | 859 | — | — | 51,887 |
| Virginia | 47,880 | 80,650 | 1,382 | 218 | 56 | 359 | 130,545 |
| Washington | 101,540 | 28,098 | 3,329 | 10,023 | 1,592 | 669 | 145,251 |
| West Virginia | 132,628 | 100,881 | 4,600 | 1,574 | — | 339 | 240,022 |
| Wisconsin | 280,315 | 124,205 | 9,872 | 28,240 | 228 | 530 | 443,385 |
| Wyoming | 20,489 | 8,930 | 217 | 1,077 | — | — | 30,713 |
| Totals | 7,628,785 | 5,084,442 | 258,950 | 402,895 | 33,490 | 114,546 | 13,523,108 |
| Plurality | 2,544,343 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

## ELECTION OF 1908.

| States. | Rep. | Dem. | Pro. | Soc. | S. L. | Pop. | Ind. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 26,283 | 74,374 | 665 | 1,399 | — | 1,568 | 495 | 104,784 |
| Arkansas | 56,760 | 87,015 | 1,194 | 5,842 | — | 1,026 | 289 | 152,126 |
| California | 214,398 | 127,492 | 11,770 | 28,659 | — | — | 4,278 | 386,597 |
| Colorado | 123,700 | 126,644 | 5,559 | 7,974 | — | — | — | 263,877 |
| Connecticut | 112,815 | 68,255 | 2,380 | 5,113 | 608 | — | 728 | 189,899 |
| Delaware | 25,014 | 22,071 | 670 | 239 | — | — | 30 | 48,024 |
| Florida | 10,654 | 31,104 | 553 | 3,747 | — | 1,946 | 1,356 | 49,360 |
| Georgia | 41,692 | 72,413 | 1,059 | 584 | — | 16,969 | 77 | 132,794 |
| Idaho | 52,621 | 36,162 | 1,966 | 6,400 | — | — | 119 | 97,288 |
| Illinois | 629,932 | 450,810 | 29,364 | 34,711 | 1,680 | 633 | 7,724 | 1,154,854 |
| Indiana | 348,993 | 338,262 | 18,045 | 13,476 | 643 | 1,193 | 514 | 721,126 |
| Iowa | 275,210 | 200,771 | 9,837 | 8,287 | — | 261 | 404 | 494,770 |
| Kansas | 197,216 | 161,209 | 5,033 | 12,420 | — | — | 68 | 375,946 |
| Kentucky | 235,711 | 244,092 | 5,887 | 4,185 | 404 | 333 | 200 | 490,812 |
| Louisiana | 8,958 | 63,568 | — | 2,538 | — | — | 82 | 75,146 |
| Maine | 66,987 | 35,403 | 1,487 | 1,758 | — | — | 700 | 106,335 |
| Maryland | 116,513 | 115,908 | 3,302 | 2,323 | — | — | 485 | 238,531 |
| Massachusetts | 265,966 | 155,543 | 4,379 | 10,781 | 1,018 | — | 19,239 | 456,926 |
| Michigan | 333,313 | 174,619 | 16,795 | 11,527 | 1,086 | — | 734 | 538,074 |
| Minnesota | 195,843 | 109,401 | 11,107 | 14,527 | — | — | 426 | 331,304 |
| Mississippi | 4,363 | 60,287 | — | 978 | — | 1,276 | — | 66,904 |
| Missouri | 347,203 | 346,574 | 4,284 | 15,431 | 868 | 1,165 | 402 | 715,927 |
| Montana | 32,333 | 29,326 | 827 | 5,855 | — | — | 481 | 68,822 |
| Nebraska | 126,997 | 131,099 | 5,179 | 3,524 | — | — | — | 266,799 |
| Nevada | 10,775 | 11,212 | — | 2,103 | — | — | 436 | 24,526 |
| New Hampshire | 53,149 | 33,655 | 905 | 1,299 | — | — | 584 | 89,592 |
| New Jersey | 265,326 | 182,567 | 4,934 | 10,253 | 1,196 | — | 2,922 | 467,198 |
| New York | 870,070 | 667,468 | 22,667 | 38,451 | 3,877 | — | 35,817 | 1,638,350 |
| North Carolina | 114,887 | 136,928 | — | 345 | — | — | — | 252,160 |
| North Dakota | 57,680 | 32,885 | 1,496 | 2,421 | — | — | 43 | 94,525 |
| Ohio | 572,312 | 502,721 | 11,402 | 33,795 | 721 | 162 | 439 | 1,121,552 |
| Oklahoma | 110,558 | 122,406 | — | 21,779 | — | 434 | 244 | 255,421 |
| Oregon | 62,530 | 38,049 | 2,682 | 7,339 | — | — | 289 | 110,889 |
| Pennsylvania | 745,779 | 448,785 | 36,694 | 33,913 | 1,222 | — | 1,057 | 1,267,450 |
| Rhode Island | 43,942 | 24,706 | 1,016 | 1,365 | 183 | — | 1,105 | 72,317 |
| South Carolina | 3,965 | 62,290 | — | 100 | — | — | 43 | 66,398 |
| South Dakota | 67,586 | 40,266 | 4,039 | 2,846 | — | — | 88 | 114,775 |
| Tennessee | 118,324 | 135,608 | 300 | 1,870 | — | 1,081 | 332 | 257,515 |
| Texas | 65,666 | 217,302 | 1,634 | 7,870 | 176 | 994 | 115 | 293,757 |
| Utah | 61,165 | 42,601 | — | 4,890 | — | — | 92 | 108,748 |
| Vermont | 39,552 | 11,496 | 799 | — | — | — | 804 | 52,651 |
| Virginia | 52,573 | 82,946 | 1,111 | 255 | 25 | 105 | 51 | 137,066 |
| Washington | 106,062 | 58,691 | 4,700 | 14,177 | — | — | 249 | 183,879 |
| West Virginia | 187,869 | 111,418 | 5,139 | 3,679 | — | — | 46 | 258,151 |
| Wisconsin | 247,747 | 166,662 | 11,565 | 28,147 | 314 | — | — | 454,435 |
| Wyoming | 20,846 | 14,918 | 66 | 1,715 | — | — | 64 | 37,609 |
| Totals | 7,677,788 | 6,407,982 | 252,511 | 420,890 | 14,021 | 29,146 | 83,651 | 14,885,989 |
| Plurality | 1,269,806 | | | | | | | |

The vote in the above table in Michigan and Illinois is not that for the highest elector, but is made up by taking the highest party vote in each county. The vote of Oklahoma is unofficial, no satisfactory official return from that state having been tabulated so far.

**The production of wood alcohol in Germany and Austria-Hungary amounts to over 14,000,000 pounds a year.**

**ELECTION OF 1912.**

| States. | Dem. | Rep. | Prog. | Soc. | Pro. | S. Lab. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 82,488 | 9,732 | 22,680 | 3,029 | —— | —— | 117,879 |
| Arizona | 10,324 | 3,021 | 6,049 | 3,163 | 265 | —— | 23,722 |
| Arkansas | 68,838 | 24,467 | 21,673 | 8,153 | 898 | —— | 124,029 |
| California | 283,436 | 3,914 | 283,610 | 79,201 | 23,336 | —— | 673,497 |
| Colorado | 114,232 | 58,386 | 72,306 | 16,418 | 5,063 | 475 | 266,880 |
| Connecticut | 74,561 | 68,324 | 34,129 | 10,056 | 2,068 | 1,260 | 190,398 |
| Delaware | 22,631 | 15,097 | 8,386 | 556 | 623 | —— | 48,693 |
| Florida | 36,417 | 4,279 | 4,535 | 4,806 | 1,854 | —— | 51,891 |
| Georgia | 93,076 | 5,191 | 21,980 | 1,028 | 149 | —— | 121,424 |
| Idaho | 33,921 | 32,810 | 25,527 | 11,960 | 1,537 | —— | 105,755 |
| Illinois | 405,048 | 253,593 | 386,478 | 81,278 | 15,710 | 4,066 | 1,146,173 |
| Indiana | 281,890 | 151,267 | 162,007 | 36,931 | 19,249 | 3,130 | 654,474 |
| Iowa | 185,325 | 119,805 | 161,819 | 16,967 | 8,440 | —— | 492,356 |
| Kansas | 143,663 | 74,845 | 120,210 | 26,779 | —— | —— | 365,497 |
| Kentucky | 219,584 | 115,512 | 102,766 | 11,647 | 3,233 | 956 | 463,698 |
| Louisiana | 61,035 | 3,884 | 9,323 | 5,249 | —— | —— | 79,441 |
| Maine | 51,113 | 26,543 | 48,493 | 2,541 | 945 | —— | 129,637 |
| Maryland | 112,674 | 54,956 | 57,789 | 3,996 | 2,244 | 322 | 231,981 |
| Massachusetts | 173,408 | 155,948 | 142,228 | 12,616 | 2,754 | 1,102 | 488,056 |
| Michigan | 150,751 | 152,244 | 214,584 | 23,211 | 8,934 | 1,252 | 550,976 |
| Minnesota | 106,426 | 64,334 | 125,856 | 27,505 | 7,886 | 2,212 | 334,219 |
| Mississippi | 57,227 | 1,597 | 3,646 | 2,062 | —— | —— | 64,532 |
| Missouri | 330,746 | 207,821 | 124,371 | 28,466 | 5,380 | 1,778 | 698,562 |
| Montana | 27,941 | 18,512 | 22,456 | 10,885 | —— | —— | 79,794 |
| Nebraska | 109,008 | 54,216 | 72,689 | 10,185 | 3,383 | —— | 249,481 |
| Nevada | 7,986 | 3,196 | 5,620 | 3,313 | —— | —— | 20,115 |
| New Hampshire | 34,724 | 32,927 | 17,794 | 1,981 | 535 | —— | 87,961 |
| New Jersey | 178,289 | 88,835 | 145,410 | 15,901 | 2,871 | 1,321 | 432,627 |
| New Mexico | 20,437 | 17,733 | 8,347 | 2,859 | —— | —— | 49,376 |
| New York | 655,475 | 455,428 | 390,021 | 63,381 | 19,427 | 4,251 | 1,587,983 |
| North Carolina | 144,507 | 29,139 | 69,130 | 1,025 | 117 | —— | 243,918 |
| North Dakota | 29,555 | 23,090 | 25,726 | 6,966 | 1,243 | —— | 86,580 |
| Ohio | 424,834 | 278,168 | 229,807 | 90,144 | 11,511 | 2,630 | 1,037,094 |
| *Oklahoma | 119,156 | 45,293 | 45,393 | 42,202 | 2,185 | —— | 254,389 |
| Oregon | 47,064 | 34,673 | 37,600 | 13,343 | 4,360 | —— | 137,040 |
| Pennsylvania | 395,619 | 273,305 | 447,426 | 80,915 | 19,533 | 704 | 1,217,502 |
| Rhode Island | 30,412 | 27,703 | 16,878 | 2,049 | 616 | 236 | 77,894 |
| South Carolina | 48,355 | 536 | 1,293 | 164 | —— | —— | 50,348 |
| South Dakota | 43,942 | —— | 58,811 | 4,662 | 3,910 | —— | 116,325 |
| Tennessee | 130,425 | 60,674 | 54,041 | 3,498 | 834 | —— | 249,472 |
| Texas | 219,489 | 28,530 | 26,745 | 24,896 | 1,698 | 430 | 301,788 |
| Utah | 36,579 | 42,100 | 24,174 | 9,023 | —— | 509 | 112,385 |
| Vermont | 15,354 | 23,332 | 22,132 | 928 | 1,095 | —— | 62,841 |
| Virginia | 90,332 | 23,288 | 21,777 | 820 | 709 | 50 | 136,976 |
| Washington | 86,840 | 70,445 | 113,698 | 40,134 | 9,810 | 1,872 | 322,799 |
| West Virginia | 113,046 | 56,067 | 78,977 | 15,336 | 4,534 | —— | 268,560 |
| Wisconsin | 164,228 | 130,695 | 62,460 | 33,490 | 8,586 | 527 | 399,986 |
| Wyoming | 15,310 | 14,560 | 9,232 | 2,760 | 434 | —— | 42,293 |
| Totals | 6,292,670 | 3,441,568 | 4,169,482 | 898,538 | 207,959 | 29,083 | 15,039,300 |
| Plurality | 2,123,188 | | | | | | |

*The vote in Oklahoma for the joint Republican and Progressive electoral ticket, 90,786, is divided between the Republican and Progressive parties.

# PRESIDENTS AND CABINET CHIEFS.

**EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, 1789-1913.**

(A Cabinet officer, being appointed for no fixed term, does not go out of office when a President's term expires, but usually remains formally at the head of his department until his successor qualifies or he is reappointed. No note is taken in the following table of the formal service of hold-over Cabinet officers under the administration of incoming Presidents unless that service continues long enough to involve some exercise of Cabinet functions. Subordinates acting temporarily as heads of departments are not considered as Cabinet officers. In the early history of the government all the Cabinet officers were not heads of departments. The order of department precedence now observed was not established until the passage of the Presidential succession act of January 19, 1886. The dates given are those on which commissions were issued. They do not always correspond with the dates on which service actually began.)

**First Administration of Washington.**

PRESIDENT—George Washington, Va., Mch. 4, 1789, to Mch. 4, 1793. (Not inaugurated until April 30, 1789.) V.-PRES'T—John Adams, Mass. SEC. STATE—John Jay, N. Y., continued from similar service as Secretary for Foreign Affairs

Patricia, the new territory added to the province of Ontario, Canada, is estimated contain 147,000 square miles

under the Confederation, served until Mch. 21, 1790; Thomas Jefferson, Va., Sept. 26, 1789. SEC. TREASURY—Alexander Hamilton, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1789. SEC. WAR—Henry Knox, Mass., Sept. 12, 1789. POST'R-GEN.—Samuel Osgood, Mass., Sept. 26, 1789, served until Aug. 19, 1791; Timothy Pickering, Penn., Aug. 12, 1791. ATT'Y-GEN.—Edmund Randolph, Va., Sept. 26, 1789.

**Second Administration of Washington.**

PRESIDENT—George Washington, second term. Mch. 4, 1793, to Mch. 4, 1797. V.—PRES'T—John Adams, Mass. SEC. STATE—Thos. Jefferson, continued; Edmund Randolph, Va., Jan. 2, 1794; Timothy Pickering, Penn., Secretary of War, ad interim, Aug. 20, 1795, to Dec. 9, 1795; Timothy Pickering, Penn., Dec. 10, 1795. SEC. TREASURY—Alexander Hamilton, continued; Oliver Wolcott, jr., Conn., Feb. 2, 1795. SEC. WAR—Henry Knox, continued; Timothy Pickering, Penn., Jan. 2, 1795, served until Dec. 10, 1795, and then, being Secretary of State, ad interim, until Feb. 5, 1796; James McHenry, Md., Jan. 27, 1796. POST'R-GEN.—Timothy Pickering, continued, served until Jan. 2, 1795; Joseph Habersham, Ga., Feb. 25, 1795. ATTY' GEN.—Edmund Randolph, continued, served until Jan. 2, 1794; William Bradford, Penn., Jan. 27, 1794, served until Aug. 23, 1795; Charles Lee, Va., Dec. 10, 1795.

**Administration of John Adams.**

PRESIDENT—John Adams, Mass., Mch. 4, 1797, to Mch. 4, 1801. V.-PRES'T—Thos. Jefferson, Va. SEC. STATE—Timothy Pickering, continued, served until May 12, 1800; Charles Lee, Va., Attorney General, ad interim, May 13 to June 6, 1800; John Marshall, Va., May 13, 1800. SEC. TREASURY—Oliver Wolcott, jr., continued; Samuel Dexter, Mass., Jan. 1, 1801. SEC. WAR—James McHenry, continued; Benjamin Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy, ad interim, June 1, 1800, to June 12 1800; Samuel Dexter, Mass., May 13, 1800, served until Jan. 1, 1801, and then, being Secretary of the Treasury, ad interim, until March 3, 1801; Roger Griswold, Conn., Feb. 3. 1801. SEC. NAVY—George Cabot, Mass., May 3, 1798; Benjamin Stoddert, Md., May 21, 1798. POST'R-GEN.—Joseph Habersham, continued. ATT'Y GEN.—Charles Lee, continued.

**First Administration of Jefferson.**

PRESIDENT—Thos. Jefferson, Va., Mch. 4, 1801, to Mch. 4, 1805. V.-PRES'T—Aaron Burr, N. Y. SEC. STATE—James Madison, Va., Mch. 5, 1801. SEC. TREASURY—Samuel Dexter, continued, served until May 6, 1801; Albert Gallatin, Penn., May 14, 1801. SEC. WAR—Henry Dearborn, Mass., Mch. 5, 1801. SEC. NAVY—Benj. Stoddert, continued, served until March 31, 1801; Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War, ad interim, April 1 to July 17, 1801; Robert Smith, Md., July 15, 1801. POST'R-GEN.—Joseph Habersham, continued, served until Nov. 2, 1801; Gideon Granger, Conn., Nov. 28, 1801. ATTY-GEN.—Levi Lincoln, Mass., Mch. 5, 1801, served until Dec. 31, 1804.

**Second Administration of Jefferson.**

PRESIDENT—Thomas Jefferson, second term, Mch. 4, 1805, to Mch. 4, 1809. V.-PRES'T—George Clinton, N. Y. SEC. STATE—James Madison, continued. SEC. TREASURY—Albert Gallatin, continued. SEC. WAR—Henry Dearborn, continued, served until Feb. 16, 1809. SEC. NAVY—Robert Smith, Md., continued. POST'R-GEN.—Gideon Granger, continued. ATT'Y-GEN.—John Breckenridge, Ky., Aug. 7, 1805, served until Dec. 14, 1806; Cæsar A. Rodney, Penn., Jan. 20, 1807.

**First Administration of Madison.**

PRESIDENT—James Madison, Va., Mch. 4, 1809, to Mch. 4, 1813. V.-PRES'T—George Clinton, N. Y., died April 20, 1812; William H. Crawford, Ga., President pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of succession, April 20, 1812, to March 3, 1813. SEC. STATE—Robert Smith, Md., Mch. 6, 1809; James Monroe, Va., April 2, 1811. SEC. TREASURY—Albert Gallatin, continued. SEC. WAR—William Eustis, Mass., Mch. 7, 1809, served until Dec. 3, 1812; James Monroe, Secretary of State, ad interim, Jan. 1, 1813, to Feb. 4, 1813; John Armstrong, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1813. SEC. NAVY—Paul Hamilton, S. C., Mch. 7, 1809, served until Dec 31, 1812; William Jones, Penn., Jan. 12, 1813. POST'R-GEN.—Gideon Granger, continued. ATTY'Y-GEN.—Cæsar A. Rodney, continued, served until Dec. 5, 1811; William Pinkney, Md., Dec. 11, 1811.

**Second Administration of Madison.**

PRESIDENT—James Madison, second term, Mch. 4, 1813, to Mch. 4, 1817. V.-PRES'T—Elbridge Gerry, Mass., died Nov. 23, 1814; S. John Gaillard, S. C., President pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of succession, Nov. 23, 1814, to March 3, 1817. SEC. STATE—James Monroe, continued until Sept. 27, 1814, when he became Secretary of War, acting ad interim as Secretary of State; reappointed Secretary of State, Feb. 28, 1815. SEC. TREASURY—Albert Gallatin, continued until Feb. 9, 1814, he being absent in Europe from April 17, 1813, on diplomatic business; William Jones, Secretary of the Navy, ad interim, April 21, 1813, to Feb. 9, 1814; George W. Campbell, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1814; Alexander J. Dallas, Penn., Oct. 6, 1814; William H. Crawford, Ga., Oct. 22, 1816. SEC. WAR—John Armstrong, continued until Aug. 30, 1814; James Monroe, as Secretary of State, ad interim, Aug. 30 to Sept. 30, 1814; as Secretary of War, Oct. 1, 1814, to Feb. 28, 1815, and as Secretary of State, ad interim, Mch. 1, 1815, to Mch. 14, 1815; Alexander J. Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury, ad interim, Mch. 14, 1815, to Aug. 8, 1816; William H. Crawford, Ga., Aug. 1, 1815, served until Oct. 21, 1816. SEC. NAVY—William Jones, continued until Dec. 1, 1814; Benjamin W. Crowninshield, Mass., Dec.

The first book printed in Rhode Island was printed in 1729 by James Franklin, elder brother of Benjamin Franklin.

19, 1814. POST'R-GEN.—Gideon Granger, continued, served until Feb. 25. 1814; Return J. Meigs, jr., Ohio, Mch. 17, 1814. ATT'Y-GEN.—William Pinkney, continued; Richard Rush, Penn., Feb. 10, 1814.

**First Administration of Monroe.**

PRESIDENT—James Monroe, Va., Mch. 4, 1817, to Mch. 4, 1821. V.-PRES'T—Daniel D. Tompkins, N. Y. SEC. STATE—John Q. Adams, Mass., Mch. 5, 1817. SEC. TREASURY—William H. Crawford, continued. SEC. WAR—John C. Calhoun, S. C., Oct. 8, 1817. SEC. NAVY—Benjamin W. Crowninshield continued, served until Sept. 30, 1818; John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, ad interim, Oct. 19, 1818, to Dec. 31, 1818; Smith Thompson, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1818. POST'R-GEN.—Return J. Meigs, jr., continued. ATT'Y-GEN.—Richard Rush, continued, served until Oct. 30, 1817; William Wirt, Va., Nov. 13, 1817.

**Second Administration of Monroe.**

PRESIDENT—James Monroe, second term, Mch. 4, 1821, to Mch. 4, 1825. V.-PRES'T—Daniel D. Tompkins, N. Y. SEC. STATE—John Q. Adams, continued. SEC. TREASURY—William H. Crawford, continued. SEC. WAR—John C. Calhoun, continued. SEC. NAVY—Smith Thompson, continued, served until Aug. 31, 1823; Samuel L. Southard, N. J., Sept. 16, 1823. POST'R-GEN.—Return J. Meigs, jr., continued, served until June 30, 1823; John McLean, Ohio, June 26, 1823. ATT'Y-GEN.—William Wirt, continued.

**Administration of John Quincy Adams.**

PRESIDENT—John Quincy Adams, Mass., Mch. 4, 1825, to Mch. 4, 1829. V.-PRES'T—John C. Calhoun, S. C. SEC. STATE—Henry Clay, Ky., Mch. 7, 1825. SEC. TREASURY—Richard Rush, Penn., Mch. 7, 1825. SEC. WAR—James Barbour, Va., Mch. 7, 1825, served until May 24, 1828; Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, ad interim, May 26, 1828, to June 19, 1828; Peter B. Porter, N. Y., May 26, 1828. SEC. NAVY—Samuel L. Southard, continued. POST'R-GEN.—John McLean, continued. ATT'Y-GEN.—William Wirt, continued.

**First Administration of Jackson.**

PRESIDENT—Andrew Jackson, Tenn., Mch. 4, 1829, to Mch. 4, 1833. V.-PRES'T—John C. Calhoun, S. C., resigned Dec. 28, 1832; Hugh L. White, Tenn., President pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of sucession, Dec. 28, 1832, to Mch. 3, 1833. SEC. STATE—Martin Van Buren, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1829; Edward Livingston, La., May 24, 1831. SEC. TREASURY—Samuel D. Ingham, Penn., Mch; 6, 1829, served until June 20, 1831; Louis McLane, Del., Aug. 8, 1831. SEC. WAR—John H. Eaton, Tenn., Mch. 9, 1829 served until June 18, 1831; Roger B. Taney, Attorney General, ad interim, July 21, 1831, to Aug. 7, 1831; Lewis Cass, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1831. SEC. NAVY—John Branch, N. C., Mch. 9, 1829, served until May 12, 1831; Levi Woodbury, N. H., May 23, 1831. POST'R-GEN.—William T. Barry, Ky., Mch. 9, 1829. ATT'Y-GEN.—John M. Berrien, Ga., Mch. 9, 1829, served until June 22, 1831; Roger B. Taney, Md., July 20, 1831.

**Second Administration of Jackson.**

PRESIDENT—Andrew Jackson, second term, Mch. 4, 1833, to Mch. 4, 1837. V.-PRES'T—Martin Van Buren, N. Y. SEC. STATE—Edward Livingston, continued, served until May 29, 1833; Louis McLane, Del., May 25, 1833; John Forsyth, Ga., June 27, 1834. SEC. TREASURY—Louis McLane, continued, served until May 29, 1833; William J. Duane, Penn., May 29, 1833; Roger B. Taney, Md., Sept. 23, 1833, served until June 25, 1834; Levi Woodbury, N. H., June 27, 1834. SEC. WAR—Lewis Cass, continued, served until Oct. 4, 1836; Benjamin F. Butler, Attorney General, ad interim, Oct. 26, 1836, to March 3, 1837; Benjamin F. Butler, Mch. 3, 1837. SEC. NAVY—Levi Woodbury, continued, served until June 30, 1834; Mahlon Dickerson, N. J., June 30, 1834. POST'R-GEN.—William T. Barry, continued, served until April 30, 1835; Amos Kendall, Ky., May 1, 1837. ATT'Y-GEN.—Roger B. Taney, continued, served until Sept. 23, 1833; Benjamin F. Butler, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1833.

**Administration of Van Buren.**

PRESIDENT—Martin Van Buren, N. Y., Mch. 4, 1837, to Mch. 4, 1841. V.-PRES'T—Richard M. Johnson, Ky. SEC. STATE—John Forsyth, continued. SEC. TREASURY—Levi Woodbury, continued. SEC. WAR—Joel R. Poinsett, S. C., Mch. 7, 1837. SEC. NAVY—Mahlon Dickerson, continued; James K. Paulding, N. Y., July 1, 1838. POST'R-GEN.—Amos Kendall, continued, served until May 25, 1840; John M. Niles, Conn., May 25, 1840, entered upon duties May 26, 1840. ATT'Y-GEN.—Benjamin F. Butler, N. Y., continued, served until Aug. 31, 1838; Felix Grundy, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1838, served until Dec. 14, 1839; Henry D. Gilpin, Penn., Jan. 11, 1840.

**Administration of William H. Harrison.**

PRESIDENT—William H. Harrison, Ohio, Mch. 4, 1841, to April 4, 1841, on which date he died. V.-PRES'T—John Tyler, Va. SEC. STATE—Daniel Webster, Mass., Mch. 5, 1841. SEC. TREASURY—Thomas Ewing, Ohio, Mch. 5, 1841. SEC. WAR—John Bell, Tenn., Mch. 5, 1841. SEC. NAVY—George E. Badger, N. C., Mch. 5, 1841. POST'R-GEN.—Francis Granger, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1841. ATT'Y-GEN.—John J. Crittenden, Ky., Mch. 5, 1841.

**Administration of Tyler.**

PRESIDENT—John Tyler, Va., April 4, 1841, to Mch. 4, 1845. V.-PRES'T—Samuel L. Southard, N. J., and Willie P. Mangum, N. C., presidents of the Senate and

There were 1,296 establishments engaged in the manufacture of gas, Illum'g

next in line of succession, the first serving from May 31, 1841, to May 31, 1842, and the second from May 31, 1842, to Mch. 8, 1845. SEC. STATE—Daniel Webster, continued, served until May 8. 1842; Hugh S. Legaré, S. C., Attorney General, ad interim, from May 9, 1843, to June 20, 1843; Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy, ad interim, from June 24, 1843, to July 24, 1843; Abel P. Upshur, Va., July 24, 1843; John Nelson, Md., Attorney General, ad interim, from Feb. 29, 1844, to Mch. 31, 1844; Feb. 29, 1844; John C. Calhoun, S. C., Mch. 6, 1844. SEC. TREASURY—Thomas Ewing, continued, served until Sept. 11, 1841; Walter Forward, Penn., Sept. 13, 1841, served until Feb. 28, 1843; John C. Spencer, N. Y., Mch. 3, 1843, served until May 2, 1844; George M. Bibb, Ky., June 15, 1844. SEC. WAR—John Bell, continued, served until Sept. 11, 1841; John C. Spencero, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1841; James M. Porter, Penn., Mch. 8, 1843; William Wilkins, Penn., Feb. 15, 1844. SEC. NAVY—George E. Badger, continued, served until Sept. 1, 1841; Abel P. Upshur, Va., Sept. 13, 1841; David Henshaw, Mass., July 24, 1843; Thomas W. Gilmer, Va., Feb. 15, 1844, served until Feb. 28, 1844; John Y. Mason, Va., Mch. 14, 1844. POST'R-GEN.—Francis Granger, continued, served until Sept. 13, 1841; Charles A. Wickliffe, Ky., Sept. 13, 1841. ATT'Y-GEN.—John J. Crittenden, continued, served until Sept. 1, 1841; Hugh S. Legaré, S. C., Sept. 13, 1841, served until June 20, 1843; John Nelson, Md., July 1, 1843.

### Administration of Polk.

PRESIDENT—James K. Polk, Tenn., Mch. 4, 1845, to Mch. 4, 1849. V.-PRES'T—George M. Dallas, Penn. SEC. STATE—James Buchanan, Penn., Mch. 6, 1845. SEC. TREASURY—Robert J. Walker, Miss., Mch. 6, 1845. SEC. WAR—William L. Marcy, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1845. SEC. NAVY—George Bancroft, Mass., Mch. 10, 1845; John Y. Mason, Va., Sept. 9, 1846. POST'R-GEN.—Cave Johnson, Tenn., Mch. 6, 1845. ATT'Y-GEN.—John Y. Mason, Va., Mch. 6, 1845; Nathan Clifford, Me., Oct. 17, 1846, served until Mch. 18, 1848; Isaac Toucey, Conn., June 21, 1848.

### Administration of Taylor.

PRESIDENT—Zachary Taylor, La., Mch. 5, 1849, to July 9, 1850, on which day he died. V.-PRES'T—Millard Fillmore, N. Y. SEC. STATE—John M. Clayton, Del., Mch. 7, 1849. SEC. TREASURY—William M. Meredith, Penn., Mch. 8, 1849. SEC. WAR—George W. Crawford, Ga., Mch. 8, 1849. SEC. NAVY—William B. Preston, Va., Mch. 8, 1849. POST'R-GEN.—Jacob Collamer, Vt., Mch. 8, 1849. ATT'Y-GEN.—Reverdy Johnson, Md., Mch. 8, 1849. SEC. INTERIOR—Thomas Ewing, Ohio, Mch. 8, 1849.

### Administration of Fillmore.

PRESIDENT—Millard Fillmore, N. Y., July 9, 1850, to Mch. 4, 1853. V.-PRES'T—William R. King, Ala., and David R. Atchison, Mo., presidents pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of succession, the former from Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 6, 1852, and the latter from Dec. 6, 1852, to Mch. 3, 1853. SEC. STATE—Daniel Webster, Mass., July 22, 1850, served until Oct. 24, 1852; Edward Everett, Mass., Nov. 6, 1852. SEC. TREASURY—Thomas Corwin, Ohio, July 23, 1850. SEC. WAR—Charles M. Conrad, La., Aug. 15, 1850. SEC. NAVY—William A. Graham, N. C., July 22, 1850; John P. Kennedy, Md., July 22, 1852. POST'R-GEN.—Nathan K. Hall, N. Y., July 23, 1850; Samuel D. Hubbard, Conn., Aug. 31, 1852. ATT'Y-GEN.—John J. Crittenden, Ky., July 22, 1850. SEC. INTERIOR—Thomas M. T. McKennan, Penn., Aug. 15, 1850, served until Aug. 26, 1850; Alex. H. H. Stuart, Va., Sept. 12, 1850.

### Administration of Pierce.

PRESIDENT—Franklin Pierce, N. H., Mch. 4, 1853, to Mch. 4, 1857. V.-PRES'T—William R. King, Ala., died April 18, 1853; David R. Atchison, Mo.; Lewis Cass., Mich.; Jesse D. Bright, Ind.; Charles E. Stuart, Mich., and James M. Mason, Va., presidents pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of succession, Dec. 5, 1853, to Mch. 3, 1857. SEC. STATE—William L. Marcy, N. Y., Mch 7, 1853. SEC. TREASURY—James Guthrie, Ky., Mch. 7, 1853. SEC. WAR—Jefferson Davis, Miss., Mch. 7, 1853. SEC. NAVY—James C. Dobbin, N. C., Mch. 7, 1853. POST'R-GEN.—James Campbell, Penn., Mch. 7, 1853. ATT'Y-GEN.—Caleb Cushing, Mass., Mch. 7, 1853. SEC. INTERIOR—Robert McClelland, Mich., Mch. 7, 1853.

### Administration of Buchanan.

PRESIDENT—James Buchanan, Penn., Mch. 4, 1857, to Mch. 4, 1861. V.-PRES'T—John C. Breckinridge, Ky. SEC. STATE—Lewis Cass., Mich., Mch. 6, 1857. Jeremiah S. Black, Penn., Dec. 17, 1860. SEC. TREASURY—Howell Cobb, Ga., Mch. 6, 1857; Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, ad interim, from Dec. 10 to Dec. 12, 1860; Philip F. Thomas, Md., Dec. 12, 1860; John A. Dix, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1861. SEC. WAR—John B. Floyd, Va., Mch. 6, 1857; Joseph Holt, Postmaster General, ad interim, from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 17, 1861; Joseph Holt, Ky., Jan. 18, 1861 SEC. NAVY—Isaac Toucey, Conn., Mch. 6, 1857. POST'R-GEN.—Aaron V. Brown, Tenn., Mch. 6, 1857; Joseph Holt, Ky., Mch. 14, 1859; Horatio King, Me., Feb. 12, 1861. ATT'Y-GEN.—Jeremiah S. Black, Penn., Mch. 6, 1857; Edwin M. Stanton, Penn., Dec. 20, 1860. SEC. INTERIOR—Jacob Thompson, Miss., Mch. 6, 1857, served until Jan. 8, 1861.

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ie capital invested in the canning and preserving industry of the United States in

### First Administration of Lincoln.

PRESIDENT—Abraham Lincoln, Ill., Mch. 4, 1861, to Mch. 4, 1865. V. PRES'T Hannibal Hamlin, Me. SEC STATE—William H. Seward, N. Y., Mch. 5, 1861. SEC. TREASURY—Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Mch. 5, 1861; William P. Fessenden, Me., July 1, 1864. SEC. WAR—Simon Cameron, Penn., Mch. 5, 1861; Edwin M. Stanton, Penn., Jan. 15, 1862. NAVY—Gideon Welles, Conn., Mch. 5, 1861. POST'R-GEN.—Montgomery Blair, D. C., Mch. 5, 1861; William Dennison, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1864. ATT'Y-GEN.—Edward Bates, Mo., Mch. 5, 1861; John P. Usher, Ind., Jan. 8, 1863.

### Second Administration of Lincoln.

PRESIDENT—Abraham Lincoln, second term, Mch. 4, 1865, to April 15, 1865, on which date he died. V.-PRES'T—Andrew Johnson, Tenn. SEC. STATE—William H. Seward, reappointed. SEC. TREASURY—Hugh McCulloch, Ind., Mch 7, 1865. SEC. WAR—Edwin M. Stanton, reappointed. SEC. NAVY—Gideon Welles, reappointed. POST'R-GEN.—William Dennison, reappointed. ATT'Y GEN James Speed, reappointed. SEC. INTERIOR—John P. Usher, reappointed.

### Administration of Johnson.

PRESIDENT—Andrew Johnson, Tenn., April 15, 1865, to Mch. 4, 1869.—V.-PRES'T—Lafayette S. Foster, Conn., and Benjamin F. Wade, Ohio, presidents pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of sucession, the former from Dec. 4, 1865, to July 28, 1866, and the latter from Dec. 3, 1866, to Mch. 3, 1869. SEC. STATE William H. Seward, continued. SEC. TREASURY—Hugh McCulloch, continued. SEC. WAR—Edwin M. Stanton, suspended Aug. 12, 1867; U. S. Grant, ad interim, Aug. 12, 1867; Edwin M. Stanton, reinstated, Jan. 14, 1868, continued in office until May 26; 1868, in spite of the President's attempts to remove him; John M. Schofield, May 28, 1868. SEC. NAVY Gideon Welles, continued. POST'R GEN. —William Dennison, continued; Alexander W. Randall, Wis., July 25, 1866. ATT'Y-GEN.—James Speed, continued; Henry Stanberry, Ohio, July 23, 1866; Orville H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, ad interim, from March 15, 1868, to July 19, 1868; William M. Evarts, N. Y., July 15, 1868. SEC. INTERIOR—John P. Usher, continued; James Harlan, Iowa, May 15, 1865; Orville H. Browning, Ill., Sept. 1, 1866.

### First Administration of Grant.

PRESIDENT—Ulysses S. Grant, Ill., Mch 4, 1869, to Mch. 4, 1873. V.-PRES'T Schuyler Colfax, Ind. SEC. STATE—E. B. Washburne, Ill., Mch. 5, 1869; Hamilton Fish, N. Y., Mch. 11, 1869. SEC. TREASURY—George S. Boutwell, Mass., Mch. 11, 1869. SEC. WAR—John A. Rawlins, Ill., Mch. 11, 1869; William T. Sherman, Sept. 9, 1869; William W. Belknap, Iowa, Oct. 25, 1869. SEC' NAVY—Adolph E. Borie, Penn., Mch. 5, 1869; George M. Robeson, N. J., June 25, 1869. POST'R-GEN.—John A. J. Creswell, Md., Mch. 5, 1869. ATT'Y GEN.—Ebenezer R. Hoar, Mass., Mch. 5, 1869; Amos T. Askerman, Ga., June 23, 1870; George H. Williams, Ore., Jan. 10, 1872. SEC. INTERIOR—Jacob D. Cox, Ohio, Mch. 5, 1869; Columbus Delano, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1870.

### Second Administration of Grant.

PRESIDENT—Ulysses S. Grant, second term, Mch. 4, 1873, to Mch. 4, 1877. V.-PRES'T—Henry Wilson, Mass., died Nov. 22, 1875; Thomas W. Ferry, Mich., President pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of succession, Dec. 6, 1875, to Mch. 3, 1877. SEC. STATE Hamilton Fish, continued. SEC. TREASURY George S. Boutwell, continued, served until Mch. 17, 1873; William A. Richardson, Mass., Mch. 17, 1873; Benjamin H. Bristow, Ky., June 2, 1874; Lot M. Morrill, Me., June 21, 1876. SEC. WAR—William W. Belknap, continued; George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, ad interim, from Mch. 2, 1876, to Mch. 10 1876; Alphonso Taft, Ohio, Mch. 8, 1876; J. D Cameron Penn., May 22, 1877 SEC. NAVY—George M. Robeson, continued. POST'R-GEN. J. A. J. Creswell, continued; James Marshall, Va., July 3, 1874; Marshall Jewell, Conn., Aug. 24, 1874; James N. Tyner, Ind., July 12, 1876. ATT'Y GEN. G. H. Williams, continued; Edwards Pierrepont, N. Y., April 26, 1875; Alphonso Taft, Ohio, May 22, 1876. SEC. INTERIOR Columbus Delano, continued; Zachariah Chandler, Mich., Oct. 19, 1875.

### Administration of Hayes.

PRESIDENT—Rutherford B. Hayes, Ohio, Mch. 4, 1877, to Mch. 4, 1881. V.-PRES'T—William A. Wheeler, N. Y. SEC STATE William M. Evarts, N. Y., Mch 12, 1877. SEC. TREASURY—John Sherman, Ohio, Mch. 8, 1877. SEC. WAR—George W. McCrary, Iowa, Mch 12, 1877; Alexander Ramsey, Minn., Dec. 10 1879. SEC. NAVY—Richard W. Thompson, Ind., Mch. 12, 1877; Nathan Goff, Jr W. Va., Jan. 6, 1881. POST'R-GEN - David M Key, Tenn., Mch. 12, 1877 Horace Maynard, Tenn, June 2, 1880 ATT'Y GEN.—Charles Devens, Mass. Mch. 12, 1877. SEC. INTERIOR—Carl Schurz Mo., Mch. 12, 1877.

### Administration of Garfield.

PRESIDENT—James A. Garfield, Ohio, Mch 4, 1881, to Sept. 19, 1881, on which day he died. V.-PRES'T—Chester A Arthur, N Y SEC. STATE—James G. Blaine, Me., Mch. 5, 1881 SEC. TREASURY William Windom, Minn., Mch 5, 1881. SEC WAR—Robert T Lincoln Ill. Mch 5, 1881. SEC NAVY William H. Hunt, La., Mch. 5, 1881. POST'R GEN - Thomas L. James, N. Y., Mch 5, 1881. ATT'Y-GEN.—Wayne MacVeagh, Penn., Mch 5, 1881. SEC INTERIOR—Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa, Mch 5, 1881

### Administration of Arthur.

PRESIDENT—Chester A Arthur, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1881, to Mch. 4, 1885. V.-PRES'T

The hottest place on the earth is Mahrain, the largest of the Aval Islands, in the Gulf of Persia, which has a mean temperature of 97 degrees for the whole year

—David Davis, Ill., and George F Edmunds, Vt., presidents pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of succession, the first from Oct. 18, 1881, to Dec. 5, 1883, and the second from Dec 3, 1883, to Mch. 3, 1885. SEC. STATE—James G Blaine, continued, served until Dec. 19, 1881; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, N. J., Dec. 12, 1881. SEC. TREASURY—William Windom, continued, served until Nov. 14, 1881; Charles J. Folger, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1881; Walter Q. Gresham, Ind., Sept. 24, 1884; Hugh McCulloch, Ind., Oct. 28, 1884. SEC. WAR—Robert T. Lincoln, continued. SEC. NAVY—William H. Hunt, continued, served until Apr. 16, 1882; William E. Chandler, N. H., Apr. 12, 1882. POST'R-GEN.—Thomas L. James, continued, served until Jan. 4, 1882; Timothy O. Howe, Wis., Dec. 20, 1881; Walter Q. Gresham, Ind., Apr 3, 1883; Frank Hatton, Iowa, Oct. 14, 1884. ATT'Y-GEN.—Wayne MacVeagh, continued, served until Nov. 14, 1881; Benjamin H. Brewster, Penn., Oct. 19, 1881. SEC. INTERIOR—Samuel J. Kirkwood, continued, served until Apr. 17, 1882; Henry M. Teller, Col., Apr. 6, 1882.

**First Administration of Cleveland.**

PRESIDENT—Grover Cleveland, N. Y., Mch. 4, 1885, to Mch. 4, 1889. V.-PRES'T—Thomas A. Hendricks, Ind., died Nov. 25, 1885; John Sherman, Ohio, President pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of succession, from Dec. 7, 1885, to Jan. 19, 1886, when the present law transferring the succession to the Cabinet went into effect. SEC. STATE—Thomas F Bayard, Del., Mch. 6, 1885. SEC. TREASURY—Daniel Manning, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1885, Charles S. Fairchild, N. Y., April 1, 1887. SEC. WAR—William C. Endicott, Mass., Mch. 6, 1885. SEC. NAVY—William C. Whitney, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1885. POST'R-GEN.—William F. Vilas, Wis., Mch. 6, 1885; Don M. Dickinson, Mich., Jan. 16, 1888. ATT'Y-GEN.—Augustus H. Garland, Ark., Mch. 6, 1885. SEC. INTERIOR—Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss., Mch. 6, 1885; William F. Vilas, Jan. 16, 1888. SEC. AGRICULTURE—Norman J. Colman, Mo., Feb 12, 1889.

**Administration of Benjamin Harrison.**

PRESIDENT—Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Mch. 4, 1889, to Mch. 4, 1893. V.-PRES'T—Levi P. Morton, N. Y. SEC. STATE—James G. Blaine, Me., Mch. 5, 1889; J. W. Foster, Ind., June 29, 1892, served until Feb. 23, 1893. SEC. TREASURY—William Windom, Minn., Mch. 5, 1889; Charles Foster, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1891. SEC. WAR—Redfield Proctor, Vt., Mch. 5, 1889; Stephen B. Elkins, W Va., Dec. 22, 1891. SEC. NAVY—Benjamin F. Tracy, N. Y., Mch. 5, 1889. POST'R-GEN.—John Wanamaker, Penn., Mch. 5, 1889. ATT'Y-GEN.—William H. H. Miller, Ind., Mch. 5, 1889. SEC. INTERIOR—John W Noble Mo., Mch. 5, 1889. SEC. AGRICULTURE—Jeremiah M. Rusk, Wis., Mch. 5, 1889.

**Second Administration of Cleveland.**

PRESIDENT—Grover Cleveland, N. Y., Mch. 4 1893, to Mch. 4, 1897. V.-PRES'T—Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill. SEC. STATE—Walter Q. Gresham, Ill., Mch. 6, 1893; Richard Olney, Mass., June 8, 1895. SEC TREASURY—John G. Carlisle, Ky., Mch. 6, 1893. SEC. WAR—Daniel S. Lamont, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1893. SEC. NAVY—Hillary A. Herbert, Ala., Mch. 6, 1893. POST'R-GEN.—Wilson S. Bissell, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1893; William L. Wilson, W. Va., Mch. 1, 1895. ATT'Y-GEN.—Richard Olney, Mass., Mch. 6, 1893; Judson Harmon, Ohio, June 8, 1895. SEC. INTERIOR—Hoke Smith, Ga., Mch. 6, 1893; David R. Francis, Mo., Sept. 1, 1896. SEC'Y AGRICULTURE—Julius Sterling Morton, Neb., Mch. 6, 1893.

**First Administration of McKinley.**

PRESIDENT—William McKinley, Ohio, Mch. 4, 1897, to Mch. 4, 1901. V.-PRES'T—Garret A. Hobart, N. J., died Nov. 21, 1899. SEC. STATE—John Sherman, Ohio, Mch 5, 1897; William R. Day, Ohio, April 26, 1898; John Hay, D. C., Sept. 20, 1898. SEC. TREASURY—Lyman J Gage, Ill., Mch. 5, 1897. SEC WAR—Russell A. Alger, Mich., Mch. 5, 1897; Elihu Root, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1899. SEC. NAVY—John D Long, Mass., Mch 5, 1897. POST'R-GEN —James A. Gary, Md., Mch. 5, 1897; Charles Emory Smith, Penn., Apr 21, 1898 ATT'Y-GEN —Joseph McKenna, Cal., Mch. 5, 1897; John W. Griggs, N. J., Jan. 25, 1898. SEC. INTERIOR—Cornelius N. Bliss, N. Y., Mch 5, 1897; Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Mo., Dec. 21, 1898. SEC. AGRICULTURE—James Wilson, Iowa, Mch 5, 1897.

**Second Administration of McKinley.**

PRESIDENT—William McKinley, second term, Mch. 4, 1901, to Sept. 14, 1901, on which day he died. V.-PRES'T—Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y. SEC. STATE—John Hay, D. C., Mch. 5, 1901. SEC. TREASURY—Lyman J. Gage, Ill., Mch. 5, 1901. SEC. WAR—Elihu Root, N. Y., Mch. 5, 1901. SEC. NAVY—John D. Long, Mass., Mch. 5, 1901. POST'R-GEN.—Charles Emory Smith, Penn., Mch. 5, 1901. ATT'Y-GEN.—John W. Griggs, N. J., Mch. 5, 1901; Philander C. Knox, April 5, 1901. SEC. INTERIOR—Ethan A. Hitchock, Mo., Mch. 5, 1901. SEC. AGRICULTURE—James Wilson, Iowa, Mch 5, 1901.

**First Administration of Roosevelt.**

PRESIDENT—Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1901, to Mch. 4, 1905. SEC. STATE—John Hay, D C., Sept. 14, 1901. SEC. TREASURY—Lyman J. Gage, Ill., Sept. 14, 1901; Leslie M. Shaw, Iowa, Jan. 9, 1902. SEC. WAR—Elihu Root, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1901; William H. Taft, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1904. SEC. NAVY—John D. Long, Mass., Sept. 14, 1901; William H. Moody, Mass., April 29, 1902; Paul Morton, Ill., July 1, 1904. POST'R-GEN.—Charles Emory Smith, Penn., Sept. 14, 1901; Henry C. Payne, Wis., Jan. 9, 1902; Robert Wynne, Penn., Oct. 10, 1904. ATT'Y-GEN —Philander C. Knox, Penn., Sept. 14, 1901; William H. Moody, Mass., July 1, 1904. SEC. INTERIOR—Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Mo.,

On the railways of the United Kingdom 9,404 accidents occurred in 1910. The number of persons killed was 1,062 and of injured 8,342.

Sept. 14, 1901. SEC. AGRICULTURE—James Wilson, Iowa, Sept. 14, 1901. SEC. COMMERCE AND LABOR—George B. Cortelyou, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1903; Victor H. Metcalf, Cal., July 1, 1904.

**Second Administration of Roosevelt.**

PRESIDENT—Theodore Roosevelt, second term, Mch. 4, 1905, to Mch. 4, 1909. V.-PRES'T—Charles W. Fairbanks, Ind. SEC. STATE—John Hay, D. C., Mch. 6, 1905; Elihu Root, N. Y., July 20, 1905; Robert Bacon, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1909. SEC. TREASURY—Leslie M. Shaw, Iowa, Mch. 6, 1905; George B. Cortelyou, N. Y., Mch. 4, 1907. SEC. WAR—William H. Taft, Ohio, Mch. 6, 1905; Luke E. Wright, Tenn., July 1, 1908. ATT'Y-GEN.—William H. Moody, Mass., Mch. 6, 1906; Charles J. Bonaparte, Md., Dec. 17, 1906. POST'R-GEN.—George W. Cortelyou, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1905; George von L. Meyer, Mass., Mch. 4, 1907. SEC. NAVY—Paul Morton, Ill., Mch. 6, 1905; Charles J. Bonaparte, Md., July 1, 1905; Victor H. Metcalf, Cal., Dec. 17, 1906; Truman H. Newberry, Mich., Dec. 1, 1908. SEC. INTERIOR—Ethan Allen Hitchcok, Mo., Mch. 6, 1905; James R. Garfield, Ohio, Mch. 5, 1907. SEC. AGRICULTURE—James Wilson, Iowa, Mch. 6, 1905. SEC. COMMERCE AND LABOR—Victor H. Metcalf, Cal., Mch. 6, 1906; Oscar S. Straus, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1906.

**Administration of Taft.**

PRESIDENT—William H. Taft, Ohio, Mch. 4, 1909. V.-PRES'T—James S. Sherman, N. Y. SEC. STATE—Philander C. Knox, Penn., Mch. 5, 1909. SEC. TREASURY—Franklin MacVeagh, Ill., Mch. 5, 1909. SEC. WAR—Jacob M. Dickinson, Tenn., Mch. 5, 1909; Henry L. Stimson, N. Y., May 22, 1911. ATT'Y-GEN.—George W. Wickersham, N. Y., Mch. 5, 1909. POST'R-GEN.—Frank H. Hitchcock, Mass., Mch. 5, 1909. SEC. NAVY—George von L. Meyer, Mass., Mch. 5, 1909. SEC. INTERIOR—Richard A. Ballinger, Wash., Mch. 5, 1909; Walter L. Fisher, Ill., Jan. 19, 1911. SEC. AGRICULTURE—James Wilson, Iowa, Mch. 5, 1909. SEC. COMMERCE AND LABOR—Charles Nagel, Mo., Mch. 5, 1909.

**Administration of Wilson.**

PRESIDENT—Woodrow Wilson, N. J., Mch. 4, 1913. V.-PRES'T—Thomas R. Marshall, Ind. SEC. STATE—William J. Bryan, Neb., Mch. 5, 1913. SEC. TREASURY—William G. McAdoo, N. Y., Mch. 5, 1913. SEC. WAR—Lindley M. Garrison, N. J., Mch. 5, 1913. ATT'Y-GEN.—James C. McReynolds, Tenn., Mch. 5, 1913. POST'R-GEN.—Albert S. Burleson, Tex., Mch. 5, 1913. SEC. NAVY—Josephus Daniels, N. C., Mch. 5, 1913. SEC. INTERIOR—Franklin K. Lane, Cal., Mch. 5, 1913. SEC. AGRICULTURE—David F. Houston, Mo., Mch. 5, 1913. SEC. COMMERCE—William C. Redfield, N. Y., Mch. 5, 1913. SEC. LABOR—William B. Wilson, Penn., Mch. 5, 1913.

**PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.**

| Name. | Term of Service. | State of birth. | State from which elected. | Born. | Died. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| George Washington.. | Mch. 4, 1789, to Mch. 3, 1797. | Virginia.. | Virginia.. | Feb. 22, 1732 | Dec. 14, 1799 |
| John Adams..... | Mch. 4, 1797, to Mch. 3, 1801. | Mass. ... | Mass. ... | Oct. 30, 1735 | July 4, 1826 |
| Thomas Jefferson.... | Mch. 4, 1801, to Mch. 3, 1809. | Virginia.. | Virginia.. | April 2, 1743 | July 4, 1826 |
| James Madison..... | Mch. 4, 1809, to Mch. 3, 1817. | Virginia.. | Virginia.. | Mch. 16, 1751 | June 28, 1836 |
| James Monroe..... | Mch. 4, 1817, to Mch. 3, 1825. | Virginia.. | Virginia.. | Apr. 28, 1758 | July 4, 1831 |
| John Quincy Adams | Mch. 4, 1825, to Mch. 3, 1829. | Mass. ... | Mass. ... | July 11, 1767 | Feb. 23, 1848 |
| Andrew Jackson..... | Mch. 4, 1829, to Mch. 3, 1837. | N. Car... | Tenn. ... | Mch. 15, 1767 | June 8, 1845 |
| Martin Van Buren... | Mch. 4, 1837, to Mch. 3, 1841. | New York | New York | Dec. 5, 1782 | July 24, 1862 |
| Wm. Henry Harrison | Mch. 4, 1841, to Apr. 4, 1841. | Virginia.. | Ohio .... | Feb. 9, 1773 | April 4, 1841 |
| John Tyler..... | April 4, 1841, to Mch. 3, 1845. | Virginia.. | Virginia.. | Mch. 29, 1790 | Jan. 18, 1862 |
| James K. Polk..... | Mch. 4, 1845, to Mch. 3, 1849. | N. Car... | Tenn. ... | Nov. 2, 1795 | June 15, 1849 |
| Zachary Taylor..... | Mch. 4, 1849, to July 9, 1850.. | Virginia.. | La. ..... | Sep. 24, 1784 | July 9, 1850 |
| Millard Fillmore..... | July 9, 1850, to Mch. 3, 1853. | New York | New York | Feb. 7, 1800 | Mch. 7, 1874 |
| Franklin Pierce..... | Mch. 4, 1853, to Mch. 3, 1857. | N. H..... | N. H..... | Nov. 23, 1804 | Oct. 8, 1869 |
| James Buchanan.... | Mch. 4, 1857, to Mch. 3, 1861. | Penn. ... | Penn. ... | Apr. 23, 1791 | June 1, 1868 |
| Abraham Lincoln.... | Mch. 4, 1861, to Apr. 15, 1865. | Kentucky. | Illinois .. | Feb. 12, 1809 | Apr. 15, 1865 |
| Andrew Johnson..... | April 15, 1865, to Mch. 3, 1869. | N. Car... | Tenn. ... | Dec. 29, 1808 | July 31, 1875 |
| Ulysses S. Grant..... | Mch. 4, 1869, to Mch. 3, 1877. | Ohio .... | Illinois .. | Apr. 27, 1822 | July 23, 1885 |

The largest bell in the world, the "Great Bell of Moscow," cast in 1653, is 19 feet high, measures 60 feet around the rim and weighs 202 tons.

## PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES (Continued).

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rutherford B. Hayes | Mch. 4, 1877, to Mch. 3, 1881. | Ohio .... | Ohio .... | Oct. 4, 1822 | Jan. 17, 1893 |
| James A. Garfield.... | Mch. 4, 1881, to Sept. 19, 1881 | Ohio .... | Ohio .... | Nov. 19, 1831 | Sep. 19, 1881 |
| Chester A. Arthur... | Sept. 19, 1881, to Mch. 3, 1885. | Vermont.. | New York | Oct. 5, 1830 | Nov. 18, 1886 |
| Grover Cleveland.... | Mch. 4, 1885, to Mch. 3, 1889. | N. Jersey | New York | Mch. 18, 1837 | June 24, 1908 |
| Benjamin Harrison.. | Mch. 4, 1889, to Mch. 3, 1893. | Ohio .... | Indiana . | Aug. 20, 1833 | Mch. 13, 1901 |
| Grover Cleveland.... | Mch. 4, 1893, to Mch. 3, 1897. | N. Jersey | New York | Mch. 18, 1837 | June 24, 1908 |
| William McKinley... | Mch. 4, 1897, to Sept. 14, 1901 | Ohio .... | Ohio .... | June 29, 1843 | Sep. 14, 1901 |
| Theodore Roosevelt.. | Sept. 14, 1901, to Mch. 3, 1909. | New York | New York | Oct. 27, 1858 | ———— |
| William H. Taft..... | Mch. 4, 1909, to Mch. 3, 1913. | Ohio .... | Ohio .... | Sep. 15, 1857 | ———— |
| Woodrow Wilson..... | Mch. 4, 1909, to —— ..... | Virginia.. | N. Jersey | Dec. 28, 1856 | ———— |

## VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

| Name. | Term of Service. | State of birth. | State from which elected. | Born. | Died. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Adams..... | Mch. 4, 1789, to Mch. 3, 1797.. | Mass. ... | Mass. ... | Oct. 30, 1735 | July 4, 1826 |
| Thomas Jefferson.... | Mch. 4, 1797, to Mch. 3, 1801.. | Virginia | Virginia | Apr. 2, 1743 | July 4, 1826 |
| Aaron Burr..... | Mch. 4, 1801, to Mch. 3, 1805.. | N. Jersey | New York | Feb. 6, 1756 | Sep. 14, 1836 |
| George Clinton..... | Mch. 4, 1805, to Apr. 20, 1812. | New York | New York | July 26, 1739 | Apr. 20, 1812 |
| Elbridge Gerry..... | Mch. 4, 1813, to Nov. 23, 1814. | Mass. ... | Mass. ... | July 17, 1744 | Nov. 23, 1814 |
| Daniel D. Tompkins. | Mch. 4, 1817, to Mch. 3, 1825.. | New York | New York | June 21, 1774 | June 11, 1825 |
| John C. Calhoun..... | Mch. 4, 1825, to Dec. 28, 1832.. | S. Car... | S. Car... | Mch. 18, 1782 | Mch. 31, 1850 |
| Martin Van Buren... | Mch. 4, 1833, to Mch. 3, 1837.. | New York | New York | Dec. 5, 1782 | July 24, 1862 |
| Richard M. Johnson. | Mch. 4, 1837, to Mch. 3, 1841.. | Ky. ..... | Ky. ..... | Oct. 17, 1781 | Nov. 19, 1850 |
| John Tyler..... | Mch. 4, 1841, to Apr. 4, 1841.. | Virginia | Virginia | Mch. 29, 1790 | Jan. 18, 1862 |
| George M. Dallas.... | Mch. 4, 1845, to Mch. 3, 1849.. | Penn. ... | Penn. ... | July 10, 1792 | Dec. 31, 1864 |
| Millard Fillmore..... | Mch. 4, 1849, to July 9, 1850.. | New York | New York | Feb. 7, 1800 | Mch. 7, 1874 |
| William R. King.... | Mch. 4, 1853, to Apr. 18, 1853.. | N. Car... | Alabama | Apr. 6, 1786 | Apr. 18, 1853 |
| John C. Breckinridge | Mch. 4, 1857, to Mch. 3, 1861.. | Ky. ..... | Ky. ..... | Jan. 21, 1821 | May 17, 1875 |
| Hannibal Hamlin.... | Mch. 4, 1861, to Mch. 3, 1865.. | Maine .. | Maine ... | Aug. 27, 1809 | July 30, 1875 |
| Andrew Johnson..... | Mch. 4, 1865, to Apr. 15, 1865. | N. Car... | Tenn. ... | Dec. 29, 1808 | July 31, 1875 |
| Schuyler Colfax..... | Mch. 4, 1869, to Mch. 3, 1873.. | New York | Indiana . | Mch. 23, 1823 | Jan. 13, 1885 |
| Henry Wilson..... | Mch. 4, 1873, to Nov. 22, 1875. | N. H.... | Mass. ... | Feb. 16, 1812 | Nov. 22, 1875 |
| William A. Wheeler. | Mch. 4, 1877, to Mch. 3, 1881.. | New York | New York | June 30, 1819 | June 4, 1887 |
| Chester A. Arthur... | Mch. 4, 1881, to Sept. 19, 1881. | Vermont.. | New York | Oct. 5, 1830 | Nov. 18, 1886 |
| Thomas A. Hendricks | Mch. 4, 1885, to Nov. 25, 1885. | Ohio .... | Indiana . | Sept. 7, 1819 | Nov. 25, 1885 |
| Levi P. Morton..... | Mch. 4, 1889, to Mch. 3, 1893.. | Vermont.. | New York | May 16, 1824 | ———— |
| Adlai E. Stevenson.. | Mch. 4, 1893, to Mch. 3, 1897.. | Ky. ..... | Illinois . | Oct. 23, 1835 | ———— |
| Garret A. Hobart.... | Mch. 4, 1897, to Nov. 21, 1899. | N. Jersey | N. Jersey | June 3, 1844 | Nov. 21, 1899 |
| Theodore Roosevelt.. | Mch. 4, 1901, to Sept. 14, 1901. | New York | New York | Oct. 27, 1858 | ———— |
| Chas. W. Fairbanks. | Mch. 4, 1905, to Mch. 3, 1909.. | Ohio .... | Indiana . | May 11, 1852 | ———— |
| James S. Sherman... | Mch. 4, 1909, to Oct. 30, 1912... | New York | New York | Oct. 24, 1855 | Oct. 30, 1912 |
| Thomas R. Marshall | Mch. 4, 1913, to —— ..... | Indiana... | Indiana... | Mch. 14, 1854 | ———— |

**The Saybrook Platform," published by Thomas Short, 1710, was the first book published in Connecticut.**

## PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE.

Up to March 12, 1890, the Senate followed the practice of electing president pro tempore only when the necessity arose for naming a presiding officer in th absence of the Vice-President. The same president pro tempore was afterwar elected several times in succession during one Congress. In such cases the dat is given below only for the first election. When a Vice-President died, resigne or was promoted to the Presidency, the tenure of the president pro tempore con tinued until the vacancy in the Vice-Presidency was filled or a new president pr tempore was elected. The Presidential succession act, approved January 19, 188 eliminated the President of the Senate as a possible successor to the Presidency, rank ing next after the Vice-President. On March 12, 1890, the Senate adopted a resolutio declaring that a president pro tempore elected should serve continuously "until th Senate otherwise ordered." The list of presidents pro tempore is as follows:

| Congress. | Name. | State or country of birth. | State from which elected. | Date elected |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | John Langdon | N. H'pshire | N. H'pshire | Mar. 4, 178 |
| 2 | Richard Henry Lee | Virginia | Virginia | Apr. 18, 179 |
| | John Lee Langdon | N. H'pshire | N. H'pshire | Nov. 5, 179 |
| 3 | Ralph Izard | S. Carolina | S. Carolina | May 31, 179 |
| | Henry Tazewell | Virginia | Virginia | Feb. 20, 179 |
| 4 | Samuel Livermore | Mass | N. H'pshire | May 6, 179 |
| | William Bingham | England | Penn | Feb. 16, 179 |
| 5 | William Bradford | Mass | R. Island | July 6, 179 |
| | Jacob Read | S. Carolina | S. Carolina | Nov. 22, 179 |
| | Theodore Sedgwick | Connecticut | Mass | June 27, 179 |
| | John Lawrence | England | New York | Dec. 6, 179 |
| | James Ross | | Penn | Mar. 1, 179 |
| 6 | Samuel Livermore | Mass | N. H'pshire | Dec. 2, 179 |
| | Uriah Tracy | Connecticut | Connecticut | May 14, 180 |
| | John E. Howard | Maryland | Maryland | Nov. 21, 180 |
| | James Hillhouse | Connecticut | Connecticut | Feb. 28, 180 |
| 7 | Abraham Baldwin | Connecticut | Georgia | Dec. 7, 180 |
| | Stephen R. Bradley | Connecticut | Vermont | Dec. 14, 180 |
| 8 | John Brown | Virginia | Kentucky | Oct. 17, 180 |
| | Jesse Franklin | Virginia | N. Carolina | Mar. 10, 180 |
| | Joseph Anderson | Penn | Tennessee | Jan. 15, 180 |
| 9 | Samuel Smith | Penn | Maryland | Dec. 2, 180 |
| 10 | Samuel Smith | Penn | Maryland | Apr. 16, 180 |
| | Stephen R. Bradley | Connecticut | Vermont | Dec. 28, 180 |
| | John Milledge | Georgia | Georgia | Jan. 30, 1809 |
| 11 | Andrew Gregg | Penn | Penn | June 26, 180 |
| | John Gaillard | S. Carolina | S. Carolina | Feb. 28, 181 |
| | John Pope | Virginia | Kentucky | Feb. 23, 181 |
| 12 | William H. Crawford | Virginia | Georgia | Mar. 24, 181 |
| 13 | Joseph B. Varnum | Mass | Mass | Dec. 6, 181 |
| | John Gaillard | S. Carolina | S. Carolina | Apr. 18, 181 |
| 14 | John Gaillard | S. Carolina | S. Carolina | (Continued a acting Vice President and re-elected Dec. 2, 1816.) |
| 15 | John Gaillard | S. Carolina | S. Carolina | Mar. 31, 181 |
| | James Barbour | Virginia | Virginia | Feb. 15, 181 |
| 16 | James Barbour | Virginia | Virginia | Jan. 25, 182 |
| | John Gaillard | S. Carolina | S. Carolina | Jan. 25, 182 |
| 17 | John Gaillard | S. Carolina | S. Carolina | Feb. 1, 182 |
| 18 | John Gaillard | S. Carolina | S. Carolina | May 21, 182 |
| 19 | John Gaillard | S. Carolina | S. Carolina | Mar. 9, 182 |
| | Nathaniel Macon | N. Carolina | N. Carolina | May 20, 182 |
| 20 | Samuel Smith | Penn | Maryland | May 15, 182 |
| 21 | Littleton W. Tazewell | Virginia | Virginia | Mar. 1, 183 |
| 22 | Littleton W. Tazewell | Virginia | Virginia | July 9, 183 |
| | Hugh L. White | Dec. 3, 1832 | Tennessee | N. Carolina (Acting Vice President from Dec. 28 1832, to Mar 3, 1833.) |
| 23 | Hugh L. White | N. Carolina | Tennessee | Continued. |
| | George Poindexter | Virginia | Mississippi | June 28, 183 |
| | John Tyler | Virginia | Virginia | Mar. 3, 183 |
| 24 | William R. King | N. Carolina | Alabama | July 1, 183 |
| 25 | William R. King | N. Carolina | Alabama | Mar. 7, 183 |
| 26 | William R. King | N. Carolina | Alabama | July 20, 184 |
| 27 | Samuel S. Southard | New Jersey | New Jersey | May 31, 184 |
| | Willie P. Mangum | N. Carolina | N. Carolina | May 31, 184 |
| 28 | Willie P. Mangum | N. Carolina | N. Carolina | (Continued a acting Vice President.) |
| 29 | David R. Atchison | Kentucky | Missouri | Aug. 8, 184 |

Sixty per cent. of the population of Japan still find employment in the cultivation

## PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE (Continued).

| Congress | Name. | State or country of birth. | State from which elected. | Date elected |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | David R. Atchison | Kentucky | Missouri | Dec. 6, 1847 |
| 31 | David R. Atchison | Kentucky | Missouri | Mar. 5, 1849 |
| | William R. King | N. Carolina | Alabama | May 6, 1850 |
| 32 | William R. King | N. Carolina | Alabama | (Continued as acting Vice-President.) |
| | David R. Atchison | Kentucky | Missouri | Dec. 20, 1852 |
| 33 | David R. Atchison | Kentucky | Missouri | (Continued as acting Vice-President.) |
| | Lewis Cass | N. H'pshire | Michigan | Dec. 4, 1854 |
| | Jesse D. Bright | New York | Indiana | Dec. 5, 1854 |
| 34 | Jesse D. Bright | New York | Indiana | Jan. 11, 1856 |
| | Charles E. Stuart | New York | Indiana | June 9, 1856 |
| | James M. Mason | New York | Michigan | Jan. 6, 1857 |
| 35 | James M. Mason | Virginia | Virginia | Mar. 4, 1857 |
| | Thomas J. Rusk | S. Carolina | Texas | Mar. 14, 1857 |
| | Benjamin Fitzpatrick | Georgia | Alabama | Dec. 7, 1857 |
| 36 | Benjamin Fitzpatrick | Georgia | Alabama | Mar. 9, 1859 |
| | Jesse D. Bright | New York | Indiana | June 12, 1860 |
| | Solomon Foot | Vermont | Vermont | Feb. 16, 1861 |
| 37 | Solomon Foot | Vermont | Vermont | July 18, 1861 |
| 38 | Solomon Foot | Vermont | Vermont | Mar. 4, 1863 |
| | Daniel Clark | N. H'pshire | N. H'pshire | Apr. 26, 1864 |
| 39 | Lafayette S. Foster | Connecticut | Connecticut | Mar. 7, 1865 |
| | Benjamin F. Wade | Mass | Ohio | Mar. 2, 1867 |
| 40 | Benjamin F. Wade | Mass | Ohio | (Continued as acting Vice-President.) |
| 41 | Henry B. Anthony | R. Island | R. Island | Mar. 23, 1869 |
| 42 | Henry B. Anthony | R. Island | R. Island | Mar. 10, 1871 |
| 43 | Matthew H. Carpenter | Vermont | Wisconsin | Mar. 12 1873 |
| | Henry B. Anthony | R. Island | R. Island | Jan. 25, 1875 |
| 44 | Thomas W. Ferry | Michigan | Michigan | Mar. 9, 1875 |
| 45 | Thomas W. Ferry | Michigan | Michigan | Mar. 5, 1877 |
| 46 | Allen G. Thurman | Virginia | Ohio | Apr. 15, 1879 |
| 47 | David Davis | Maryland | Illinois | Oct. 13, 1881 |
| 48 | George F. Edmunds | Vermont | Vermont | Dec. 3, 1883 |
| 49 | John Sherman | Ohio | Ohio | Dec. 7, 1885 |
| | John J. Ingalls | Mass | Kansas | Feb. 25, 1887 |
| 50 | John J. Ingalls | Mass | Kansas | |
| 51 | John J. Ingalls | Mass | Kansas | (Continued as acting President of the Senate.) |
| | Charles F. Manderson | Penn | Nebraska | Mar. 2, 1891 |
| 52 | Charles F. Manderson | Penn | Nebraska | Aug. 8, 1893 |
| 53 | Isham G. Harris | Tennessee | Tennessee | Jan. 7, 1895 |
| | Matt W. Ransom | N. Carolina | N. Carolina | Dec. 2, 1895 |
| 54 | William P. Frye | Maine | Maine | Feb. 7, 1896 |
| 55 | William P. Frye | Maine | Maine | |
| 56 | William P. Frye | Maine | Maine | |
| 57 | William P. Frye | Maine | Maine | |
| 58 | William P. Frye | Maine | Maine | |
| 59 | William P. Frye | Maine | Maine | |
| 60 | William P. Frye | Maine | Maine | |
| 61 | William P. Frye | Maine | Maine | |
| *62 | William P. Frye | Maine | Maine | |
| 63 | James P. Clarke | Mississippi | Arkansas | Mar. 13, 1913 |

*After the death of William P. Frye, on August 8, 1911, the Senate failed to elect a president pro tempore to serve during the remainder of the Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President temporary designations were made from time to time. After the death of Vice President Sherman, on October 30, 1913, Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia, and Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, served as Acting President of the Senate.

## SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

| Congress. | Name. | State or country of birth. | State from which elected. | Period covered by service. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fred'k A. C. Muhlenberg | Penn | Penn | March 4, 1789-March 3, 1791 |
| 2 | Jonathan Trumbull | Conn | Conn | Oct. 24, 1791-March 2, 1793 |
| 3 | Fred'k A. C. Muhlenberg | Penn | Penn | Dec. 2, 1793-March 3, 1795 |

n Kentucky of cities with a population of less than 100,000 Paducah had the

| Congress. | Name. | State or country of birth. | State from which elected. | Period covered by service. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4, 5... | Jonathan Dayton..... | N. Jersey. | N. Jersey.. | Dec. 7, 1795-March 3, 1799 |
| 6..... | Theodore Sedgwick..... | Conn.... | Mass..... | Dec. 2, 1799-March 3, 1801 |
| 7, 8, 9. | Nathaniel Macon..... | N. C..... | N. C..... | Dec. 7, 1801-March 3, 1807 |
| 10, 11. | Joseph B. Farnum..... | Mass..... | Mass..... | Oct. 16, 1807-March 3, 1811 |
| 12, 13. | Henry Clay..... | Virginia. | Ky..... | Nov. 4, 1811-Jan. 19, 1814 |
| 13..... | Langdon Cheves..... | S. C..... | S. C..... | Jan. 19, 1814-March 3, 1815 |
| 14, 15, 16.... | Henry Clay..... | Virginia. | Ky..... | Dec. 4, 1815-Oct. 28, 1820 |
| 16.... | John W. Taylor..... | New York | New York | Nov. 15, 1820-March 3, 1821 |
| 17.... | Philip P. Barbour..... | Virginia | Virginia.. | Dec. 3, 1821-March 3, 1823 |
| 18.... | Henry Clay..... | Virginia. | Ky..... | Dec. 1, 1823-March 3, 1825 |
| 19.... | John W. Taylor..... | New York | New York | Dec. 5, 1825-March 3, 1827 |
| 20, 21, 22, 23. | Andrew Stevenson..... | Virginia. | Virginia.. | Dec. 3, 1827-June 2, 1834 |
| 23.... | John Bell..... | Tenn.... | Tenn..... | June 2, 1834-March 3, 1835 |
| 24, 25. | James K. Polk..... | N. C..... | Tenn..... | Dec. 7, 1835-March 3, 1839 |
| 26.... | Robert M. T. Hunter..... | Virginia. | Virginia.. | Dec. 2, 1839-March 3, 1841 |
| 27.... | John White..... | Ky ... | Ky..... | May 31, 1841-March 3, 1843 |
| 28.... | John W. Jones..... | Virginia. | Virginia.. | Dec. 4, 1843-March 3, 1845 |
| 29. ... | John W. Davis..... | Penn..... | Indiana.. | Dec. 1, 1845-March 3, 1847 |
| 30 .... | Robert C. Winthrop..... | Mass.... | Mass..... | Dec. 6, 1847-March 3, 1849 |
| 31.... | Howell Cobb..... | Georgia. | Georgia. | Dec. 3, 1849-March 3, 1851 |
| 32, 33. | Linn Boyd..... | Tenn.... | Ky..... | Dec. 1, 1851-March 3, 1855 |
| 34.... | Nathaniel P. Banks..... | Mass.... | Mass..... | Dec. 3, 1855-March 3, 1857 |
| 35.... | James F. Orr..... | S. C.... | S. C..... | Dec. 7, 1857-March 3, 1859 |
| 36.... | William Pennington..... | N. Jersey | N. Jersey. | Dec. 5, 1859-March 3, 1861 |
| 37.... | Galusha A. Grow..... | Conn.... | Penn..... | July 4, 1861-March 3, 1863 |
| 38, 39, 40.... | Schuyler Colfax..... | New York | Indiana.. | Dec. 7, 1863-March 3, 1869 |
| 40.... | Theodore M. Pomeroy..... | New York | New York | March 3, 1869 |
| 41, 42, 43.... | James G. Blaine..... | Penn..... | Maine.... | March 4, 1869-March 3, 1875 |
| 44..... | Michael C. Kerr..... | Penn.... | Indiana.. | Dec. 6, 1875-Aug. 19, 1876 |
| 44..... | Samuel J. Randall..... | Penn.... | Penn..... | Dec. 4, 1876-March 3, 1877 |
| 45, 46. | Samuel J. Randall..... | Penn.... | Penn..... | March 4, 1877-March 3, 1881 |
| 47..... | J. Warren Keifer..... | Ohio.... | Ohio..... | Dec. 5, 1881-March 3, 1883 |
| 48, 49, 50.... | John G. Carlisle..... | Ky..... | Ky..... | Dec. 3, 1883-March 3, 1889 |
| 51..... | Thomas B. Reed..... | Maine... | Maine.... | Dec. 2, 1889-March 3, 1891 |
| 52, 53. | Charles F. Crisp..... | England | Georgia.. | Dec. 7, 1891-March 3, 1895 |
| 54, 55. | Thomas B. Reed..... | Maine... | Maine.... | Dec. 2, 1895-March 3, 1899 |
| 56, 57. | David B. Henderson..... | Scotland. | Iowa..... | Dec. 4, 1899-March 3, 1903 |
| 58, 59, 60, 61. | Joseph G. Cannon..... | N. C..... | Illinois... | Nov. 9, 1903-March 3, 1911 |
| 62, 63. | Champ Clark..... | Ky..... | Mo..... | April 4, 1911, to ——— |

## SECRETARIES OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

(Elected by the Senate.)

| Name. | State from which elected. | Term of service. |
|---|---|---|
| Samuel A. Otis..... | Massachusetts..... | March 4, 1789, to Oct. 11, 1814. |
| Charles Cutts..... | New Hampshire.... | Oct 11, 1814, to Dec. 12, 1825. |
| Walter Lowrie..... | Pennsylvania..... | Dec. 12, 1825, to Dec. 12, 1836. |
| Asbury Dickens..... | North Carolina..... | Dec. 12, 1836, to July 15, 1861. |
| John W. Forney..... | Pennsylvania..... | July 15 1861, to June 4, 1868. |
| George C. Gorham..... | California..... | June 4, 1868, to March 18, 1879. |
| John C. Burch..... | Tennessee..... | March 18., 1879, to Dec. 5, 1881. |
| Francis E. Shober (acting)..... | North Carolina..... | Dec. 5, 1881, to Dec. 3, 1883. |
| Anson G. McCook..... | New York..... | Dec. 3, 1883, to Aug. 7, 1893. |
| William R. Cox..... | North Carolina..... | Aug. 17, 1893, to Dec. 4, 1899 |
| Charles G. Bennett..... | New York..... | Dec. 4, 1899, to March 13, 1913. |
| James M. Baker..... | South Carolina..... | March 13, 1913, to ———. |

## CLERKS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Elected by the House.)

| Name. | State from which elected. | Term of service. |
|---|---|---|
| John Beckley..... | Virginia..... | March 4, 1789, to May 15. 1797. |
| Jonathan W. Condy..... | Pennsylvania..... | May 15, 1797, to Dec. 9, 1800. |
| John H. Oswald..... | Pennsylvania..... | Dec. 9, 1800, to Dec. 7, 1801. |
| John Beckley ..... | Virginia..... | Dec. 7, 1801, to Oct. 26, 1807. |
| Patrick Magruder..... | Maryland..... | Oct. 26, 1807, to Jan. 30, 1815. |
| Thomas Dougherty..... | Kentucky..... | Jan. 30, 1815, to Dec. 3, 1822. |
| Matthew St Clair Clarke..... | Pennsylvania..... | Dec. 3, 1822, to Dec. 2, 1833. |
| Walter S. Franklin..... | Pennsylvania..... | Dec. 2, 1833, to Dec. 3, 1838. |

The fall of water at the Iguazu Cataract, in the Argentine Republic, is estimated at

## CLERKS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (Continued).

| Name. | State from which elected. | Term of service. |
|---|---|---|
| Hugh A. Garland | Virginia | Dec. 7, 1795–March 3, 1799 |
| Matthew St. Clair Clarke | Pennsylvania | May 31, 1841, to Dec. 6, 1843. |
| Caleb J. McNulty | Ohio | Dec. 6, 1843, to Jan. 18, 1845. |
| Benjamin B. French | New Hampshire | Jan. 18, 1845, to Dec. 7, 1847. |
| Thomas J. Campbell | Tennessee | Dec. 7, 1847, to April 17, 1850. |
| Richard M. Young | Illinois | April 17, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1851. |
| John W. Forney | Pennsylvania | Dec. 1, 1851, to Feb. 4, 1856. |
| William Cullom | Tennessee | Feb. 4, 1856, to Dec. 7, 1857. |
| James C. Allen | Illinois | Dec. 7, 1857, to Feb. 3, 1860. |
| John W. Forney | Pennsylvania | Feb. 3, 1860, to July 4, 1861. |
| Emerson Etheridge | Tennessee | July 4, 1861, to Dec. 8, 1863. |
| Edward McPherson | Pennsylvania | Dec. 8, 1863, to Dec. 6, 1875. |
| George M. Adams | Kentucky | Dec. 6, 1875, to Dec. 5, 1881. |
| Edward McPherson | Pennsylvania | Dec. 5, 1881, to Dec. 3, 1883. |
| John B. Clark, jr | Missouri | Dec. 3, 1883, to Dec. 2, 1889. |
| Edward McPherson | Pennsylvania | Dec. 2, 1889, to Dec. 8, 1891. |
| James Kerr | Pennsylvania | Dec. 8, 1891, to Dec. 2, 1895. |
| Alexander McDowell | Pennsylvania | Dec. 2, 1895, to April 4, 1911. |
| South Trimble | Kentucky | April 4, 1911, to ———. |

## LIBRARIANS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

| Name. | State from which appointed | Length of service. | Name. | State from which appointed. | Length of service. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The clerks of the House of Representatives, ex officio | | 1800–1814 | John G. Stephenson | Ind | 1861–1864 |
| George Watterston | D. C. | 1815–1829 | Ainsworth R. Spofford | Ohio | 1864–1897 |
| John S. Meehan | N. Y. | 1829–1861 | John Russell Young | Penn | 1897–1899 |
| | | | Herbert Putnam | Mass | 1899——— |

## PLACES AND TIMES OF THE SESSIONS OF THE EARLY CONGRESSES.

| Place. | Time. | Place. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | Sept. 5, 1774, to Oct. 26, 1774. | Princeton, N. J. | June 30, 1783, to Nov. 4, 1783. |
| Philadelphia | May 10, 1775, to Dec. 12, 1776. | Annapolis, Md | Nov. 26, 1783, to June 3, 1784. |
| Baltimore | Dec. 20, 1776, to March 4, 1777. | Trenton, N. J | Nov. 1, 1784, to Dec. 24, 1784. |
| Philadelphia | March 4, 1777, to Dec. 18, 1777. | New York City | Jan. 11, 1785, to Nov. 4, 1785. |
| Lancaster, Penn | Sept. 27, 1777, to Sept. 27, 1777. | New York City | Nov. 7, 1785, to Nov. 3, 1786. |
| York, Penn | Sept. 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778. | New York City | Nov. 6, 1786, to Oct. 30, 1787. |
| Philadelphia | July 2, 1778, to June 21, 1783. | New York City | Nov. 5, 1787, to Oct 21, 1788. |

## PRESIDENTS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS AND OF THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATION.

### The Continental Congress.

| Congresses. | Names. | States from which elected | Date of election. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | Peyton Randolph | Virginia | September 5, 1774. |
| First | Henry Middleton | South Carolina | October 22, 1774. |
| Second | Peyton Randolph | Virginia | May 10, 1775. |
| Second | John Hancock | Massachusetts | May 24, 1775. |
| Second | Henry Laurens | South Carolina | November 1, 1777. |
| Second | John Jay | New York | December 10, 1778. |
| Second | Samuel Huntington | Connecticut | September 28, 1779. |

### The Congress of the Confederation.

The Articles of Confederation became effective on March 2, 1781.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | Thomas McKean | Delaware | July 10, 1781. |
| Second | John Hanson | Maryland | November 5, 1781. |
| Third | Elias Boudinot | New Jersey | November 4, 1782. |
| Fourth | Thomas Mifflin | Pennsylvania | November 3, 1783. |
| Fifth | Richard Henry Lee | Virginia | November 30, 1784. |
| Sixth | John Hancock* | Massachusetts | November 23, 1785. |
| Sixth | Nathaniel Gorham | Massachusetts | June 6, 1786. |
| Seventh | Arthur St. Clair | Pennsylvania | February 2, 1787. |
| Eighth | Cyrus Griffin | Virginia | January 22, 1788. |

*Did not qualify because of illness.

## IMPEACHMENTS.

The Senate has sat as a Court of Impeachment in the cases of the following accused officials, with the result stated and for the periods named:

**William Blount**, a Senator of the United States from Tennessee; charges dismissed for want of jurisdiction, he having previously resigned; Monday, Dec. 17, 1798, to Monday, Jan. 14, 1799.

**John Pickering**, judge of the United States District Court for the district of New Hampshire; removed from office; Thursday, March 3, 1803, to Monday, March 12, 1804.

**Samuel Chase**, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; acquitted; Friday, Nov. 30, 1804, to March 1, 1805.

**James H. Peck**, judge of the United States District Court for the district of Missouri; acquitted; Monday, April 26, 1830, to Monday, Jan. 31, 1831.

**West H. Humphreys**, judge of the United States District Court for the middle, eastern and western district of Tennessee; removed from office; Wednesday, May 7, 1862, to Thursday, June 26, 1862.

**Andrew Johnson**, President of the United States; acquitted; Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1868, to Tuesday, May 26, 1868.

**William W. Belknap**, Secretary of War; acquitted; Friday, March 3, 1876, to Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1876.

**Charles Swayne**, judge of the United States District Court for the northern district of Florida; acquitted; Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1904, to Monday, Feb. 27, 1905.

**Robert W. Archbald**, circuit judge of the United States for the third circuit, designated to serve on the Court of Commerce; convicted and removed from office; July 15, 1912, to January 13, 1913.

# THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, 1789-1913.

## THE CHIEF JUSTICES.

| Name. | State or country of birth. | State from which appointed. | Time of service. | Years served. | Born. | Died. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Jay | N. Y. | N. Y. | 1789-1795 | 6 | Dec. 12, 1745 | May 7, 1829 |
| [1]John Rutledge | S. C. | S. C. | 1795-1796 | — | —— 1739 | July 23, 1800 |
| Oliver Ellsworth | Conn. | Conn. | 1796-1799 | 3 | Apr. 29, 1745 | Nov. 26, 1807 |
| John Marshall | Va. | Va. | 1801-1835 | 34 | Sept. 24, 1755 | July 6, 1835 |
| Roger B. Taney | Md. | Md. | 1836-1864 | 28 | Mch. 17, 1777 | Oct. 12, 1864 |
| Salmon P. Chase | N. H. | Ohio | 1864-1873 | 9 | Jan. 13, 1808 | May 7, 1873 |
| Morrison R. Waite | Conn. | Ohio | 1874-1888 | 14 | Nov. 29, 1816 | Mch. 23, 1887 |
| Melville W. Fuller | Me. | Ill. | 1888-1910 | 22 | Feb. 11, 1833 | July 4, 1910 |
| Edward D. White | La. | La. | 1910- | — | Nov. 3, 1845 | —— |

[1]Served by recess appointment, nomination failed subsequently of confirmation.

## ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Rutledge | S. C. | S. C. | 1789-1791 | 2 | —— 1739 | July 23, 1800 |
| William Cushing | Mass. | Mass. | 1789-1810 | 21 | Mch. 1, 1732 | Sept. 13, 1810 |
| James Wilson | Scotland | Penn. | 1789-1798 | 9 | Sept. 14, 1742 | Aug. 28, 1798 |
| John Blair | Va. | Va. | 1789-1796 | 7 | —— 1732 | Aug. 31, 1800 |
| Robert H. Harrison | Md. | Md. | 1789-1790 | 1 | —— 1745 | Apr. 2, 1790 |
| James Iredell | England | N. C. | 1790-1799 | 9 | Oct. 5, 1750 | Oct. 20, 1799 |
| Thomas Johnson | Md. | Md. | 1791-1793 | 2 | Nov. 4, 1732 | Oct. 23, 1819 |
| William Paterson | At sea | N. J. | 1793-1806 | 13 | —— 1745 | Sept. 9, 1806 |
| Samuel Chase | Md. | Md. | 1796-1811 | 15 | Apr. 17, 1741 | June 19, 1811 |
| Bushrod Washington | Va. | Va. | 1798-1829 | 31 | June 5, 1762 | Nov. 26, 1829 |
| Alfred Moore | N. C. | N. C. | 1799-1804 | 5 | May 21, 1755 | Oct. 15, 1810 |
| William Johnson | S. C. | S. C. | 1804-1834 | 30 | Dec. 27, 1771 | Aug. 11, 1834 |
| Henry B. Livingston | N. Y. | N. Y. | 1806-1823 | 17 | Nov. 26, 1757 | Mch. 19, 1823 |
| Thomas Todd | Va. | Ky. | 1807-1826 | 19 | Jan. 23, 1765 | Feb. 7, 1826 |
| Gabriel Duval | Md. | Md. | 1811-1836 | 25 | Dec. 6, 1752 | Mch. 6, 1844 |
| Joseph Story | Mass. | Mass. | 1811-1845 | 34 | Sept. 18, 1779 | Sept. 10, 1845 |
| Smith Thompson | N. Y. | N. Y. | 1823-1843 | 20 | Jan. 17, 1768 | Dec. 18, 1843 |
| Robert Trimble | Va. | Ky. | 1826-1828 | 2 | —— 1777 | Aug. 25, 1828 |
| John McLean | N. J. | Ohio | 1829-1861 | 32 | Mch. 11, 1785 | Apr. 4, 1861 |
| Henry Baldwin | Conn. | Penn. | 1830-1846 | 16 | Jan. 14, 1780 | Apr. 21, 1844 |
| James M. Wayne | Ga. | Ga. | 1835-1867 | 32 | —— 1790 | July 5, 1867 |
| Philip P. Barbour | Va. | Va. | 1836-1841 | 5 | May 25, 1783 | Feb. 24, 1841 |
| John Catron | Va. | Tenn. | 1837-1865 | 28 | —— 1778 | May 30, 1865 |
| John McKinley | Va. | Ala. | 1837-1852 | 15 | May 1, 1780 | July 19, 1852 |
| Peter V. Daniel | Va. | Va. | 1841-1860 | 19 | Apr. 24, 1784 | June 30, 1860 |
| Samuel Nelson | N. Y. | N. Y. | 1845-1872 | 27 | Nov. 10, 1792 | Dec. 13, 1873 |
| Levi Woodbury | N. H. | N. H. | 1845-1851 | 6 | Dec. 22, 1789 | Sept. 4, 1851 |
| Robert C. Grier | Penn. | Penn. | 1846-1870 | 24 | Mch. 5, 1794 | Sept. 26, 1870 |
| Benjamin R. Curtis | Mass. | Mass. | 1851-1857 | 6 | Nov. 4, 1809 | Sept. 15, 1874 |

In Maine of cities with a population of less than 100,000 Augusta had the highes death rate in 1910—25.1 per 1,000—and Auburn the lowest—15.3.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Joseph P. Bradley | N. Y. | Penn. | 1870–1880 | |
| Ward Hunt | N. Y. | N. J. | 1870–1892 | |
| John M. Harlan | Ky. | Ky. | 1873–1882 | |
| William B. Woods | Ohio | Ga. | 1877–1911 | |
| Stanley Matthews | Ohio | Ohio | 1880–1887 | |
| Horace Gray | Mass. | Mass. | 1881–1889 | |
| Samuel Blatchford | N. Y. | N. Y. | 1881–1902 | 2 |
| Lucius Q. C. Lamar | Ga. | Miss. | 1882–1893 | 1 |
| David J. Brewer | Asia M'r | Kan. | 1888–1893 | |
| Henry B. Brown | Mass. | Mich. | 1889–1910 | 2 |
| George Shiras, Jr. | Penn. | Penn. | 1896–1906 | 1 |
| Howell E. Jackson | Tenn. | Tenn. | 1892–1903 | 1 |
| Edward D. White | La. | La. | 1893–1895 | |
| Rufus W. Peckham | N. Y. | N. Y. | 1894–1910 | — |
| Joseph McKenna | Penn. | Cal. | 1895–1909 | 14 |
| Oliver Wendell Holmes | Mass. | Mass. | 1898– | — |
| William R. Day | Ohio | Ohio | 1902– | — |
| William H. Moody | Mass. | Mass. | 1903– | — |
| Horace H. Lurton | Ky. | Tenn. | 1906–1910 | 4 |
| Charles E. Hughes | N. Y. | N. Y. | 1910– | — |
| Willis Van Devanter | Ind. | Wyo. | 1910– | — |
| Joseph R. Lamar | Ga. | Ga. | 1910– | — |
| Mahlon Pitney | N. J. | N. J. | 1912– | — |

# ENVOYS OF THE UNITED STATE
# FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

| Name of envoy. | State from which appointed. | Year appointed. | Name of |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Ministers.** | | | **Minist** |
| Cæsar A. Rodney | Del. | 1817 | Alexander S. |
| John Graham | Ky. | 1817 | H. G. Worthin |
| Theodoric Bland | Va. | 1817 | Robert C. Kir |
| Cæsar A. Rodney | Del. | 1823 | Dexter E. Cla |
| John M. Forbes | Fla. | 1825 | Julius White |
| Francis Baylies | Mass. | 1832 | Thomas O. Osl |
| Harvey M. Watterson | Tenn. | 1843 | Bayliss W. Ha |
| William Brent, Jr. | Va. | 1844 | John R. G. Pi |
| William A. Harris | Va. | 1846 | William J. Bu |
| John S. Pendleton | | 1851 | William P. Lo |
| | | 1854 | John Barrett |

## ENVOYS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| Name of envoy. | State from which appointed. | Year appointed. | Name of envoy. | State from which appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ministers.** | | | **Ministers.** | |
| John M. Francis | N. Y. | 1884 | Robert S. McCormick | Ill. |
| Alexander R. Lawton | Ga. | 1887 | **Ambassadors.** | |
| Frederick D. Grant | N. Y. | 1889 | Bellamy Storer | Ohio |
| Bartlett Tripp | S. Dak. | 1893 | Charles S. Francis | N. Y. |
| Charlemagne Tower | Penn. | 1897 | Richard C. Kerens | Mo. |
| Addison C. Harris | Ind. | 1899 | Frederick C. Penfield | Penn. |

### BRAZIL.

| Ministers. | | | Ministers. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Condy Raguet | Penn. | 1825 | Henry W. Hilliard | Ga. |
| William Tudor | Mass. | 1827 | Thomas A. Osborn | Kan. |
| Ethan A. Brown | Conn. | 1830 | Thomas J. Jarvis | N. C. |
| William Hunter | R. I. | 1834 | Robert Adams, jr. | Penn. |
| Henry A. Wise | Va. | 1844 | Edwin H. Conger | Iowa |
| David Tod | Ohio | 1847 | Thomas L. Thompson | Va. |
| Robert C. Schenck | Ohio | 1851 | Edwin H. Conger | Iowa |
| William Trousdale | Tenn. | 1853 | Charles P. Bryan | Ill. |
| Richard K. Meade | Va. | 1857 | **Ambassadors.** | |
| James Watson Webb | N. Y. | 1851 | David E. Thompson | Neb. |
| Henry T. Blow | Mo. | 1869 | Irving B. Dudley | Cal. |
| James R. Partridge | Md. | 1871 | Edwin V. Morgan | N. Y. |

### CHILI.

| Ministers. | | | Ministers. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Heman Allen | Vt. | 1823 | Joseph P. Root | Mass. |
| Samuel Larned | R. I. | 1828 | Cornelius A. Logan | Md. |
| John Hamm | Ohio | 1830 | Thomas A. Osborn | Kan. |
| Richard Pollard | Va. | 1834 | Judson Kilpatrick | N. J. |
| John S. Pendleton | Va. | 1841 | Cornelius A. Logan | Md. |
| William Crump | Va. | 1844 | William R. Roberts | N. Y. |
| Seth Barton | Md. | 1847 | Patrick Egan | N. Y. |
| Balie Peyton | Tenn. | 1849 | James D. Porter | Tenn. |
| D. A. Starkweather | Ohio | 1854 | Edward H. Strobel | N. Y. |
| John Bigler | Cal. | 1857 | Henry L. Wilson | Wash. |
| Thomas H. Nelson | Ind. | 1861 | John Hicks | Wis. |
| Judson Kilpatrick | N. J. | 1865 | Henry P. Fletcher | Penn. |

### CHINA.

| Ministers. | | | Ministers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caleb Cushing | Mass. | 1843 | Benjamin P. Avery | N. Y. |
| Alexander H. Everett | Miss. | 1845 | George F. Seward | Cal. |
| John W. Davis | Ind. | 1848 | James B. Angell | Mich. |
| Humphrey Marshall | Ky. | 1852 | J. Russell Young | N. Y. |
| Robert M. McLane | Md. | 1853 | Charles Denby | Ind. |
| William B. Reed | Penn. | 1857 | Edwin H. Conger | Iowa |
| John E. Ward | Ga. | 1858 | William W. Rockhill | Md. |
| Anson Burlingame | Mass. | 1861 | William J. Calhoun | Ill. |
| J. Ross Browne | Ky. | 1868 | Paul S. Reinsch | Wis. |
| Frederick F. Low | Cal. | 1869 | | |

### FRANCE.

| Ministers. | | | Ministers. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benjamin Franklin | Penn. | 1778 | James Brown | La. |
| Thomas Jefferson | Va. | 1785 | William C. Rives | Va. |
| Gouverneur Morris | N. Y. | 1792 | Edward Livingston | La. |
| James Monroe | Va. | 1794 | Lewis Cass | Ohio |
| Charles C. Pinckney | S. C. | 1796 | William R. King | Ala. |
| Elbridge Gerry | Mass. | 1797 | Richard Rush | Penn. |
| John Marshall | Va. | 1797 | William C. Rives | Va. |
| Oliver Ellsworth | Conn. | 1799 | John Y. Mason | Va. |
| William Vans Murray | Md. | 1799 | Charles J. Faulkner | Va. |
| William R. Davie | N. C. | 1799 | William L. Dayton | N. J. |
| Robert R. Livingston | N. Y. | 1801 | John Bigelow | N. Y. |
| James Monroe (additional plenipotentiary) | Va. | 1803 | John A. Dix | N. Y. |
| Robert R. Livingston | N. Y. | 1803 | Elihu B. Washburne | Ill. |
| John Armstrong | Penn. | 1804 | Edward F. Noyes | Ohio |
| Joel Barlow | Conn. | 1811 | Levi P. Morton | N. Y. |
| William H. Crawford | Ga. | 1813 | Robert M. McLane | Md. |
| Albert Gallatin | Penn. | 1815 | Whitelaw Reid | N. Y. |
| | | | T. Jefferson Coolidge | Mass. |

**The Suez Canal is eighty-eight miles long, extending from Port Said on th terranean Sea to Suez on the Red Sea.**

## FRANCE (Continued).

| Name of envoy. | State from which appointed. | Year appointed. | Name of envoy. | State from which appointed. | Year appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ambassadors.** | | | **Ambassadors.** | | |
| James B. Eustis | La. | 1893 | Henry White | R. I. | 1906 |
| Horace Porter | N. Y. | 1897 | Robert Bacon | N. Y. | 1909 |
| Robert S. McCormick | Ill. | 1905 | Myron T. Herrick | Ohio | 1912 |

## GERMANY.

(Prior to 1870 to Prussia.)

| Ministers. | | | Ministers. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Quincy Adams | Mass. | 1797 | Aaron A. Sargeant | Cal. | 1882 |
| Henry Wheaton | R. I. | 1835 | John A. Kasson | Iowa | 1884 |
| Andrew J. Donelson | Tenn. | 1846 | George H. Pendleton | Ohio | 1885 |
| Edward A. Hannegan | Ohio | 1849 | William W. Phelps | N. J. | 1889 |
| Daniel D. Barnard | Mass. | 1850 | **Ambassadors.** | | |
| Peter D. Vroom | N. J. | 1853 | Theodore Runyon | N. J. | 1893 |
| Joseph H. Wright | Ind. | 1857 | Edwin F. Uhl | Mich. | 1896 |
| Norman B. Judd | N. Y. | 1861 | Andrew D. White | N. Y. | 1897 |
| Joseph A. Wright | Ind. | 1865 | Charlemagne Tower | Penn. | 1902 |
| George Bancroft | Mass. | 1867 | David J. Hill | N. Y. | 1908 |
| J. C. Bancroft Davis | N. Y. | 1874 | John G. A. Leishman | Penn. | 1911 |
| Bayard Taylor | Penn. | 1878 | James W. Gerard | N. Y. | 1913 |
| Andrew D. White | N. Y. | 1879 | | | |

## GREAT BRITAIN.

| Ministers. | | | Ministers. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Adams | Mass. | 1785 | James Buchanan | Penn. | 1853 |
| Thomas Pinckney | S. C. | 1792 | George M. Dallas | Penn. | 1856 |
| John Jay | N. Y. | 1794 | Charles F. Adams | Mass. | 1861 |
| Rufus King | N. Y. | 1796 | Reverdy Johnson | Md. | 1868 |
| James Monroe | Va. | 1803 | John Lothrop Motley | Mass. | 1869 |
| John Quincy Adams | Mass. | 1815 | Robert C. Schenck | Ohio | 1870 |
| Richard Rush | Penn. | 1817 | Edwards Pierrepont | N. Y. | 1876 |
| Rufus King | N. Y. | 1825 | John Welsh | Penn. | 1877 |
| Albert Gallatin | Penn. | 1826 | James Russell Lowell | Mass. | 1880 |
| James Barbour | Va. | 1828 | Edward J. Phelps | Vt. | 1885 |
| Louis McLane | Md. | 1829 | Robert T. Lincoln | Ill. | 1889 |
| Martin Van Buren | N. Y. | 1831 | **Ambassadors.** | | |
| Andrew Stevenson | Va. | 1836 | Thomas F. Bayard | Del. | 1893 |
| Edward Everett | Mass. | 1841 | John Hay | D. C. | 1897 |
| Louis McLane | Del. | 1845 | Joseph H. Choate | N. Y. | 1899 |
| George Bancroft | Mass. | 1846 | Whitelaw Reid | N. Y. | 1905 |
| Abbott Lawrence | Mass. | 1849 | Walter H. Page | N. Y. | 1913 |
| Joseph R. Ingersoll | Penn. | 1852 | | | |

## ITALY.

| Ministers. | | | Ambassadors. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| George P. Marsh | Vt. | 1861 | George V. L. Meyer | Mass. | 1900 |
| William W. Astor | N. Y. | 1882 | Henry White | R. I. | 1905 |
| John B. Stallo | Ohio | 1885 | Lloyd G. Griscom | Penn. | 1906 |
| Albert G. Porter | Ind. | 1889 | John G. A. Leishman | Penn. | 1909 |
| William Potter | Penn. | 1892 | Thomas J. O'Brien | Mich. | 1911 |
| Wayne MacVeagh | Penn. | 1893 | Thomas N. Page | Va. | 1913 |
| William F. Draper | Mass. | 1897 | | | |

## JAPAN.

| Ministers. | | | Ministers. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Matthew C. Perry | R. I. | 1852 | Edwin Dun | Ohio | 1893 |
| Townsend Harris | N. Y. | 1855 | Alfred F. Buck | Ga. | 1897 |
| Robert H. Pruyn | N. Y. | 1861 | **Ambassadors.** | | |
| R. B. Van Valkenburg | N. Y. | 1866 | Lloyd C. Griscom | Penn. | 1902 |
| Charles E. DeLong | Nev. | 1869 | Thomas J. O'Brien | Mich. | 1907 |
| John H. Bingham | Ohio | 1873 | Charles Page Bryan | Ill. | 1911 |
| Richard B. Hubbard | Tex. | 1885 | Larz Anderson | D. C. | 1912 |
| John F. Swift | Cal. | 1889 | George W. Guthrie | Penn. | 1913 |
| Frank L. Coombs | Cal. | 1892 | | | |

**The number of cars used in the Italian railway service is 170,000.**

## MEXICO.

| Name of envoy. | State from which appointed. | Year appointed. | Name of envoy. | State from which appointed. | Year appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ministers.** | | | **Ministers.** | | |
| Joel R. Poinsett | S. C. | 1825 | William S. Rosecrans | Cal. | 1868 |
| Anthony Butler | Miss. | 1829 | Thomas H. Nelson | Ind. | 1869 |
| Powhatan Ellis | Miss. | 1836 | John W. Foster | Ind. | 1873 |
| Waddy Thompson | S. C. | 1842 | Philip H. Morgan | La. | 1880 |
| Wilson Shannon | Ohio | 1844 | Henry R. Jackson | Ga. | 1885 |
| John Slidell | La. | 1845 | Thomas C. Manning | La. | 1886 |
| Ambrose H. Sevier | Tenn. | 1848 | Edward S. Bragg | Wis. | 1888 |
| Nathan Clifford | Me. | 1848 | Thomas Ryan | Kan. | 1889 |
| Robert P. Letcher | Ky. | 1849 | Isaac P. Gray | Ind. | 1893 |
| Alfred Conkling | N. Y. | 1852 | **Ambassadors.** | | |
| James Gadsden | S. C. | 1853 | Matthew W. Ransom | N. C. | 1896 |
| John Forsyth | Ga. | 1856 | Powell Clayton | Ark. | 1898 |
| Robert M. McLane | Md. | 1859 | Edwin H. Conger | Iowa | 1905 |
| John B. Weller | Cal. | 1860 | David E. Thompson | Neb. | 1906 |
| Thomas Corwin | Ohio | 1861 | Henry Lane Wilson | Wash. | 1909 |
| Lewis D. Campbell | Ohio | 1866 | | | |

## NETHERLANDS.

| Ministers. | | | Ministers. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William Short | Va. | 1792 | Charles T. Gorham | Mich. | 1870 |
| John Quincy Adams | Mass. | 1794 | F. B. Stockbridge | Mich. | 1875 |
| William Vans Murray | Md. | 1797 | James Birney | Mich. | 1876 |
| William Eustis | Mass. | 1814 | William L. Dayton | N. J. | 1882 |
| Christopher Hughes, jr. | Md. | 1825 | Isaac Bell, jr. | R. I. | 1885 |
| William P. Preble | Ore. | 1829 | Samuel R. Thayer | Minn. | 1889 |
| Harmanus Bleecker | N. Y. | 1839 | William E. Quimby | Mich. | 1893 |
| Christopher Hughes | Md. | 1842 | Stanford Newell | Minn. | 1897 |
| Auguste Davezac | La. | 1845 | David J. Hill | N. Y. | 1905 |
| George Folsom | Mass. | 1850 | Arthur M. Beaupre | Ill. | 1908 |
| August Belmont | N. Y. | 1853 | Charles P. Bryan | Ill. | 1909 |
| Henry C. Murphy | N. Y. | 1857 | Lloyd Bryce | N. Y. | 1911 |
| James S. Pike | Me. | 1861 | Henry Van Dyke | N. J. | 1913 |
| Hugh Ewing | Kan. | 1866 | | | |

## RUSSIA.

| Ministers. | | | Ministers. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Quincy Adams | Mass. | 1809 | James L. Orr | S. C. | 1872 |
| William Pinkney | Md. | 1816 | Marshall Jewell | Conn. | 1873 |
| George W. Campbell | Tenn. | 1818 | George H. Boker | Penn. | 1875 |
| Henry Middleton | S. C. | 1820 | E. W. Stoughton | N. Y. | 1877 |
| John Randolph | Va. | 1830 | John W. Foster | Ind. | 1880 |
| James Buchanan | Penn. | 1832 | William H. Hunt | La. | 1882 |
| William Wilkins | Penn. | 1834 | Alphonso Taft | Ohio | 1884 |
| George M. Dallas | Penn. | 1837 | George V. N. Lothrop | Mich. | 1885 |
| Churchill C. Cambreling | N. Y. | 1840 | Lambert Tree | Ill. | 1888 |
| Charles S. Todd | Ky | 1841 | Charles Emory Smith | Penn. | 1890 |
| Ralph J. Ingersoll | Conn. | 1846 | Andrew D. White | N. Y. | 1892 |
| Arthur P. Bagby | Ala. | 1848 | Clifton R. Breckinridge | Ark. | 1894 |
| Neil S. Brown | Tenn. | 1850 | **Ambassadors.** | | |
| Thomas H. Seymour | Conn. | 1853 | Clifton R. Breckinridge | Mo. | 1897 |
| Francis W. Pickens | S. C. | 1858 | Charlemagne Tower | Penn. | 1899 |
| John Appleton | Me. | 1860 | Robert S. McCormick | Ill. | 1902 |
| Cassius M. Clay | Ky. | 1861 | George V. L. Meyer | Mass. | 1905 |
| Simon Cameron | Penn. | 1862 | John W. Riddle | Minn. | 1906 |
| Cassius M. Clay | Ky. | 1863 | William W. Rockhill | Md. | 1909 |
| Andrew G. Curtin | Penn. | 1869 | Curtis Guild | Mass. | 1911 |

## SPAIN.

| Ministers. | | | Ministers. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William Short | Va. | 1794 | R. M. Saunders | N. C. | 1846 |
| Thomas Pinckney | S. C. | 1794 | Daniel M. Barringer | N. C. | 1849 |
| David Humphreys | Conn. | 1796 | Pierre Soulé | La. | 1853 |
| Charles Pinckney | S. C. | 1801 | Augustus C. Dodge | Iowa | 1855 |
| George W. Erwing | Mass. | 1814 | William Preston | Ky. | 1858 |
| John Forsyth | Ga. | 1819 | Carl Schurz | Wis. | 1861 |
| Hugh Nelson | Va. | 1823 | Gustavus Koerner | Ill. | 1862 |
| Alexander H. Everett | Mass. | 1825 | John P. Hale | N. H. | 1865 |
| Cornelius P. Van Ness | Vt. | 1829 | Daniel E. Sickles | N. Y. | 1869 |
| John H. Eaton | Tenn. | 1837 | Caleb Cushing | Mass. | 1874 |
| Washington Irving | N. Y. | 1842 | James Russell Lowell | Mass. | 1877 |

The first book printed in Maryland appeared in 1700.

### SPAIN (Continued).

| Name of envoy. | State from which appointed. | Year appointed. | Name of envoy. | State from which appointed. | Year appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ministers.** | | | **Ministers.** | | |
| Lucius Fairchild | Wis. | 1880 | Stewart L. Woodford | N. Y. | 1897 |
| Hannibal Hamlin | Me. | 1881 | Bellamy Storer | Ohio | 1899 |
| John W. Foster | Ind. | 1883 | Arthur S. Hardy | N. H. | 1902 |
| J. L. M. Curry | Va. | 1885 | William M. Collier | N. Y. | 1905 |
| Perry Belmont | N. Y. | 1889 | Henry C. Ide | Vt. | 1909 |
| Thomas W. Palmer | Mich. | 1889 | Joseph E. Willard | Va. | 1913 |
| E. Burd Grubb | N. J. | 1890 | **Ambassadors.** | | |
| A. Loudon Snowden | Penn. | 1892 | Joseph E. Willard | Va. | 1913 |
| Hannis Taylor | Ala. | 1893 | | | |

### TURKEY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ministers.** | | | **Ministers.** | | |
| David Porter | Mass. | 1831 | James Williams | Tenn. | 1858 |
| Dabney S. Carr | Md. | 1848 | Edward Joy Morris | Penn. | 1861 |
| George P. Marsh | Vt. | 1849 | Wayne MacVeagh | Penn. | 1870 |
| Carroll Spence | Md. | 1853 | George H. Boker | Penn. | 1871 |
| Horace Maynard | Tenn. | 1875 | James Burrill Angell | Mich. | 1897 |
| James Longstreet | Ga. | 1880 | Oscar S. Straus | N. Y. | 1898 |
| Lewis Wallace | Ind. | 1882 | **Ambassadors.** | | |
| Samuel S. Cox | N. Y. | 1885 | John G. A. Leishman | Penn. | 1901 |
| Oscar S. Straus | N. Y. | 1887 | Oscar S. Straus | N. Y. | 1909 |
| Solomon Hirsch | Ore. | 1889 | William W. Rockhill | Md. | 1911 |
| David P. Thompson | Neb. | 1892 | Henry Morgenthau | N. Y. | 1913 |
| Alex W. Terrell | Tex. | 1893 | | | |

# DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS.

## ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE, 1853-1913.

| Name. | State from which appointed. | Year of appointment. | Name. | State from which appointed. | Year of appointment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ambrose D. Mann | Ohio | 1853 | James D. Porter | Tenn. | 1885 |
| John A. Thomas | New York | 1855 | George L. Rives | New York | 1887 |
| John Appleton | Maine | 1857 | William F. Wharton | Mass. | 1889 |
| William H. Trescot | S. Carolina | 1860 | Josiah Quincy | Mass. | 1893 |
| Fred'k W. Seward | New York | 1861 | Edwin F. Uhl | Michigan | 1893 |
| J. C. Bancroft Davis | New York | 1869 | William W. Rockhill | Maryland | 1896 |
| Charles Hale | Mass. | 1872 | William R. Day | Ohio | 1897 |
| J. C. Bancroft Davis | New York | 1873 | John B. Moore | New York | 1898 |
| John L. Cadwalader | New York | 1874 | David J. Hill | New York | 1898 |
| Fred'k W. Seward | New York | 1877 | Francis B. Loomis | Ohio | 1903 |
| John Hay | Ohio | 1879 | Robert Bacon | New York | 1905 |
| Robert R. Hitt | Illinois | 1881 | John C. O'Laughlin | D. of Col. | 1909 |
| J. C. Bancroft Davis | New York | 1881 | Huntington Wilson | Illinois | 1909 |
| John Davis | D. of Col. | 1883 | John E. Osborne | Wyo. | 1913 |

## SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE, 1866-1913.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William Hunter | R'de Island | 1866 | Alvey A. Adee | D. of Col. | 1886 |

## THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE, 1875-1913.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John A. Campbell | Wyoming | 1875 | William W. Baldwin | New York | 1896 |
| Charles Payson | New York | 1876 | Thomas W. Cridler | W. Virginia | 1897 |
| Walker Blaine | Maine | 1881 | Herbert H. D. Peirce | Mass. | 1901 |
| Alvey A. Adee | D. of Col. | 1882 | Huntington Wilson | Illinois | 1906 |
| John B. Moore | Delaware | 1886 | William Phillips | Mass. | 1909 |
| William M. Grinnell | New York | 1892 | Chandler Hale | Maine | 1909 |
| Edward H. Strobel | New York | 1893 | Dudley F. Malone | N. Y. | 1913 |
| William W. Rockhill | Maryland | 1894 | | | |

## ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY, 1789-1913.

| Name. | State from which appointed | Year appointed. | Name. | State from which appointed | Year appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tench Coxe | Penn. | *1789 | Allen A. Hall | Tenn. | 1849 |
| Charles B. Penrose | Penn. | 1849 | William L. Hodge | Penn. | 1850 |

Among the cities of the United States with less than 100,000 population Montgomery, Ala., had the highest death rate, 26.4 per 1,000 population in 1910.

| Name. | State from which appointed | Year appointed. | Name. | State from which appointed | Year appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peter G. Washington.... | D. C. | 1853 | Alfred B. Nettleton..... | Minn. | 1890 |
| Philip Clayton..... | Ga. | 1857 | Lorenzo Crounse..... | Neb. | 1891 |
| George Harrington..... | D. C. | 1861 | G. M. Lambertson..... | Neb. | 1892 |
| Maunsell W. Field..... | N. Y. | 1864 | John H. Gear..... | Iowa | 1892 |
| William Eaton Chandler. | N. H. | 1865 | William E. Curtis..... | N. Y. | 1893 |
| John F. Hartley..... | Me. | 1865 | Scott Wike..... | Ill. | 1893 |
| Edmund Cooper..... | Penn. | 1867 | Oliver L. Spaulding..... | Mich. | 1897 |
| William A. Richardson.. | Mass. | 1869 | Horace A. Taylor..... | Wis. | 1899 |
| Frederick A. Sawyer..... | S. C. | 1873 | John H. Edwards..... | Ohio | 1906 |
| Charles F. Conant..... | N. H. | 1874 | Frank A. Vanderlip..... | Ill. | 1897 |
| Curtis F. Burnam..... | Ky. | 1875 | Robert B. Armstrong.... | Ill. | 1903 |
| Henry F. French..... | Mass. | 1876 | Milton E. Ailes..... | Ohio | 1901 |
| Richard C. McCormick.. | Ariz. | 1877 | Charles H. Keep..... | N. Y. | 1903 |
| John B. Hawley..... | Ill. | 1877 | James B. Reynolds..... | Mass. | 1905 |
| J. Kendrick Upton..... | N. H. | 1880 | Arthur F. Statter..... | Wash. | 1907 |
| John C. New..... | Ind. | 1882 | Beekman Winthrop..... | N. Y. | 1907 |
| Charles E. Coon..... | N. Y. | 1884 | Louis A. Coolidge..... | Mass. | 1908 |
| William E. Smith..... | N. Y. | 1885 | Charles D. Norton..... | Ill. | 1909 |
| Hugh S. Thompson..... | S. C. | 1886 | Charles D. Hilles..... | N. Y. | 1909 |
| George S. Batcheller..... | N. Y. | 1889 | James F. Curtis..... | Mass. | 1909 |
| Charles S. Hamlin..... | Mass. | 1893 | A. Piatt Andrew..... | Mass. | 1910 |
| William B. Howell..... | N. J. | 1897 | Robert O. Bailey..... | Ill. | 1911 |
| Charles S. Fairchild..... | N. Y. | 1885 | Sherman Page Allen..... | Vt. | 1912 |
| Isaac H. Maynard..... | N. Y. | 1887 | Charles S. Hamlin..... | Mass. | 1913 |
| George C. Tichenor..... | Ill. | 1889 | John Skelton Williams... | Va. | 1913 |
| Oliver L. Spaulding..... | Mich. | 1890 | Byron R. Newton..... | N. Y. | 1913 |

*Office abolished, act May 8, 1792; re-established, act March, 1849.

## ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF WAR, 1861-1913.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas A. Scott..... | Penn. | 1861 | *Lewis A. Grant..... | Minn. | 1890 |
| Peter H. Watson..... | D. C. | 1862 | Joseph B. Doe..... | Wis. | 1893 |
| John Tucker..... | Penn. | 1862 | George D. Meiklejohn.... | Neb. | 1897 |
| Christopher P. Wolcott.. | Ohio | 1862 | William Cary Sanger.... | N. Y. | 1901 |
| Charles A. Dana..... | N. Y. | 1864 | Robert Shaw Oliver..... | N. Y. | 1903 |
| Thomas T. Eckert..... | N. Y. | 1866 | Harry S. Breckinridge... | Ky. | 1913 |

*Office discontinued between 1866 and 1890.

## FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS GENERAL, 1782-1913.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Bryson..... | — | 1782 | James N. Tyner..... | Ind. | 1877 |
| Jonathan Burrall..... | — | 1789 | Frank Hatton..... | Iowa. | 1881 |
| Charles Burrall..... | — | 1791 | John Schuyler Crosby.... | N. Y. | 1884 |
| Abraham Bradley, jr..... | Conn. | 1800 | Malcolm Hay..... | Penn. | 1885 |
| Selah R. Hobble..... | N. Y. | 1829 | A. E. Stevenson..... | Ill. | 1888 |
| S. D. Jacobs..... | Tenn. | 1851 | James S. Clarkson..... | Iowa. | 1889 |
| Selah R. Hobble..... | N. Y. | 1853 | S. A. Whitfield..... | Ohio | 1890 |
| Horatio King..... | Me. | 1854 | H. Clay Evans..... | Tenn. | 1892 |
| St. John B. L. Skinner... | N. Y. | 1861 | Frank H. Jones..... | Ill. | 1893 |
| John A. Kasson..... | Iowa. | 1861 | Perry S. Heath..... | Ind. | 1897 |
| Alex. W. Randall..... | Wis. | 1863 | William M. Johnson..... | N. J. | 1900 |
| St. John B. L. Skinner... | N. Y. | 1866 | Robert J. Wynne..... | Penn. | 1902 |
| George Earle..... | Md. | 1869 | Frank H. Hitchcock..... | Mass. | 1905 |
| James W. Marshall..... | N. J. | 1869 | C. P. Grandfield..... | Mo. | 1909 |
| James H. Marr..... | Md. | 1874 | Daniel C. Roper..... | S. C. | 1913 |
| James W. Marshall..... | N. J. | 1874 | | | |

## SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS GENERAL, 1810-1913.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seth Pease..... | Conn. | 1810 | John L. Routt..... | Ill. | 1871 |
| Phineas Bradley..... | Conn. | 1818 | James N. Tyner..... | Ind. | 1875 |
| Charles K. Gardner..... | N. J. | 1829 | Thomas J. Brady..... | Ind. | 1876 |
| Robert Johnstone..... | — | 1839 | Richard A. Elmer..... | N. Y. | 1881 |
| Philo C. Fuller..... | N. Y. | 1841 | Henry D. Lyman..... | N. Y. | 1884 |
| J. W. Tyson..... | — | 1843 | W. B. Thompson..... | Mich. | 1884 |
| N. M. Miller..... | Va. | 1845 | A. Leo Knott..... | Md. | 1885 |
| William Medill..... | Ohio | 1845 | S. A. Whitfield..... | Ohio. | 1889 |
| William J. Brown..... | Ind. | 1845 | J. Lowrie Bell..... | Penn. | 1890 |
| Fitz Henry Warren..... | Iowa | 1849 | Charles Neilson..... | Md. | 1894 |
| William H. Dundas..... | Va. | 1852 | William S. Shallenberger. | Penn. | 1897 |
| George W. McLellan..... | Miss. | 1861 | James T. McCleary..... | Minn. | 1907 |
| Giles A. Smith..... | Ill. | 1869 | Joseph Stewart..... | Mo. | 1909 |

The receipts of the Russian railways in 1910 were $577,190,500 and the oper expenses $377,764,000.

## THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS GENERAL, 1836-1913.

| Name. | State from which appointed | Year appointed. | Name. | State from which appointed | Year appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daniel Coleman | N. C. | 1836 | Henry R. Harris | Ga. | 1887 |
| John S. Skinner | Md. | 1842 | Abraham D. Hazen | Penn. | 1889 |
| N. M. Miller | Va. | 1845 | Kerr Craige | N. C. | 1893 |
| John Marron | Ga. | 1846 | John A. Merritt | N. Y. | 1897 |
| A. N. Zevely | N. C. | 1859 | Edwin C. Madden | Mich. | 1899 |
| W. H. H. Terrell | Ind. | 1869 | Abraham L. Lawshe | Ind. | 1907 |
| E. W. Barber | Mich. | 1873 | James J. Britt | N. C. | 1910 |
| Abraham D. Hazen | Penn. | 1877 | Alexander M. Dockery | Mo. | 1913 |

## FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS GENERAL, 1891-1913.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E. G. Rathbone | Ohio. | 1891 | P. V. De Graw | Penn. | 1905 |
| R. A. Maxwell | N. Y. | 1893 | James I. Blakeslee | Penn. | 1912 |
| Joseph L. Bristow | Kan. | 1897 | | | |

## ASSISTANTS TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, 1903-1913.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William A. Day | D. C. | 1903 | William S. Kenyon | Iowa | 1910 |
| Milton D. Purdy | Minn. | 1905 | James A. Fowler | Tenn. | 1911 |
| Wade H. Ellis | Ohio | 1906 | George C. Todd | N. Y. | 1913 |

## ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL, 1851-1913.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alfred B. McCalmont | Penn. | 1851 | Robert A. Howard | Ark. | 1885 |
| Titian J. Coffey | Penn. | 1861 | Zach. Montgomery | Cal. | 1885 |
| J. Hubley Ashton | Penn. | 1864 | Edwin E. Bryant | Vt. | 1885 |
| John M. Binckley | D. C. | 1867 | John B. Cotton | Maine | 1889 |
| J. Hubley Ashton | Penn. | 1868 | George H. Shields | Mo. | 1889 |
| T. Lyle Dickey | Ill. | 1868 | James N. Tyner | Ind. | 1889 |
| Walbridge A. Field | Mass. | 1869 | A. X. Parker | N. Y. | 1890 |
| Thomas H. Talbot | Maine | 1869 | Leonard W. Colby | Neb. | 1891 |
| Clement Hugh Hill | Mass. | 1870 | Edward B. Whitney | N. Y. | 1893 |
| Walter H. Smith | Ohio | 1871 | Holmes Conrad | Va. | 1893 |
| William McMichael | Penn. | 1871 | Charles B. Howry | Miss. | 1893 |
| John Goforth | Penn. | 1873 | Joshua E. Dodge | Wis. | 1893 |
| Thomas A. Spence | Penn. | 1873 | J. M. Dickinson | Tenn. | 1895 |
| Thomas Simons | N. Y. | 1875 | John I. Hall | Ga. | 1896 |
| Edwin B. Smith | Maine | 1875 | John L. Thomas | Mo. | 1896 |
| Augustine S. Gaylord | Mich. | 1875 | William A. Little | Ga. | 1896 |
| Edgar M. Marble | Mich. | 1877 | Isaac H. Lionberger | Mo. | 1896 |
| A. A. Freeman | Tenn. | 1877 | Willis Van Devanter | Wyo. | 1897 |
| Joseph K. McCammon | Penn. | 1880 | Alford W. Cooley | N. Y. | 1906 |
| John G. Thompson | Ill. | 1897 | Edward T. Sanford | Tenn. | 1907 |
| Louis A. Pradt | Wis. | 1897 | George W. Woodruff | Penn. | 1907 |
| James N. Tyner | Ind. | 1897 | John Q. Thompson | Kan. | 1907 |
| James Edmund Boyd | N. C. | 1897 | William W. Brown | Penn. | 1907 |
| Henry M. Hoyt | Penn. | 1897 | James A. Fowler | Tenn. | 1908 |
| James M. Beck | Penn. | 1900 | Oscar Lawler | Cal. | 1909 |
| William E. Fuller | Iowa. | 1901 | William R. Harr | D. C. | 1909 |
| Frank L. Campbell | Ohio | 1903 | Winifred T. Denison | N. Y | 1910 |
| Milton D. Purdy | Minn. | 1903 | D. Frank Lloyd | N. Y. | 1910 |
| Charles H. Robb | Vt. | 1903 | William H. Lewis | Mass. | 1911 |
| James C. McReynolds | Tenn. | 1903 | Ernest Knaebel | Col. | 1911 |
| Charles H. Robb | Vt. | 1904 | William W. Wemple | N. Y. | 1911 |
| Russell P. Goodwin | Ill. | 1904 | Jesse C. Adkins | D. C. | 1912 |
| Charles W. Russell | W. Va. | 1905 | Samuel H. Thompson | Col. | 1913 |
| Josiah A. Van Orsdel | Wyo. | 1906 | Samuel J. Graham | Penn. | 1913 |
| William A. Maury | Va. | 1882 | | | |

## ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL FOR DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, 1871-1913.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Walter H. Smith | Ohio | 1871 | Isaac H. Lionberger | Ga. | 1896 |
| Augustine S. Gaylord | Mich. | 1875 | Willis Van Devanter | Mo. | 1896 |
| Edgar M. Marble | Mich. | 1877 | Frank L. Campbell | Wyo. | 1897 |
| Joseph K. McCammon | Penn. | 1880 | John I. Hall | Ohio | 1903 |
| Zachariah Montgomery | Cal. | 1885 | Oscar Lawler | Cal. | 1909 |
| George H. Shields | Mo. | 1889 | Charles W. Cobb | Cal. | 1911 |
| William A. Little | Ga. | 1893 | Preston C. West | Okla. | 1913 |

## SOLICITORS GENERAL, 1870-1913.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benjamin H. Bristow | K'y. | 1870 | John Goode | Va. | 1885 |
| Samuel F. Phillips | N. C. | 1873 | George H. Jenks | Penn. | 1886 |

**The salaries and wages in the gas industry in 1909 amounted to $33,316,000, of which $20,931,000 was paid for wages.**

| Name. | State from which appointed | Year appointed | Name. | State from which appointed | Year appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orlow W. Chapman | N. Y. | 1889 | Henry M. Hoyt | Penn. | 1903 |
| William H. Taft | Ohio. | 1890 | Lloyd W. Bowers | Illinois. | 1909 |
| Charles H. Aldrich | Illinois. | 1892 | Frederick W. Lehmann. | Mo. | 1910 |
| Lawrence Maxwell, jr. | Ohio. | 1893 | William M. Bullitt | K'y. | 1912 |
| Holmes Conrad | Va. | 1895 | John W. Davis | W. Va. | 1913 |
| John K. Richards | Ohio. | 1897 | | | |

## ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY, 1861-1913.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gustavus V. Fox | Mass. | 1861 | Frank W. Hackett | N. H. | 1900 |
| William Faxon | Conn. | 1866 | Charles H. Darling | Vt. | 1901 |
| *James R. Soley | Mass. | 1890 | Truman H. Newberry | Mich. | 1905 |
| William McAdoo | N. J. | 1893 | Herbert L. Satterlee | N. Y. | 1908 |
| Theodore Roosevelt | N. Y. | 1897 | Beekman Winthrop | N. Y. | 1909 |
| Charles H. Allen | Mass. | 1898 | Franklin D. Roosevelt | N. Y. | 1913 |

*Office discontinued between 1866 and 1890.

## FIRST ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR, 1885-1913.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Henry L. Muldrow | Miss. | 1885 | Frank Pierce | Utah | 1907 |
| George Chandler | Kan. | 1889 | Samuel Adams | Ill. | 1911 |
| William H. Sims | Miss. | 1893 | Andrieus A. Jones | N. M. | 1913 |
| Thomas Ryan | Kan. | 1897 | | | |

## ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR, 1862-1913.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John P. Usher | Ind. | 1862 | Cyrus Bussey | N. Y. | 1889 |
| William T. Otto | Ind. | 1863 | John M. Reynolds | Penn. | 1893 |
| Benjamin R. Cowen | Ohio | 1871 | Webster Davis | Mo. | 1897 |
| Charles T. Gorham | Mich. | 1876 | Frank L. Campbell | Ohio | 1900 |
| Alonzo Bell | N. Y. | 1877 | Melville W. Miller | Ind. | 1903 |
| Merritt L. Joslyn | Ill. | 1882 | Jesse E. Wilson | Ind. | 1905 |
| Henry L. Muldrow | Miss. | 1885 | Carmi A. Thompson | Ohio | 1911 |
| George A. Jenks | Penn. | 1885 | Lewis C. Laylin | Ohio. | 1912 |
| David L. Hawkins | Mo. | 1886 | | | |

## ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE, 1889-1913.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edwin Willetts | Mich. | 1889 | Willet M. Hays | Minn. | 1904 |
| Charles W. Dabney, jr. | Tenn. | 1896 | Beverly T. Galloway | Mo. | 1913 |
| Joseph H. Brigham | Ohio | 1897 | | | |

## ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, 1904-1913.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lawrence O. Murray | N. Y. | 1904 | Ormsby McHarg | N. D. | 1909 |
| William R. Wheeler | Cal. | 1908 | Benjamin S. Cable | Ill. | 1909 |

## ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, 1913.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edwin F. Sweet | Mich. | 1913 | | | |

## ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR, 1913.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Louis F. Post | — | 1913 | | | |

## DIRECTORS OF THE MINT, 1792 TO 1913.

| Name. | State from which appointed. | Year appointed. | Name. | State from which appointed. | Year appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| David Rittenhouse. | Penn. | 1792 | James Pollock | Penn. | 1869 |
| H'y W. Dessaussure | S. C. | 1795 | H'y R. Linderman. | Penn. | 1873 |
| Elias Boudinot | N. J. | 1795 | Horatio C. Burchard | Illinois | 1879 |
| Robert Patterson | Penn. | 1806 | James P. Kimball | Penn. | 1885 |
| Samuel Moore | Penn. | 1824 | Edward O. Leech | D. C. | 1889 |
| Robert M. Patterson | Penn. | 1835 | Robert E. Preston | D. C. | 1893 |
| George N. Eckert | —— | 1851 | George E. Roberts. | Iowa | 1898 |
| Thomas M. Pettit | Penn. | 1853 | Frank A. Leach | California | 1909 |
| James R. Snowden. | Penn. | 1853 | A. Piatt Andrew, Jr. | Mass. | 1909 |
| James Pollock | Penn. | 1861 | George E. Roberts | Ill. | 1910 |
| H'y R. Linderman. | Penn. | 1867 | | | |

The oldest university in the world is the Ashar University, in Cairo, Egypt, whi founded in 988.

## COMMISSIONERS OF PENSIONS, 1833-1913.

| Name. | State from which appointed. | Year appointed. | Name. | State from which appointed. | Year appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James L. Edwards | Virginia | 1833 | William W. Dudley | Indiana | 1881 |
| James E. Heath | Virginia | 1850 | Otis P. G. Clarke | R. Island | 1884 |
| Loren P. Waldo | Conn. | 1853 | John C. Black | Illinois | 1885 |
| Josiah Minot | N. H. | 1855 | James Tanner | N. Y. | 1889 |
| George C. Whiting | Virginia | 1857 | Green P. Raum | Illinois | 1889 |
| Joseph H. Barrett | Ohio | 1861 | William Lochren | Minn. | 1893 |
| Christopher C. Cox | Maryland | 1868 | Dominic I. Murphy | Penn. | 1896 |
| H. Van Aernam | N. Y. | 1869 | Henry C. Evans | Tenn | 1897 |
| James H. Baker | Minn. | 1871 | Eugene F. Ware | Kansas | 1902 |
| H. M. Atkinson | Nebraska | 1875 | Vespasian Warner | Illinois | 1905 |
| Charles R. Gill | Wisconsin | 1876 | James L. Davenport | N. H. | 1909 |
| John A. Bentley | Wisconsin | 1876 | Gayl'd M. Saltzgaber | Ohio | 1913 |

## COMMISSIONERS OF PATENTS, 1836-1913.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Henry L. Ellsworth | Conn. | 1836 | Ellis Spear | Maine | 1877 |
| Edmund Burke | N. H. | 1845 | Halbert E. Paine | Wisconsin | 1878 |
| Thomas Ewbank | N. Y. | 1849 | Edgar M. Marble | Michigan | 1880 |
| Silas H. Hodges | Vermont | 1852 | Benj. Butterworth | Ohio | 1883 |
| Charles Mason | N. Y. | 1853 | M. V. Montgomery | Michigan | 1885 |
| Joseph Holt | Kentucky | 1857 | Benton J. Hall | Iowa | 1887 |
| William D. Bishop | Conn. | 1859 | Charles E. Mitchell | Conn. | 1889 |
| Philip F. Thomas | Maryland | 1860 | William E. Simonds | Conn. | 1891 |
| David P. Holloway | Ohio | 1861 | John S. Seymour | N. Y. | 1893 |
| Thomas C. Theaker | Ohio | 1865 | Benj Butterworth | Ohio | 1897 |
| Elisha Foote | N. Y. | 1868 | Charles H. Duell | N. Y. | 1898 |
| Samuel S. Fisher | Ohio | 1869 | Frederick I. Allen | N. Y. | 1901 |
| Mortimer D. Leggett | Ohio | 1871 | Edward B. Moore | Maine | 1907 |
| John M. Thacher | Vermont | 1874 | Thomas Ewing, jr. | N. Y. | 1913 |
| Rudolphus H. Duell | N. Y. | 1875 | | | |

## COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION, 1867-1913.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Henry Barnard | Maryland | 1867 | William T. Harris | Mass. | 1889 |
| John Eaton | D. C. | 1870 | Elmer E. Brown | California | 1906 |
| N. H. R. Dawson | Alabama | 1886 | Philander P. Claxton | Tennessee | 1911 |

## COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, 1812-1913.

| Name. | State from which appointed. | Year appointed. | Name. | State from which appointed. | Year appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edward Tiffin | Ohio | 1812 | Joseph S. Wilson | D. C. | 1866 |
| Josiah Meigs | Ga. | 1814 | Willis Drummond | Iowa | 1871 |
| John McLean | Ohio | 1822 | Samuel S. Burdett | Mo. | 1874 |
| George Graham | D. C. | 1823 | James A. Williamson | Iowa | 1876 |
| Elijah Hayward | Ohio | 1830 | Noah C. McFarland | Kan. | 1881 |
| Ethan A. Brown | Ohio | 1835 | William A. J. Sparks | Ill. | 1885 |
| James Whitcomb | Ind. | 1836 | Strother M. Stockslager | Ind. | 1888 |
| Elisha M. Huntington | Ind. | 1841 | Lewis A. Groff | Neb. | 1889 |
| Thomas H. Blake | Ind. | 1842 | Thomas H. Carter | Mont. | 1891 |
| James Shields | Ill. | 1845 | William M. Stone | Iowa | 1892 |
| Richard M. Young | Ill. | 1847 | Silas W. Lamoreux | Wis. | 1893 |
| Justin Butterfield | Ill. | 1849 | Binger Herrmann | Oreg. | 1897 |
| John Wilson | D. C. | 1852 | William A. Richards | Wyo. | 1903 |
| Thomas A. Hendricks | Ind. | 1855 | Richard A. Ballinger | Wash. | 1907 |
| Samuel A. Smith | Tenn. | 1859 | Frederick Dennett | N. D. | 1908 |
| Joseph S. Wilson | D. C. | 1860 | Clay Tallman | Nev. | 1913 |
| James M. Edmunds | Mich. | 1861 | | | |

## COMMISSIONERS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, 1832-1913.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elbert Herring | N. Y. | 1832 | William P. Dole | Ill. | 1861 |
| Carey A. Harris | Tenn. | 1836 | Dennis N. Cooley | Iowa. | 1865 |
| T. Hartley Crawford | Penn. | 1838 | Lewis V. Bogy | Mo. | 1866 |
| William Medill | Ohio. | 1845 | Nathaniel G. Taylor | Tenn. | 1867 |
| Orlando Brown | Ky. | 1849 | Ely S. Parker | D. C. | 1869 |
| Luke Lea | Miss. | 1850 | Francis A. Walker | Mass. | 1871 |
| George W. Manypenny | Ohio. | 1853 | Edward P. Smith | N. Y. | 1873 |
| James W. Denver | Cal. | 1857 | John Q. Smith | Ohio. | 1875 |
| Charles E. Mix | D. C. | 1858 | Ezra A. Hayt | N. Y. | 1877 |
| James W. Denver | Cal. | 1858 | Rowland E. Trowbridge | Mich. | 1880 |
| Alfred B. Greenwood | Ark. | 1859 | Hiram Price | Iowa. | 1881 |

**The fourth broadest street in the world is Pennsylvania avenue in Washington.**

| Name. | State from which appointed | Year appointed. | Name. | State from which appointed | Year appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John D. C. Atkins | Ill. | 1888 | William A. Jones | Wis. | 1897 |
| John H. Oberly | Tenn. | 1885 | Francis E. Leupp | D. C. | 1904 |
| Thomas J. Morgan | R. I. | 1889 | Robert G. Valentine | Mass. | 1909 |
| Daniel M. Browning | Ill. | 1893 | Cato Sells | Tex. | 1913 |

## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS, 1883-1913.

| Name. | State from which app't'd. | Year ap'd. | Name. | State from which app't'd. | Year ap'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dorman B. Eaton | New York | 1883 | Mark S. Brewer | Michigan | 1898 |
| John M Gregory | Illinois | 1883 | Wm. A. Rodenberg | Illinois | 1901 |
| Leroy D. Thoman | Ohio | 188[illegible] | Wm. Dudley Foulke | Indiana | 1901 |
| Wm. L. Trenholm | South Carolina | 1885 | James R. Garfield | Ohio | 1902 |
| Alfred P. Edgerton | Indiana | 1885 | Alford W. Cooley | New York | 1903 |
| John H. Oberly | Illinois | 1886 | Henry F. Greene | Minnesota | 1903 |
| Charles Lyman | Connecticut | 1886 | John C. Black | Illinois | 1904 |
| Hugh S. Thompson | South Carolina | 1889 | John A. McIlhenny | Louisiana 8 | 1906 |
| Theodore Roosevelt | New York | 1889 | Jas. T. Williams, jr | North Carolina | 1909 |
| George D. Johnston | Louisiana | 1892 | Wm. S. Washburn | New York | 1909 |
| John R. Procter | Kentucky | 1893 | Chas. M. Galloway | South Carolina | 1913 |
| William G. Rice | New York | 1895 | Hermon W. Craven | Washington | 1913 |
| John B. Harlow | Missouri | 1895 | | | |

## DIRECTORS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1879-1913.

| Name. | State from which appointed | Year appointed | Name. | State from which appointed | Year appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarence King | N. Y. | 1879 | Charles D. Walcott | N. Y. | 1894 |
| John W Powell | Ill | 1881 | George Otis Smith | Me | 1907 |

# CHURCH STATISTICS.

## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE CENSUS OF 1906.

The following table of statistics of the churches in the United States is taken from the special report of the Federal Census Bureau on the results of the religious census of 1906 It shows the number of religious bodies in each denomination, the number of organizations, the number of members and the increase in membership between 1890 and 1906:

| Denominations. | No. of bodies. 1906. | No. of Organizations. 1906. | No. of Organizations. 1890. | No. of Members. 1906. | No. of Members. 1890. | Increase from 1890 to 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All denominations | 186 | 212,230 | [1]165,151 | 32,936,445 | [2]20,597,954 | [3]12,367,530 |
| Protestant bodies | 164 | 195,618 | 153,054 | 20,287,742 | 14,007,187 | 6,280,555 |
| Adventist bodies | 7 | 2,551 | 1,757 | 92,735 | 60,491 | 32,244 |
| Baptist bodies | 14 | 54,880 | 42,909 | 5,662,234 | 3,712,468 | 1,949,766 |
| Christians (Christian Connection) | 1 | 1,379 | 1,424 | 110,117 | 103,722 | 6,395 |
| Church of Christ, Scientist | 1 | 638 | 221 | 85,717 | 8,724 | 76,993 |
| Congregationalists | 1 | 5,712 | 4,868 | 700,480 | 512,771 | 187,709 |
| Disciples or Christians | 2 | 10,942 | 7,246 | 1,142,359 | 641,051 | 501,308 |
| Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren | 4 | 1,097 | 969 | 97,144 | 73,795 | 23,349 |
| Evangelical bodies | 2 | 2,758 | 2,310 | 174,780 | 133,313 | 41,467 |
| Friends | 4 | 1,147 | 1,056 | 113,772 | 107,208 | 6,564 |
| German Evangelical Synod of North America | 1 | 1,205 | 870 | 293,137 | 187,432 | 105,705 |
| Independent Churches | 1 | 1,079 | 155 | 73,673 | 13,360 | 60,313 |
| Lutheran bodies | 24 | 12,703 | 8,595 | 2,112,494 | 1,231,072 | 881,422 |
| Mennonite bodies | 14 | 604 | 550 | 54,798 | 41,541 | 13,257 |
| Methodist bodies | 15 | 64,701 | 51,489 | 5,749,838 | 4,589,284 | 1,160,554 |
| Presbyterian bodies | 12 | 15,506 | 13,471 | 1,830,555 | 1,277,851 | 552,704 |
| Protestant Epis. Church | 1 | 6,845 | 5,018 | 886,942 | 532,048 | 354,894 |
| Reformed bodies | 4 | 2,585 | 2,181 | 449,514 | 309,458 | 140,056 |
| Unitarians | 1 | 461 | 421 | 70,542 | 67,749 | 2,793 |
| United Brethren bodies | 2 | 4,304 | 4,526 | 296,050 | 225,281 | 70,769 |
| Universalists | 1 | 846 | 956 | 64,158 | 49,194 | 14,964 |

Traffic receipts on the Suez Canal in 1910 were $26,100,000, against $24,200,000 in 1909.

## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE CENSUS OF 1906 (Continued).

| Denominations. | No. of bodies. 1906. | No. of Organizations. 1906. | No. of Organizations. 1890. | No. of Members. 1906. | No. of Members. 1890. | Increase from 1890 to 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other Protestant bodies... | 52 | 3,694 | 2,042 | 226,708 | 129,874 | 97,829 |
| Roman Catholic Church..... | 1 | 12,482 | 10,239 | 12,079,142 | 6,241,708 | 5,837,434 |
| Jewish congregations..... | 1 | 1,769 | 533 | [4]101,457 | [4]130 496 | (5) |
| Latter-Day Saints..... | 2 | 1,184 | 856 | 256,647 | 166,125 | 90,522 |
| East'n Orthodox Churches.. | 4 | 411 | 2 | 129,606 | 609 | 129,000 |
| All other bodies..... | 14 | 766 | 467 | 81,851 | 51,838 | 30,013 |

[1]Exclusive of 26 organizations in Alaska. [2]Exclusive of 14,852 communicants or members reported for 26 organizations in Alaska. [3]Exclusive of Jewish congregations. [4]In 1906, heads of families only; in 1890, members as well as heads of families included. [5]As the figures for the two censuses are not comparable, the increase cannot be shown.

## DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—1912.

The following table of statistics of the churches in the United States, for 1912, was compiled by H. K. Carroll, LL. D., and is reproduced by courtesy of "The Christian Advocate."

| Denominations. | Summary for 1912. Ministers. | Summary for 1912. Churches. | Summary for 1912. Communicants. | Net Gains for 1912. Ministers. | Net Gains for 1912. Churches. | Net Gains for 1912. Communicants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adventists (6 bodies)..... | 1,172 | 2,522 | 95,808 | 2 | 23 | 44 |
| Baptists (15 bodies)..... | 41,419 | 56,918 | 5,894,232 | 247 | 573 | 120,841 |
| Brethren (Dunkards, 4 bodies)..... | 3,484 | 1,239 | 119,644 | 22 | 23 | 4,033 |
| Brethren (Plymouth, 4 bodies)..... | — | 403 | 10,566 | — | — | — |
| Brethren (River, 3 bodies)..... | 224 | 105 | 4,903 | 4 | 3 | 56 |
| Buddhists (2 bodies)..... | 15 | 74 | 3,165 | — | — | — |
| Catholic Apostolic (2 bodies)..... | 33 | 24 | 4,927 | — | — | — |
| Catholics (Eastern Orthodox, 7 bodies) ..... | 263 | 274 | 434,000 | 26 | 35 | 10,000 |
| Catholics (Western, 3 bodies)..... | 17,645 | 14,132 | 12,907,189 | 123 | 163 | 125,483 |
| Christadelphians ..... | — | 70 | 1,412 | — | — | — |
| Christians ..... | 1,129 | 1,182 | 102,902 | 136 | *147 | 15,424 |
| Christian Catholic (Dowie)..... | 35 | 17 | 5,865 | — | — | — |
| Christian Scientists..... | 2,460 | 1,230 | 85,096 | *152 | *76 | — |
| Christian Union..... | 295 | 237 | 13,905 | — | — | — |
| Church of God (Winebrennarian)... | 509 | 595 | 41,475 | — | — | — |
| Church of the Living God (colored, 3 bodies)..... | 101 | 68 | 4,286 | — | — | — |
| Church of the New Jerusalem (2 bodies) ..... | 128 | 143 | 9,554 | *3 | *3 | 164 |
| Communistic Societies (2 bodies)... | — | 22 | 2,272 | — | — | — |
| Congregationalists ..... | 6,125 | 6,070 | 742,350 | 9 | 22 | 3,589 |
| Disciples of Christ (2 bodies)..... | 8,054 | 12,476 | 1,497,545 | *16 | *1,012 | 32,771 |
| Evangelical (2 bodies)..... | 1,523 | 2,627 | 184,866 | 31 | *7 | 1,292 |
| Faith Associations (9 bodies)..... | 241 | 146 | 9,572 | — | — | — |
| Free Christian Zion Church..... | 20 | 15 | 1,835 | — | — | — |
| Friends (4 bodies)..... | 1,476 | 1,167 | 124,216 | *63 | — | *1,420 |
| Friends of the Temple..... | 3 | 3 | 376 | — | — | — |
| German Evangelical Protestant..... | 59 | 66 | 34,704 | — | — | — |
| German Evangelical Synod..... | 1,038 | 1,326 | 258,911 | 2 | 18 | 5,021 |
| Jewish Congregations..... | 1,084 | 1,769 | 143,000 | — | — | — |
| Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)..... | 3,360 | 1,420 | 352,500 | 877 | 70 | 34,976 |
| Lutherans (23 bodies)..... | 9,038 | 14,566 | 2,353,702 | 264 | 246 | 63,805 |
| Scandinavian Evangelical (2 bodies). | 611 | 848 | 70,500 | 3 | 4 | 2,000 |
| Mennonites (12 bodies)..... | 1,087 | 635 | 57,219 | 79 | 29 | 2,212 |
| Methodists (16 bodies)..... | 42,849 | 61,027 | 6,905,005 | 784 | 236 | 85,622 |
| Moravians (2 bodies)..... | 149 | 143 | 19,970 | 7 | 8 | 1,031 |
| Non-sectarian Bible Faith Churches | 50 | 204 | 6,396 | — | — | — |
| Pentecostal (2 bodies)..... | 732 | 510 | 22,416 | *133 | 10 | 495 |
| Presbyterians (12 bodies)..... | 13,576 | 16,776 | 1,981,949 | 180 | 65 | 37,768 |
| Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies).... | 5,516 | 7,804 | 980,851 | 63 | 103 | 23,921 |
| Reformed (4 bodies)..... .. | 2,113 | 2,653 | 459,106 | *41 | *4 | 7,168 |
| Salvationists (2 bodies)..... | 2,994 | 872 | 27,315 | *118 | — | 621 |
| Schwenkfeldians ..... | 6 | 8 | 941 | — | — | 91 |

The first kindergarten school in the United States was founded in 1858 by Miss Caroline Louise Frankenberg at Columbus, Ohio.

| Denominations. | Summary for 1912. | | | Net Gains for 1912. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ministers. | Churches. | Communicants. | Ministers. | Churches. | Communicants. |
| Social Brethren | 15 | 17 | 1,262 | — | — | — |
| Society for Ethical Culture | 7 | 6 | 2,450 | — | — | — |
| Spiritualists | — | 2,000 | 200,000 | — | 500 | — |
| Theosophical Society | — | 134 | 3,368 | — | 11 | 276 |
| United Brethren (2 bodies) | 2,262 | 4,216 | 320,960 | 55 | *46 | 9,126 |
| Unitarians | 527 | 476 | 70,542 | *6 | 16 | — |
| Universalists | 702 | 709 | 51,716 | *7 | 177 | 1,332 |
| Independent Congregations | 267 | 879 | 48,673 | — | — | — |
| Grand totals for 1912 | 174,396 | 220,814 | 36,675,537 | 2,491 | 654 | 579,852 |
| Grand totals for 1911 | 171,905 | 220,160 | 36,095,685 | 1,396 | 1,652 | 859,389 |

*Decrease.

## DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS BY PRINCIPAL DENOMINATIONS.

**The following table gives the number and per cent distribution, by principal families and separate denominations, of the total church membership reported for the different states and territories in 1906:**

| State or Territory. | Protestant bodies. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Baptist bodies. | Disciples or Christians. | Lutheran bodies. | Methodist bodies. | Presbyterian bodies. |
| Continental United States | 20,287,742 | 5,662,234 | 1,142,359 | 2,112,494 | 5,749,838 | 1,830,555 |
| North Atlantic Division | 4,296,706 | 571,346 | 39,771 | 522,606 | 958,008 | 617,944 |
| Maine | 96,341 | 32,854 | 397 | 1,045 | 20,112 | 364 |
| New Hampshire | 64,264 | 15,974 | 4 | 1,070 | 12,529 | 842 |
| Vermont | 63,895 | 9,951 | 316 | 408 | 17,671 | 1,636 |
| Massachusetts | 449,358 | 80,894 | 1,527 | 13,063 | 65,498 | 8,559 |
| Rhode Island | 64,141 | 19,878 | 79 | 2,873 | 7,892 | 1,741 |
| Connecticut | 196,248 | 27,872 | 866 | 19,713 | 34,663 | 2,425 |
| New York | 1,237,992 | 176,981 | 9,168 | 124,644 | 313,689 | 199,923 |
| New Jersey | 407,430 | 65,248 | 227 | 24,147 | 122,511 | 79,912 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,717,037 | 141,694 | 27,187 | 335,643 | 363,443 | 322,542 |
| South Atlantic Division | 4,142,451 | 1,984,710 | 77,826 | 91,951 | 1,464,023 | 213,488 |
| Delaware | 46,779 | 2,921 | 75 | 731 | 32,402 | 5,200 |
| Maryland | 302,393 | 30,928 | 3,343 | 32,246 | 137,156 | 17,895 |
| District of Columbia | 91,474 | 37,024 | 2,170 | 3,104 | 20,077 | 8,636 |
| Virginia | 761,996 | 415,987 | 26,248 | 15,010 | 200,771 | 39,628 |
| West Virginia | 259,804 | 67,044 | 13,323 | 6,506 | 115,825 | 19,668 |
| North Carolina | 819,099 | 401,042 | 13,637 | 17,740 | 277,282 | 55,837 |
| South Carolina | 653,843 | 341,456 | 2,021 | 12,652 | 249,169 | 35,533 |
| Georgia | 1,007,205 | 596,319 | 13,749 | 3,233 | 349,079 | 24,040 |
| Florida | 199,858 | 91,988 | 3,254 | 729 | 82,262 | 7,051 |
| North Central Division | 6,632,820 | 771,329 | 616,578 | 1,405,788 | 1,676,275 | 609,739 |
| Ohio | 1,171,084 | 92,112 | 88,787 | 132,439 | 355,444 | 138,768 |
| Indiana | 757,843 | 92,705 | 118,447 | 55,768 | 233,443 | 58,633 |
| Illinois | 1,109,764 | 152,870 | 105,068 | 202,566 | 263,344 | 115,602 |
| Michigan | 481,996 | 50,136 | 10,629 | 105,803 | 128,675 | 37,900 |
| Wisconsin | 490,871 | 21,716 | 1,715 | 284,286 | 57,473 | 21,243 |
| Minnesota | 450,434 | 24,309 | 3,560 | 267,322 | 47,637 | 27,569 |
| Iowa | 569,734 | 44,096 | 57,425 | 117,668 | 164,329 | 60,081 |
| Missouri | 802,116 | 218,353 | 166,137 | 46,868 | 214,004 | 71,599 |
| North Dakota | 97,361 | 4,596 | 147 | 49,923 | 10,223 | 6,727 |
| South Dakota | 100,625 | 6,198 | 1,478 | 45,018 | 16,143 | 6,990 |
| Nebraska | 240,516 | 17,939 | 19,613 | 59,485 | 64,352 | 23,862 |
| Kansas | 360,476 | 46,299 | 43,572 | 28,642 | 121,206 | 40,765 |
| South Central Division | 4,595,464 | 2,262,933 | 349,944 | 49,586 | 1,479,745 | 287,949 |
| Kentucky | 689,326 | 311,583 | 136,110 | 4,940 | 156,097 | 47,822 |
| Tennessee | 677,947 | 277,170 | 56,315 | 3,225 | 241,396 | 79,337 |
| Alabama | 777,125 | 452,559 | 17,970 | 1,111 | 254,373 | 30,722 |

**The second oldest university in the world is the University of Parma, Italy, which was founded in 1025.**

## DISTRIBUTION BY PRINCIPAL DENOMINATIONS (Continued).

| State or Territory. | Protestant bodies. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Baptist bodies. | Disciples or Christians. | Lutheran bodies. | Methodist bodies. | Presbyterian bodies. |
| Mississippi | 626,845 | 371,518 | 9,864 | 970 | 212,105 | 22,471 |
| Louisiana | 298,946 | 185,554 | 2,548 | 5,793 | 79,464 | 8,350 |
| Arkansas | 392,571 | 193,244 | 21,275 | 2,080 | 142,569 | 21,156 |
| Oklahoma | 218,787 | 69,585 | 32,306 | 4,030 | 76,336 | 16,001 |
| Texas | 913,917 | 401,720 | 73,556 | 27,437 | 317,495 | 62,090 |
| Western Division | 620,301 | 71,916 | 58,246 | 42,563 | 171,787 | 101,435 |
| Montana | 24,156 | 2,029 | 2,008 | 3,059 | 7,022 | 4,096 |
| Idaho | 22,796 | 2,374 | 3,252 | 1,968 | 5,884 | 3,770 |
| Wyoming | 7,502 | 838 | 292 | 908 | 1,657 | 984 |
| Colorado | 98,878 | 13,011 | 8,635 | 5,053 | 27,867 | 18,957 |
| New Mexico | 14,593 | 2,403 | 1,092 | 100 | 6,560 | 2,935 |
| Arizona | 9,052 | 1,034 | 536 | ..... | 2,667 | 2,884 |
| Utah | 8,193 | 987 | 250 | 453 | 1,567 | 1,902 |
| Nevada | 3,199 | 316 | 100 | 148 | 618 | 520 |
| Washington | 114,070 | 12,807 | 10,628 | 13,464 | 31,700 | 16,758 |
| Oregon | 81,855 | 11,316 | 10,420 | 6,039 | 21,717 | 10,947 |
| California | 236,007 | 24,801 | 21,033 | 11,371 | 64,528 | 37,682 |

| State or Territory. | Protestant bodies—Continued. | | | | Roman Catholic Church. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Protestant Episcopal Church. | Reformed bodies. | United Brethren bodies. | Protest't Other bodies | |
| Continental United States | 886,942 | 449,514 | 296,050 | 1,164,139 | 12,079,142 |
| North Atlantic division | 467,067 | 290,131 | 57,081 | 399,891 | 5,833,658 |
| Maine | 5,520 | — | — | 14,956 | 113,419 |
| New Hampshire | 4,892 | — | — | 9,883 | 119,863 |
| Vermont | 5,278 | — | — | 6,526 | 82,272 |
| Massachusetts | 51,636 | 393 | — | 108,592 | 1,080,706 |
| Rhode Island | 15,443 | — | — | 6,377 | 195,951 |
| Connecticut | 37,466 | 1,262 | — | 6,427 | 299,513 |
| New York | 193,890 | 69,828 | 1,507 | 64,828 | 2,285,768 |
| New Jersey | 53,921 | 37,298 | — | 13,401 | 441,432 |
| Pennsylvania | 99,021 | 181,350 | 55,574 | 168,901 | 1,214,734 |
| South Atlantic division | 126,982 | 22,273 | 34,377 | 101,560 | 354,736 |
| Delaware | 3,796 | — | — | 1,654 | 24,228 |
| Maryland | 34,965 | 13,461 | 6,541 | 16,662 | 166,941 |
| District of Columbia | 13,692 | 580 | 260 | 2,597 | 43,778 |
| Virginia | 28,487 | 2,488 | 7,021 | 25,554 | 28,700 |
| West Virginia | 5,230 | 886 | 19,993 | 11,006 | 40,011 |
| North Carolina | 13,890 | 4,718 | — | 32,253 | 3,981 |
| South Carolina | 8,557 | 140 | — | 3,859 | 10,317 |
| Georgia | 9,790 | — | 521 | 4,704 | 19,273 |
| Florida | 8,575 | — | 41 | 8,271 | 17,507 |
| North Central division | 183,107 | 132,643 | 191,777 | 546,807 | 3,946,752 |
| Ohio | 32,399 | 51,328 | 71,338 | 129,776 | 557,650 |
| Indiana | 7,653 | 9,216 | 52,700 | 102,249 | 174,849 |
| Illinois | 36,364 | 9,946 | 19,701 | 89,455 | 932,084 |
| Michigan | 26,439 | 28,345 | 7,383 | 33,697 | 492,135 |
| Minnesota | 18,763 | 2,255 | 1,282 | 26,290 | 378,288 |
| Wisconsin | 16,527 | 11,459 | 2,180 | 28,248 | 505,264 |
| Iowa | 8,990 | 11,517 | 11,236 | 45,650 | 207,607 |
| Missouri | 13,328 | 1,284 | 3,616 | 23,166 | 382,642 |
| North Dakota | 2,227 | 1,059 | — | 5,514 | 61,261 |
| South Dakota | 7,055 | 2,711 | 257 | 5,851 | 61,014 |
| Nebraska | 6,903 | 2,108 | 6,086 | 19,657 | 100,763 |
| Kansas | 6,459 | 1,415 | 15,998 | 37,254 | 93,195 |
| South Central division | 60,285 | 3,142 | 7,233 | 52,708 | 1,109,096 |
| Kentucky | 8,091 | 2,101 | 993 | 8,494 | 165,908 |
| Tennessee | 7,874 | 234 | 2,875 | 7,095 | 17,252 |
| Alabama | 8,961 | — | 30 | 5,294 | 42,285 |
| Mississippi | 5,704 | — | — | 3,618 | 28,576 |
| Louisiana | 9,070 | — | 361 | 1,680 | 477,774 |
| Arkansas | 4,315 | 60 | — | 7,278 | 32,397 |
| Oklahoma | 2,024 | 747 | 2,974 | 11,477 | 36,548 |
| Texas | 14,246 | — | — | 7,772 | 308,356 |

**The total value of products of all industries in the United States in 1909 was $20,672,051,870, against $14,793,902,563 in 1904.**

| State or Territory. | Protestant bodies—Continued. | | | | Roman Catholic Church. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Protestant Episcopal Church | Reformed bodies. | United Brethren bodies. | Other Protest't bodies. | |
| Western division | 49,501 | 1,325 | 5,582 | 68,173 | 834,900 |
| Montana | 3,290 | 135 | — | 1,563 | 72,339 |
| Idaho | 1,846 | — | 310 | 1,905 | 18,057 |
| Wyoming | 1,741 | — | — | 124 | 10,264 |
| Colorado | 6,832 | 111 | 720 | 7,908 | 99,820 |
| New Mexico | 869 | 70 | — | 294 | 121,558 |
| Arizona | 1,059 | — | — | 467 | 29,810 |
| Utah | 977 | — | — | 833 | 8,356 |
| Nevada | 1,210 | — | — | 107 | 9,970 |
| Washington | 6,780 | 379 | 1,079 | 10,460 | 74,981 |
| Oregon | 3,580 | 512 | 2,129 | 10,620 | 35,317 |
| California | 21,317 | 118 | 1,344 | 28,902 | 354,408 |

## NUMBER OF MINISTERS BY DENOMINATIONS.

The following table shows, by principal families and separate denominations, the number of ministers as reported for 1890 and 1906, together with the actual and relative increase since 1890:

| Denominations. | Number of ministers. | | Denominations. | Number of ministers. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1906. | 1890. | | 1906. | 1890. |
| All denominations | 164,830 | *111,036 | Independent churches | — | *54 |
| Protestant bodies | 146,451 | 99,605 | Lutheran bodies | 7,841 | 4,591 |
| Adventist bodies | 1,152 | 1,364 | Mennonite bodies | 1,006 | 905 |
| Baptist bodies | 43,790 | 25,646 | Methodist bodies | 39,737 | 30,000 |
| Christians (Christian connection) | 1,011 | 1,435 | Presbyterian bodies | 12,456 | *10,448 |
| Church of Christ, Scientist | 1,276 | 26 | Protestant Episcopal Church | 5,368 | *4,146 |
| Congregationalists | 5,802 | 5,058 | Reformed bodies | 2,039 | 1,506 |
| Disciples or Christians | 8,741 | 3,773 | Unitarians | 541 | 515 |
| Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren | 2,255 | 2,088 | United Brethren bodies | 2,435 | 2,798 |
| Evangelical bodies | 1,495 | 1,235 | Universalists | 724 | 708 |
| Friends | 1,479 | 1,277 | Other Protestant bodies | 6,331 | 1,352 |
| German Evangelical Synod of North America | 972 | 680 | Roman Catholic Church | 15,177 | *9,166 |
| | | | Jewish congregations | 1,084 | 200 |
| | | | Latter-day Saints | 1,774 | 2,043 |
| | | | Eastern Orthodox Churches | 108 | *14 |
| | | | All other bodies | 236 | 8 |

*Includes figures for Alaska, not returned separately.

## ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY IN 1906.

| Denominations. | Number. | Value of church property reported. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amount. | | Increase from 1890 to 1906. |
| | | 1906 | 1890. | Amount. |
| All denominations | 186,132 | $1,257,575,867 | $679,426,489 | $578,149,378 |
| Protestant bodies | 172,902 | 935,942,578 | 549,695,707 | 386,246,871 |
| Adventist bodies | 1,492 | 2,425,209 | 1,236,345 | 1,188,864 |
| Baptist bodies | 49,339 | 139,842,656 | 82,328,123 | 57,514,533 |
| Christians (Christian connection) | 1,239 | 2,740,322 | 1,775,202 | 965,120 |
| Church of Christ, Scientist | 401 | 8,806,441 | 40,666 | 8,765,775 |
| Congregationalists | 5,366 | 63,240,305 | 43,335,437 | 19,904,868 |
| Disciples or Christians | 8,906 | 29,995,316 | 12,206,038 | 17,789,278 |
| Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren | 974 | 2,802,532 | 1,362,631 | 1,439,901 |
| Evangelical bodies | 2,515 | 8,999,979 | 4,785,680 | 4,214,299 |
| Friends | 1,097 | 8,857,451 | 4,541,334 | 683,883 |
| German Evangelical Synod of North America | 1,137 | 9,376,402 | 4,614,490 | 4,761,912 |
| Independent churches | 806 | 3,934,267 | 1,486,000 | 2,448,267 |
| Lutheran bodies | 10,779 | 74,826,389 | 35,060,354 | 39,766,035 |
| Mennonite bodies | 497 | 1,237,134 | 643,800 | 593,334 |
| Methodist bodies | 59,083 | 229,450,996 | 132,140,179 | 97,310,817 |
| Presbyterian bodies | 14,161 | 150,189,446 | 94,861,347 | 55,328,099 |
| Protestant Episcopal Church | 6,057 | 125,040,498 | 81,219,117 | 43,821,381 |

The Japanese government's annual expenditures have increased from $40,000,000 in 1892 to $135,000,000 in 1902 and $275,000,000 in 1912.

**CHURCH PROPERTY IN 1906 (Continued).**

| Denominations. | Number. | Value of church property reported | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amount. | | Increase from 1890 to 1906. |
| | | 1906. | 1890. | Amount. |
| Reformed bodies | 2,477 | 30,648,247 | 18,744,242 | 11,904,005 |
| Unitarians | 406 | 14,263,277 | 10,335,100 | 3,928,177 |
| United Brethren bodies | 3,839 | 9,073,791 | 4,937,583 | 4,136,208 |
| Universalists | 779 | 10,575,656 | 8,054,833 | 2,521,823 |
| Other Protestant bodies | 2,552 | 14,616,264 | 5,987,706 | 8,628,558 |
| Roman Catholic Church | 10,293 | 292,638,787 | 118,123,346 | 174,515,441 |
| Jewish congregations | 747 | 23,198,925 | 9,754,275 | 13,444,650 |
| Latter-day Saints | 909 | 3,168,548 | 1,051,791 | 2,116,757 |
| Eastern Orthodox Churches | 89 | 964,791 | 45,000 | 919,791 |
| All other bodies | 192 | 1,662,238 | 756,370 | 905,868 |

# CHURCH OFFICERS AND AGENCIES.

## PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

**The Church has sixty-eight dioceses and twenty-three missionary jurisdictions in the United States and ten foreign jurisdictions under the care of bishops using the same Liturgy and yielding obedience to the constitution and canons enacted in General Convention.**

### Bishops in the United States.

| See. | Consecrated. |
|---|---|
| Alabama—Charles M. Beckwith | 1902 |
| Alaska—Peter T. Rowe | 1895 |
| Arizona—Julius W. Atwood (miss.) | 1911 |
| Arkansas—James R. Winchester | 1911 |
| California—William F. Nichols | 1890 |
| California, Sacramento—William H. Moreland | 1899 |
| California, Los Angeles—J. H. Johnson | 1896 |
| California, San Joaquin—Louis C. Sanford (missionary) | 1911 |
| Colorado—Charles S. Olmsted | 1902 |
| Colorado, Western—Benjamin Brewster | 1909 |
| Connecticut—Chauncey B. Brewster | 1897 |
| Delaware—Frederick J. Kinsman | 1908 |
| District of Columbia, Washington—Alfred Harding | 1909 |
| Florida—Edwin Gardner Weed | 1886 |
| Florida, Southern—Cameron Mann | 1901-1913 |
| Georgia—Frederick F. Reese | 1908 |
| Georgia, Atlanta—C. Kinloch Nelson | 1892 |
| Idaho—J. B. Funsten (missionary) | 1899 |
| Illinois, Chicago—Chas. P. Anderson | 1900 |
| Wm. E. Toll, suffragan | 1911 |
| Illinois, Quincy—M. Edward Fawcett | 1904 |
| Illinois, Springfield—Edward William Osborne | 1904 |
| Indiana, Indianapolis—Joseph M. Francis | 1899 |
| Indiana, Michigan City—John Hazen White | 1895 |
| Iowa—Theodore N. Morrison | 1899 |
| H. S. Longley, suffragan | 1912 |
| Kansas—Frank R. Millspaugh | 1895 |
| Kansas, Salina—Sheldon M. Griswold (missionary) | 1903 |
| Kentucky—Charles E. Woodcock | 1905 |
| Kentucky, Lexington—Lewis W. Burton | 1896 |
| Louisiana—Davis Sessums | 1891 |
| Maine—Robert Codman | 1900 |
| Maryland—J. G Murray | 1909 |
| Maryland, Easton—Wm. F. Adams | 1875 |
| Massachusetts—William Lawrence | 1893 |
| Massachusetts, Western—Thomas F. Davies | 1911 |
| Michigan—Charles D. Williams | 1906 |
| Michigan, Marquette—G Mott Williams | 1896 |
| Michigan, Western—J. N. McCormick | 1906 |
| Minnesota—Samuel C. Edsall | 1886 |
| Frank A. McElwain, suffragan | 1912 |
| Minnesota, Duluth—J. D. Morrison | 1897 |
| Mississippi—Theodore D. Bratton | 1903 |
| Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle | 1867 |
| Frederick F. Johnson, coadjutor | 1911 |
| Missouri, West Missouri—Sidney C. Partridge | 1900-1911 |
| Montana—Leigh R. Brewer | 1880 |
| Nebraska—Arthur L. Williams | 1899 |
| Nebraska, West Nebraska—George A. Beecher | 1910 |
| Nevada—Henry D. Robinson | 1908 |
| New Hampshire—William W. Niles | 1870 |
| E. M. Parker, coadjutor | 1906 |
| New Jersey—John Scarborough | 1875 |
| New Jersey, Newark—Edwin S. Lines | 1903 |
| New Mexico—Frederick B. Howden (Bp. elect); (missionary) | — |
| New York—David H. Greer | 1904 |
| C. S. Burch, suffragan | 1911 |
| New York, Central—Charles T. Olmsted | 1902 |
| New York, Western—Wm. D. Walker | 1883 |
| New York, Long Island—Frederick Burgess | 1902 |
| New York, Albany—Richard Henry Nelson | 1904 |
| North Carolina—Joseph B. Cheshire | 1893 |
| North Carolina, East—Robert Strange | 1904 |
| North Carolina, Asheville—Junius M. Horner (missionary) | 1898 |
| North Dakota—John P. Tyler (Bp. elect); (missionary) | — |
| Ohio—William Andrew Leonard | 1889 |
| Frank Du Moulin, coadjutor (elect) | — |
| Ohio, Southern—Boyd Vincent | 1889 |
| Oklahoma—F. K. Brooke (missionary) | 1898 |
| Oklahoma, East—Theodore P. Thurston (missionary) | 1911 |
| Oregon—Charles Scadding | 1906 |
| Oregon, Eastern—Robert L. Paddock (missionary) | 1907 |
| Pennsylvania—Philip M. Rhinelander | 1911 |
| T. J. Garland, suffragan | 1911 |
| Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh—C. Whitehead | 1882 |

oal exports from the United Kingdom in 1912 were 85,000,000 tons, from Germany 39,000,000 tons and from the United States 28,500,000 tons.

| See. | Consecrated. |
|---|---|
| Pennsylvania, Harrisburg—James H. Darlington | 1905 |
| Pennsylvania, Bethlehem—Ethelbert Talbot | 1887 |
| Pennsylvania, Erie—Rogers Israel | 1911 |
| Rhode Island—James De W. Perry, jr. | 1911 |
| South Carolina—W. A. Guerry | 1907 |
| South Dakota—George Biller, jr. (missionary) | 1912 |
| Tennessee—Thomas F. Gailor | 1893 |
| Texas—George H. Kinsolving | 1892 |
| Texas, Dallas—A. C. Garrett | 1874 |
| Texas, North—Edward A. Temple (missionary) | 1911 |
| Texas, West—J. S. Johnston | 1883 |
| Wm. T. Capers, Coadjutor | — |
| Utah—F. S. Spalding (missionary) | 1888 |
| Vermont—Arthur C. A. Hall | 1894 |
| William F. Weeks, coadjutor | 1913 |
| Virginia—Robert A. Gibson | 1897 |
| Virginia, Southern—A. M. Randolph | 1883 |
| Beverly D. Tucker, coadjutor | 1906 |
| West Virginia—George W. Peterkin | 1878 |
| William L. Gravatt, coadjutor | 1899 |
| Wisconsin, Milwaukee—W. W. Webb | 1906 |
| Wisconsin, Fond du Lac—R. H. Weller | 1900 |
| Washington, Olympia—Frederic W. Keator | 1902 |
| Washington, Spokane—vacant; (missionary) | — |
| Wyoming—N. S. Thomas | 1909 |
| Africa, Liberia—S. D. Ferguson (missionary) | 1885 |
| Brazil—L. L. Kinsolving (missionary) | 1899 |
| Shanghai, China—F. R. Graves (missionary) | 1893 |
| Hankow, China—Logan H. Roots (missionary) | 1904 |
| Anking, China—Daniel T. Huntington (missionary) | 1912 |
| Honolulu—H. B. Restarick (miss.) | 1902 |
| Tokio, Japan—John McKim (miss.) | 1893 |
| Kioto, Japan—Henry St. George Tucker (missionary) | 1912 |
| Philippine Islands—Charles H. Brent (missionary) | 1902 |
| Porto Rico—Charles B. Colmare (Bp. elect); (missionary) | — |
| Cuba—William C. Brown (Bp. elect); (missionary) | — |
| Mexico—Henry D. Aves (missionary) | 1904 |
| G. Mott Williams, Bishop of Marquette, in charge of European congregations | 1912 |
| Hayti—In charge of Bishop of Porto Rico | — |
| Charles C. Penick, late Bishop of Cape Palmas, resigned | 1877 |
| James H. Van Buren, late Bishop of Porto Rico, resigned | 1902 |
| Wm. M. Brown, late Bishop of Arkansas, resigned | 1912 |
| Arthur S. Lloyd, Bishop, President of the Board of Missions | 1910 |
| A. R. Graves, late Bishop of Kearney, resigned | 1910 |
| W. C. Gray, late Bishop of Southern Florida, resigned | 1913 |
| A. W. Knight, late Bishop of Cuba, resigned | 1913 |
| L. H. Wells, late Bishop of Spokane, | |

**Suffragan Bishops.**

The 1910 convention of the Church, held at Cincinnati in October, authorized the election of suffragan bishops without the right of succession in the dioceses in which they are chosen. The first bishop elected under this authorization was Charles Sumner Burch, of Richmond, Staten Island, who was chosen on November 10 suffragan bishop of the Diocese of New York. In 1911 Thomas J. Garland was elected suffragan bishop of Philadelphia and William E. Toll suffragan bishop of Chicago. In 1912 J. Chauncey Linsley was elected suffragan bishop of Connecticut, but declined. H. S. Longley became suffragan bishop of Iowa and F. A. McElwain of Minnesota. In 1913 Samuel G. Babcock was elected suffragan bishop of Massachusetts.

## AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

The presiding bishop of the church is the Most Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Missouri, No. 74 Vandeventer Place, St. Louis, Mo. The next general convention will be held in 1916 in St. Louis, Mo.

**Officers of the House of Bishops.**—Chairman of the House, the Rt. Rev. Boyd Vincent, D. D., Bishop of Southern Ohio; secretary, Rev. Samuel Hart, D. D., Hartford, Conn.; assistant secretary, Rev. George Francis Nelson, D. D., New York, N. Y.

**Officers of the House of Deputies.**—President, Rev. Alex. Mann, D. D., Boston; secretary, Rev. Henry Anstice, D. D., New York; assistant secretaries, Rev. Carroll M. Davis, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. William C. Prout, Herkimer, N. Y.; Rev. James G. Glass, Anniston, Ala.; treasurer of the convention, William W. Skiddy, No. 82 Wall street, New York, N. Y.

**The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.**—President, Right Rev. A. S. Lloyd; secretaries, John W. Wood and Rev. Hugh L. Burleson, No. 281 Fourth avenue, New York City; educational secretary, Rev. A. R. Gray, No. 281 Fourth avenue, New York City; recording secretary, Rev. F. J. Clark, No. 281 Fourth avenue, New York City; treasurer, George Gordon King, No. 281 Fourth avenue, New York City; assistant treasurer, E. Walter Roberts, 281 Fourth avenue, New York City.

**Girls' Friendly Society in America.**—Officers: Miss Mary A. L. Neilson, president, No. 325 South 12th street, Philadelphia, Penn. Central office, Room 56, Church Missions House. Members United States, 33,266; associates, 7,361.

**The American Church Building Fund Commission.**—Established October 25, 1880, by the General Convention. Portions of the principal are loaned to build churches and rectories. Out of the accumulated interest donations are made to complete new churches. The officers of the corporation are: President, Rt. Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D. D.; vice-president, Rt. Rev. C. Kinloch Nelson, D. D.; second vice-president, General James Grant Wilson; secretary, General James Grant Wilson; treasurer, George Gordon King; corresponding secretary, Rev. J. Newton Perkins; assistant treasurer, E. Walter Roberts. The office of the commission is at the Church Missions House, No. 281 Fourth avenue, New York. The amount

The area of the Argentine Republic is six times that of France or Germany, ten times that of Great Britain or Italy, and six times that of Spain.

of the fund is $526,560 90. Has made gifts amounting to $155,100, and negotiated loans to the extent of $788,119.

**The Brotherhood of St. Andrew.**—There are 1,511 senior and junior chapters, with about 15,000 members. Official organ, "St. Andrew's Cross," published at the National Office. Officers: Edward H. Bonsall, pres.; H. D. W. English, first vice-pres., Courtenay Barber, second vice-pres.; Hubert Carleton, D. C. L., general secretary and editor "St. Andrew's Cross;" George H. Randall, associate sec.; A. M. Hadden, treas.; A. R. P. Heyes, asst. sec.; field secretaries, G. Frank Shelby, the West; B. F. Finney, the South; Leonard V. Webb, New England; Franklin H. Spencer, New York District. National headquarters, Broad Exchange Building, No. 88 Broad street, Boston, Mass.

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

### Bishops.

| Elected. (continued.) | Name. | Born. | Entered Ministry. Conference. | Y'r. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1872 | *Thomas Bowman | July 15, 1817 | Baltimore | 1839 | Orange, N. J. |
| 1884 | *John M. Walden | Feb. 11, 1831 | Cincinnati | 1858 | Cincinnati. |
| 1888 | *John H. Vincent | Feb. 23, 1832 | New Jersey | 1853 | Chicago. |
| 1900 | *David H. Moore | June 27, 1840 | Ohio | 1867 | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| 1896 | Earl Cranston | Sept. 4, 1838 | Ohio | 1860 | Washington. |
| 1900 | John W. Hamilton | Mar. 18, 1846 | Pittsburg | 1866 | Boston. |
| 1904 | Joseph F. Berry | May 13, 1856 | Detroit | 1874 | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| 1904 | William F. McDowell | Feb. 4, 1858 | North Ohio | 1882 | Chicago. |
| 1904 | James W. Bashford | May 27, 1849 | New England | 1880 | Pekin, China. |
| 1904 | William Burt | Oct. 28, 1852 | New York East. | 1881 | Buffalo, N. Y. |
| 1904 | Luther B. Wilson | Nov. 14, 1856 | Baltimore | 1878 | New York. |
| 1904 | *Thomas B. Neely | June 12, 1841 | Philadelphia | 1865 | Philadelphia. |
| 1908 | William F. Anderson | Apr. 22, 1860 | New York | 1887 | Cincinnati, O. |
| 1908 | John L. Nuelsen | Jan. 19, 1867 | West German | 1889 | Zurich, Switzerland. |
| 1908 | William A. Quayle | June 25, 1860 | Kansas | 1885 | St. Paul, Minn. |
| 1908 | Charles W. Smith | Jan. 30, 1840 | Pittsburg | 1859 | St. Louis, Mo. |
| 1908 | Wilson S. Lewis | July 17, 1857 | Upper Iowa | 1885 | Foochow, China. |
| 1908 | Edwin H. Hughes | Dec. 7, 1866 | Iowa | 1886 | San Francisco, Cal. |
| 1908 | Robert McIntyre | Nov. 20, 1851 | Illinois | 1878 | Oklahoma City, Okla. |
| 1908 | Frank M. Bristol | Jan. 4, 1851 | Rock River | 1877 | Omaha, Neb. |
| 1912 | Homer C. Stuntz | Jan. 29, 1858 | Upper Iowa | 1884 | Buenos Ayres, Argen. |
| 1912 | Theo. S. Henderson | May 14, 1868 | New York East | 1893 | Chattanooga, Tenn. |
| 1912 | William O. Shepard | Apr. 11, 1862 | Rock River | 1886 | Kansas City, Kans. |
| 1912 | Francis J. McConnell | Aug. 18, 1871 | New England | 1894 | Denver, Colo. |
| 1912 | Naphtali Luccock | Sept. 28, 1853 | Pittsburg | 1874 | Helena, Mont. |
| 1912 | Frederick D. Leete | Oct. 1, 1866 | No. New York | 1889 | Atlanta, Ga. |
| 1912 | Richard J. Cooke | Jan. 31, 1853 | Tennessee | 1874 | Portland, Ore. |
| 1912 | Wilbur P. Thirkield | Sept. 25, 1854 | Cincinnati | 1879 | New Orleans, La. |

### Missionary Bishops.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1888 | *James M. Thoburn | Mar. 7, 1836 | Pittsburg | 1858 | Meadville, Pa. |
| 1896 | Joseph C. Hartzell | June 1, 1842 | Cent. Illinois | 1868 | Funchal, Maderia, Isl. |
| 1900 | Frank W. Warne | Dec. 31, 1854 | Ontario, Can. | 1874 | Lucknow, India. |
| 1904 | Isaiah B. Scott | Sept. 30, 1854 | Tennessee | 1880 | Monrovia, Liberia. |
| 1912 | John W. Robinson | Feb. 12, 1849 | Cent. Illinois | 1874 | Bombay, India. |
| 1904 | Merriman C. Harris | July 9, 1846 | Pittsburg | 1869 | Seoul, Korea. |
| 1904 | John E. Robinson | Jan. 6, 1856 | Des Moines | 1890 | Bombay, India. |
| 1912 | William P. Eveland | Feb. 12, 1864 | Cent. Penn | —— | Manila, P. I. |

*Retired.

**Agents of Book Concern.**—H. C. Jennings, general agent, of No. 220 West 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio; George P. Mains, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York; Edwin R. Graham, No. 1018 South Wabash avenue, Chicago; John H. Race.

**Official Editors.**—"Methodist Review," W. V. Kelley, editor; "The Christian Advocate," George P. Eckman, editor; James R. Joy, assistant editor; Sunday school publications, J. T. McFarland; "Northern Christian Advocate," H. E. Woolever, Syracuse; "Pittsburgh Christian Advocate," J. J. Wallace, Pittsburgh; "Western Christian Advocate," Levi Gilbert; "Der Christliche Apologete," A. J. Nast; "Haus und Herd," A. J. Bucher, all at Cincinnati; "Northwestern Christian Advocate," E. Robb Zaring, Chicago; "Central Christian Advocate," Claudius B. Spencer, Kansas City, Mo.; "California Christian Advocate," San Francisco; "Southwestern Christian Advocate," Robert E. Jones, New Orleans; "Pacific Christian Advocate," R. H. Hughes, Portland, Ore.; "Epworth Herald," Dan B. Brummitt, Chicago; "Sandebudet," William Henchen, Chicago; book editor, David G. Downey, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York.

**Board of Foreign Missions.**—President, Bishop Luther B. Wilson; corresponding secretaries, S. Earl Taylor, William F. Oldham, Frank Mason North; recording

**The provinces in Argentine have all their capitals bearing the same name, excepting Buenos Ayres, whose capital is La Plata, and Entre Rios, whose capital is Paxana.**

secretary, S. O. Benton; treasurer, George M. Fowler; H. C. Jennings, Cincinnati, Ohio. Offices, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York.

**Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.**—Corresponding secretaries, Ward Platt, Charles M. Boswell, F. D. Bovard; treasurer, Samuel Shaw. Offices, No. 1026 Arch street, Philadelphia.

**Board of Education.**—Corresponding secretary, Thomas Nicholson; treasurer, J. E. Leaycraft. Offices, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York.

**Freedman's Aid Society.**—Corresponding secretaries, P. J. Maveety, I. Garland Penn; treasurer, H. C. Jennings. Offices, No. 220 West 4th street, Cincinnati.

**Board of Sunday Schools.**—Corresponding secretary, Edgar Blake; treasurer, Edwin R. Graham. Offices, No. 1018 South Wabash avenue, Chicago.

**Board of Conference Claimants.**—Corresponding secretary, Joseph B. Hingeley; treasurer, Marvin Campbell. Offices, No. 1018 South Wabash avenue, Chicago.

**Methodist Brotherhood.**—General secretary, W. S. Bovard. Offices, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York.

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

**Bishops.**—A. W. Wilson, Baltimore, Md.; E. R. Hendrix, Kansas City, Mo.; J. S. Key, Sherman, Tex.; H. C. Morrison, Leesburg, Fla.; W. A. Candler, Atlanta, Ga.; E. E. Hoss, Nashville, Tenn.; James Atkins, Waynesville, N. C.; Collins Denny, Nashville, Tenn.; J. C. Kilgo, Durham, N. C.; W. R. Lambuth, Nashville, Tenn.; W. B. Murrah, Jackson, Miss.; E D. Mouzon, San Antonio, Tex.; R. G. Waterhouse, Emory, Va ; J. H. McCoy, Birmingham, Ala.

**Agents, Editors and Secretaries.**—D. M. Smith and A. J. Lamar, D. D., publishing agents, Nashville, Tenn.; Gross Alexander, S. T. D., book editor and editor "Methodist Review," Nashville, Tenn.; Thomas N. Ivey, D. D., editor of "The Christian Advocate," Nashville, Tenn.; E. B. Chappell, D. D., Sunday school editor, Nashville, Tenn.; F. S. Parker, D. D., general secretary Epworth League, and editor "Epworth Era," Nashville, Tenn.; W. W. Pinson, D. D., general missionary secretary; Ed. F. Cook, D. D., Mrs. J. B. Cobb (for the women), foreign department missionary secretaries; John M. Moore, D. D., Mrs. R. W. MacDonell (for the women), home department missionary secretaries; E. H. Rawlings, D. D., Miss Mabel Head (for the women), educational secretaries; Mrs. A. L. Marshall (for the women), editorial secretary—the other secretary is to be elected; J. D. Hamilton, treasurer; the assistant treasurer is to be elected; Stonewall Anderson, D. D., secretary of education, Nashville, Tenn.; H. M. Hamill, D. D., superintendent of Sunday school training work, Nashville, Tenn; W. F. McMurry, D. D., secretary of church extension, Louisville, Ky.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U. S. A.

The constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America was adopted in 1788, and the first general assembly met in 1789. The general assembly embraces the 40 synods and 295 presbyteries of the Church, which has a total membership of 1,415,872. Total contributions last year for missionary and educational work and congregational expenses, $26,293,808. The next meeting will be on May 14, 1914, at Chicago, Ill. Its officers are: Moderator of the Executive Commission, John Timothy Stone, D. D., Chicago, Ill.; stated clerk, William H. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia. Trustees—President, George Stevenson, Philadelphia; secretary, Dr. E. R. Sterrett, LL. D. Office, No. 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

**Board of Home Missions.**—President, Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, D. D., New York; secretary, Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D.; associate secretaries, Rev. John Dixon, D. D., and Joseph Ernest McAfee; treasurer, Harvey C. Olin; superintendent of school work, Marshall C. Allaben; superintendent Indian department, Rev. Thomas C. Moffett, D. D.; superintendent immigration department, Rev. William P. Shriver; superintendent department church and country life, Rev. Warren H. Wilson, Ph. D. Women's Board—President, Mrs. F. S. Bennett; secretary, Miss Julia Frazer; treasurer, Miss Dora M. Fisk (acting); young people's secretary, Miss M. Josephine Petrie. Office, No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York City.

**Board of Foreign Missions.**—President, George Alexander, D. D., New York; corresponding secretaries, Dr. Robert E. Speer, Arthur J. Brown, D. D., A. Woodruff Halsey, D. D., and Stanley White, D. D.; treasurer, Dwight H. Day. Office, No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York. Women's Foreign Board—President, Mrs. W. Packer Prentice; treasurer, Miss Henrietta W. Hubbard. Office, No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York City.

**Board of Education.**—President, Rev. Charles Wadsworth, jr., D. D., Philadelphia; corresponding secretary, Rev. Joseph W. Cochran, D. D.; university secretary, Rev. Richard C. Hughes, D. D.; treasurer, Edward R. Sterrett. Office, No. 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

**Educational Society.**—President, W. H. Halbert, Nashville, Tenn.; corresponding secretary, Rev. W. J. Darby, D. D., Evansville, Ind.

**Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work.**—President, William H. Scott, Philadelphia; secretary, Rev. Alexander Henry, D. D.; superintendent young people's work, the Rev. William Ralph Hall; business superintendent and treasurer, Frank M. Braselmann; superintendent of Sabbath school training, Rev. James A. Worden, D. D.; editorial superintendent, ——— ———; superintendent of depositories, John H. Scribner; manufacturer, Henry F. Scheetz. Office, No. 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

**Albany, the capital of the state of New York, was so named in honor of James, Duke**

**Cumberland Board of Publication.**—President, Hamilton Parks; secretary, John H. D. Witt, Nashville, Tenn.

**Board of Church Erection.**—President, Rev. William Russell Bennett; treasurer, Adam Campbell. Office, No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York.

**Board of Missions and Church Erection.**—Vice-president, Rev. E. E. Morris, D. D.; corresponding secretary, J. M. Patterson, St. Louis, Mo.

**Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation.**—President, Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., Philadelphia; general secretary, Rev. William H. Foulkes, D. D.; associate secretaries, Rev. John R. Sutherland, D. D., Rev. William S. Holt; treasurer, Rev. W. W. Heberton, D. D. Office, No. 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

**Cumberland Board of Relief.**—President, J. E. Williamson; corresponding secretary, S. B. Sansom, Evansville, Ind.

**Board of Missions for Freedmen.**—President, Rev. Samuel J. Fisher, D. D.; corresponding secretary and treasurer, Rev. Edward P. Cowen, D. D. Office, 513 Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

**College Board.**—President, John H. MacCracken, Ph.D., New York; secretary, Rev. Robert MacKenzie, D. D.; office secretary and assistant treasurer, Rev. George R. Brauer. Office, No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York City.

**Temperance Board.**—President, Rev. Thomas Watters, D. D., Pittsburgh, Penn.; corresponding secretary and treasurer, Rev. John F. Hill, D. D., Conestoga Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

**Brotherhood.**—Secretaries, Rev. J. T. Henderson, D. D., Rev. F. M. Fox, D. D., Walter Getty. No. 509 South Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill

**Christian Life and Work.**—Chairman, Rev. John Timothy Stone, D. D., Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Rev. William H. Roberts, D. D., Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia.

**"Assembly Herald" Managing Committee.**—Chairman, Rev. A. Woodruff Halsey, D. D., New York City; manager, Horace P. Camden. Office, No. 1328 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

**Presbyterian Historical Society.**—President, Rev. Henry van Dyke, D. D.; general secretary, Rev. Joseph B. Turner, D. D.; honorary librarian, Rev. Louis F. Benson, D. D.; treasurer, De Benneville K. Ludwig, Ph. D. Library and museum, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (SOUTH).

The general officers of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church U. S. (South) are: Stated clerk and treasurer, Rev. Thomas H. Law, D. D., Spartanburg, S. C.; permanent clerk, Rev. J. D. Leslie, D. D., Cisco, Texas; executive secretary of foreign missions, Rev. Egbert W. Smith, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.; executive secretary of home missions, Rev. S. L. Morris, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.; executive secretary of Christian education and ministerial relief, Rev. H. H. Sweets, D. D., Louisville, Ky.; executive secretary of publication and Sabbath school work, Mr. R. E. Magill, Richmond, Va.; general superintendent of Sabbath schools and young people's societies, Rev. A. L. Phillips, D. D., Richmond, Va.; moderator of the last Assembly, Rev. J. S. Lyons, D. D., Louisville, Ky.; president of the board of trustees of the Assembly, George E. Wilson, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.

The next General Assembly meets in the Central Presbyterian Church, Kansas City, Mo., May 20, 1914.

The Presbyterian Church (South) is composed of 14 Synods, comprising 85 Presbyteries, which have on their roll, according to the reports of 1913, 3,409 churches, 1,781 ministers and 300,771 communicants. The reported enrolment in Sabbath schools is 260,838.

## CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OFFICERS.

**American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.**—Headquarters, Congregational House, Boston. New York City office, Charities Building, Fourth avenue and 22d street. President, Samuel B. Capen, LL. D.; secretaries Dr. Cornelius H. Patton, Dr. James L. Barton, and Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith, D. D.; treasurer, Frank H. Wiggin; editorial secretary, Rev. William E. Strong; associate secretaries, Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Rev. Brewer Eddy; district secretaries, Secretary E. L. Smith, Charities Building, New York, in charge; Dr. A. N. Hitchcock, No. 19 S. La Salle street, Chicago, and Rev. H. Melville Tenney, No. 117 Market street, San Francisco.

**Congregational Home Missionary Society.**—Fourth avenue and 22d street, New York City. President, S. H. Woodrow, D. D.; associate secretary, Rev. Herman F. Swartz.

**American Missionary Association.**—Charities Building, New York City. President, Henry C. King, Oberlin; treasurer, I. C. Gaylord; honorable secretary and editor, Dr. A. F. Beard; corresponding secretaries, Dr. C. J. Ryder and Dr. H. Paul Douglass; recording secretary, Dr. Asher Anderson, Boston; secretary Woman's Bureau, Mrs. F. W. Wilcox; district secretaries, Dr. Lucius O. Baird, Chicago; Rev. George H. Guttersen, Boston, and Rev. G. W. Hinman, San Francisco, Cal.

**Congregational Church Building Society.**—Charities Building, New York City. President, Dr. L. C. Warner; treasurer, Charles E. Hope; secretary, Dr. C. H. Richards; field secretaries, Rev. W. W. Newell, Chicago; Rev. H. H. Wikoff, San Francisco, and Rev. W. W. Lute, D. D., Boston.

**Congregational Education Society.**—Congregational House, Boston. President, Rev. William R. Campbell, D. D.; treasurer, S. F. Wilkins; secretary, Rev. Edward

**The death rate in the United Kingdom decreased from 21.5 per 1,000 in 1871 to 13.9 in 1910, but at the same time the birth rate declined from 38.8 to 24.7.**

S. Tead; western field secretary, ———— ———— ————, Chicago, No. 19 S. La Salle street, Chicago.

**Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society.**—Congregational House, Boston. President, Rev. Frederick H. Page, Waltham, Mass.; secretary missionary and extension department, Rev. William Ewing, D. D.; editor of general publications and educational secretary. Rev. B. S. Winchester, D. D.; business manager, Luther H. Cary; treasurer, Henry T. Richardson; district secretaries, Rev. Robert W. Gammon, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Milton S. Littlefield, Brooklyn, N. Y.; educational secretaries: for the Southwest, Rev. J. P. O'Brien, Kansas City, Mo.; for the Pacific Coast, Rev. Miles B. Fisher, San Francisco, Cal.

**National Council of Congregational Churches.**—Congregational House, Boston. Moderator, Rev. Charles R. Brown, D. D.; secretary, Rev. Herbert C. Herring, D. D.; treasurer, Rev. Joel S. Ives, Hartford, Conn.

**National Council's Ministerial Relief Fund.**—Fourth avenue and 22d street, New York City. Trustees: President, Dr. Henry A. Stimson; secretary, Dr. William A. Rice; treasurer, Rev. B. H. Fancher, 287 Fourth avenue, New York City.

**American Congregational Association.**—Congregational House, Boston. President, Arthur S. Johnson; corresponding secretary, Thomas Todd, Jr.; treasurer, Augustus S. Lovett; librarian, Rev. William H. Cobb, D. D.

**Congregational Board of Pastoral Supply.**—No. 610 Congregational House, Boston. Secretary, Rev. Arthur J. Covell.

## BAPTIST CHURCH OFFICERS.

**American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.**—Rooms, Ford Memorial Building, Boston. Pres., Rev. Carter Helm Jones, D. D.; gen. sec., Emory W. Hunt, D. D.; home sec., F. P. Haggard, D. D.; foreign sec., Rev. James H. Franklin, D. D.; treas., Ernest S. Butler.

**American Baptist Publication Society.**—Chestnut and 17th streets, Philadelphia. Hon. pres., J. Whitcomb Brougher, D. D.; gen. sec., Adoniram J. Rowland, D. D.; asst. sec., Howard Wayne Smith; miss. and Bible sec., Rev. Guy C. Lawson; rec. sec., Rev. B. D. Stelle; treas., Harry S. Hopper. Branch houses—Boston, No. 16 Ashburton Place; Chicago, No. 107 S. Wabash ave.; St. Louis, No. 514 N. Grant ave.

**American Baptist Home Mission Society.**—No. 23 East 26th st., New York. Pres., D. K. Edwards; rec. sec., Rev. M. L. Wood; treas., Frank T. Moulton; cor. sec., Henry L. Morehouse, D. D.; associate sec., Charles L. White, D. D.; field sec., L. C. Barnes, D. D.

**Southern Baptist Convention.**—Pres., Rev. E. C. Dargan, D. D., Macon, Ga.; secs., Lansing Burrows, D. D., Americus, Ga., and Oliver Fuller Gregory, D. D., Staunton, Va.; treas., George W. Norton, Louisville. Foreign Mission Board—Mission rooms, Richmond, Va. Pres., J. B. Hutson; cor. sec., R. J. Willingham, D. D.; treas., R. R. Gwathmey. Home Mission Board, Atlanta, Ga.—Pres., John F. Purser; cor. sec., B. D. Gray, D. D.; treas., W. Dunson. Sunday School Board—Offices, Nashville, Tenn. Pres., E. E. Folk, D. D., Nashville; cor. sec. and treas., J. M. Frost, D. D.

**American Baptist Education Society.**—No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York. Pres., ———— ————; cor. sec., H. L. Morehouse, D. D., New York.

**Baptist Young People's Union of America.**—Pres., Rev. F. B. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.; rec sec., H. W. Reed, Ph. D., Rock Island, Ill.; treas., H. B. Osgood, Chicago, Ill.

**Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society.**—Pres., Mrs. A. G. Lester; cor. sec., Mrs. Katharine S. Westfall; treas., Mrs. Emma C. Marshall.

**The National Baptist Convention of the United States (Colored).**—Pres., E. C. Morris, D. D., Helena, Ark.; rec. sec., W. L. Cansler, Nashville, Tenn.; treas., Rev. A. J. Stokes, D. D., Montgomery, Ala.

**American Baptist Historical Society.**—Office and library, Crozer Theo. Sem., Chester, Penn. Pres., B. MacMackin, D. D.; sec. and treas., Rev. J. W. Lyell, D. D.

**Baptist Congress.**—Pres., S. C. Mitchell, LL. D.; sec., T. A. K. Gessler, D. D., Landing, N. J.; treas., W. R. Mattison, D. D., Red Bank, N. J.

**The German Baptist Publication Society.**—Nos. 957-959 Payne ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Editor of "Sendbote." Rev. Gottlob Fetzer, Cleveland, Ohio; manager, Carl Bickel, Cleveland, Ohio.

According to the last Year Book the regular Baptists of the United States numbered 5,454,198

## REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The bishops of the Reformed Episcopal Church are:

| Name. | Jurisdiction. | Address. |
|---|---|---|
| Samuel Fallows... | Missionary, Northwest and West Synod of Canada and Coadjutor, Synod of Chicago... | No. 2344 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill. |
| C. E. Cheney..... | Synod of Chicago..... | No. 2409 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill. |
| Robert L. Rudolph | New York and Philadelphia Synod ..... | No. 231 West Fifty-first street, New York City. |
| Vacant. | Missionary, the Pacific..... | ———— |

Exports of coffee from Brazil in 1912 were valued at $216,181,139, against $178,480,611 in 1911.

The officers of the General Council of the Reformed Church are: Bishop Samuel Fallows, D. D., LL. D., president and presiding bishop, No. 2344 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, the Rev. C. F. Hendricks, B. D., No. 4236 Old York Road, Philadelphia, Penn.; treasurer, Mr. William Gibson, No. 632 Arch street, Philadelphia, Penn. Next general council meets May, 1915, in New York.

**Trustees of the Sustentation Fund**—Frederick O. Foxcroft, president, No. 13 Carteret street, Newark, N. J.; Thomas L. Berry, vice-president, Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md.; William Gibson, treasurer, No. 632 Arch street, Philadelphia, Penn.; Rev. Charles F. Hendricks, B. D., secretary, No. 4236 Old York Road, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. J. Johnston, No. 26 Broadway, New York City.

**Committee on Doctrine and Worship.**—Rev. Joseph D. Wilson, D. D., No. 4401 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Penn.; Rev. Duane Wevill, No. 1214 Bolton street, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. Augustus E. Barnett, D. D., No. 1617 West Oxford street, Philadelphia, Penn; Mr. William W. Lathrope, No. 229 Washington avenue, Scranton, Penn.; Mr. J. F. Munsell, No. 191 Centre street, Ashtabula, Ohio; Thomas J. Richards, Provident Building, Fourth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Committee on Constitution and Canons**—Rev. William D. Stevens, D.D., No. 2094 Fifth avenue, New York City; Rev. Thomas J. Mason, No. 1849 East 86th street, Cleveland, O.; Mr. H. H. Sinnamon, No. 2067 East Cumberland street, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. W. J. Johnston, No. 26 Broadway, New York City; Mr. William Spence, No. 1231 Tasker st., Philadelphia, Penn.

**Committee on Finance.**—Mr. Thomas L. Berry, Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Carleton A. Searle, 7300 Union avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Hervy Herman, No. 680 North 34th street, Philadelphia, Penn.

**Committee on Sunday Schools**—Rev. F. E. Dager, D.D., No. 3618 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. William Tracy, D.D., 43d and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. William A. Freemantle, D.D., Frankford, Philadelphia, Penn.; Rev. Samuel M. Gibson, No. 3148 Vernon ave., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Joseph C. Noblit, No. 1521 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Penn.

**Committee on Education and Publication**—Bishop R. L. Rudolph, D.D., No. 231 West 51st street, New York City; Rev. W. Russell Collins, D. D., No. 331 West 57th street, New York City; Rev. A. M. Hubly, Belleville, Ontario, Canada; Rev. A. L. Pengelley, No. 340 Meeting st., Charleston, S. C.; Mr. Joseph Barton, Ocean City, N. J.

**Trustees of the Theological Seminary.**—Rev. Forrest E. Dager, D. D., president; Rev. William Tracy, D. D., secretary; Rev. Charles F. Hendricks, B. D., treasurer. To Council of 1915, Rev. William Tracy, D. D.; Rev. Forrest E. Dager, D. D.; Bishop Robert L. Rudolph, A. M., D. D., and Mr. John Van Epps. To Council of 1918, Revs. W. D. Stevens, D. D.; Charles F. Hendricks, B. D., and Mr. William Spence.

**Trustees of the Reformed Episcopal Publication Society**—Revs. Joseph D. Wilson, D. D.; William Tracy, D. D.; Forrest E. Dager, D. D.; F. Gordon Hart, Samuel M. Gibson and William V. Edwards.

**Board of Foreign Missions.**—Rev. William Tracy, D. D. (president); Samuel Fallows, D. D., LL. D.; Charles Edward Cheney, D. D., S. T. D.; Robert L. Rudolph, M. A., D. D.; Revs. William Tracy, D. D.; Jos. H. Cudlipp, William D. Stevens, D.D.; W. T. Way, A.M.; Frank V. C. Cloak, Walter E. Oakford, H. W. Behney, M. A.; Alexander S. Taylor, Augustus E. Barnett, D. D., W. A. Freemantle, D. D.; Charles F. Hendricks, B. D. (treasurer); Messrs. Henry H. Sinnamon (secretary), George W. Wagner, Joseph Barton, Samuel B. Ray, Thomas J. Richards, Joseph C. Noblit (vice-president), Frank L. Keim, Henry Rankin, F. R. Gillespie.

**Home Missionary Board.**—Bishop Samuel Fallows, Bishop Robert L. Rudolph (president), Revs. William Tracy, W. D. Stevens (treasurer), F. E. Dager, Joseph D. Wilson, W. A. Freemantle, A. M. Hubly, Thomas J. Mason, Duane Wevill (secretary), Charles F. Hendricks and F. H. Reynolds.

## LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America consists of the following officers: Pres., the Rev. Theodore E. Schmauk, D. D., Lebanon, Penn.; English rec. sec., the Rev. William K. Frick, D. D., Milwaukee, Wis.; German rec. sec., the Rev. Gottlieb C. Berkemeier, D. D., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Swedish rec. sec., Rev. L. G. Abramson, D. D., No. 4502 Seventh ave., Rock Island, Ill.; English cor. sec., Rev. F. A. Kaehler, D. D., Buffalo, N. Y.; German cor. sec., the Rev. Prof. H. Offermann, D. D., Philadelphia, Penn.; Swedish cor. sec., the Rev. Alfred Appell, No. 119 Adams st., Burlington, Ia.; treas., Andrew G. Anderson, R. V. O., Augustana Book Concern, Rock Island, Ill.

**Board of English Home Missions.**—Rev. John E. Whitteker, D. D., Pres., Lancaster, Penn.; A. C. Albrecht, sec., Philadelphia; E. Aug. Miller, treas., Twelfth and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia; Rev. J. C. Kunzman, D. D., supt., Philadelphia.

**Board of German Home Missions.**—Rev. C. Reinhold Tappert, pres., Berlin, Ontario, Can.; Rev. Emil J. Kraeling, vice-pres., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Gustave A. Benze, sec., Erie, Penn.; Martin Wulff, cor. sec., Lincoln Manor, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Rev. H. D. E. Siebott, treas., No. 2502 N. 27th st., Philadelphia.

**Board of Swedish Home Missions.**—Rev. L. A. Johnston, D. D., pres., St. Paul, Minn.; Rev. G. A. Brandelle, vice-pres., Denver, Col.; Christian A. Larson, sec. and treas., Rock Island, Ill.

**Board of Foreign Missions.**—Rev. Dr. E. T. Horn, pres., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Penn.; Rev. George Drach, English sec., Philadelphia; Rev. R. C. G. Bielinski, German sec., Philadelphia; Rev. P. J. O. Cornell, South Manchester, Conn.,

The smallest book in the world is a copy of Fitzgerald's "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," a quarter the size of a two-cent postage stamp, printed by Charles H. Meigs in Cleveland, Ohio.

Swedish sec.; Rev. George Drach, gen. sec., Philadelphia; Jas. M. Snyder, treas., 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

**Board of Porto Rico Missions.**—Rev. Dr. Edmund Belfour, pres., Pittsburg, Penn.; William Steinmeyer, sec., Pittsburg, Penn.; Charles W. Fuhr, treas., care Diamond National Bank, Pittsburg, Penn.; Rev. C. H. Hemsath, supt., Bethlehem, Penn.

**Board of Publication.**—Prof. S. P. Sadtler, Ph.D., LL. D., pres., Philadelphia; Rev. S. A. Ziegenfuss, D. D., sec., Strasburg, Penn.; Geo. E. Schlegelmilch, treas., 12th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia; Charles B. Opp, manager, No. 1522 Arch st., Philadelphia.

**Board of Immigrant Missions.**—Pres., Rev. Geo. C. F. Haas, D. D., No. 254 W. 136th st., New York; vice-pres., Rev. Alexander Richter, No. 57 8th st., Hoboken, N. J.; sec., Rev. Allen L. Genner, No. 627 Briggs st., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.; treas., Rev. Ernst A. Tappert, No. 546 W. 153d st., New York; immigrant missionary, Rev. Fritz O. Evers, No. 21 Pearl st., New York.

**Board of Slav Missions.**—Pres., Rev. W. M. Rehrig, Ph.D., Mauch Chunk, Penn.; vice-pres., Rev. Ernest A. Trabert, No. 641 Leonard st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; cor. sec., Rev. Gustave A. Benze, D. D., No. 118 W. 23d st., Erie, Penn.; treas., H. E. Young, Macungie, Penn.

**Trustees of the General Council.**—Rev. Theodore E. Schmauk, D. D., pres., Lebanon, Penn.; E. Aug. Miller, sec., Philadelphia; Wm. H. Staake, treas., Philadelphia.

**General Bodies in the Lutheran Church.**

| | Synods. | Ministers. | Congregations. | Communicants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Council | 13 | 1,665 | 2,535 | 493,279 |
| General Synod | 24 | 1,344 | 1,790 | 320,246 |
| Synodical Conference | 6 | 2,965 | 4,722 | 831,120 |
| United Synod, South | 8 | 249 | 485 | 50,819 |
| Independent Synods | 14 | 2,935 | 6,208 | 672,150 |
| Grand totals | 65 | 9,162 | 15,739 | 2,366,579 |

## UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The officers of the Universalist General Convention are: Rev. Marion D. Shutter, D. D., Minneapolis, Minn., president; O. E. Butterfield, Detroit, Mich., vice-president; Eugene F. Endicott, Boston, Mass., treasurer; Rev. W. H. Skeels, Utica, N. Y., secretary. Board of Trustees—Rev. L. S. McCollester, D. D., chairman, Detroit, Mich.; Rev. Frederick W. Betts, D. D., Syracuse, N. Y.; Rev. F. O. Hall, D. D., New York; J. L. Sweet, Attleboro, Mass.; Frederick A. Winkelman, Chicago, Ill.; Louis Annin Ames, New York, N. Y.; Rev. F. W. Perkins, D. D., Lynn, Mass.; Henry E. Williams, Washington, D. C., and Rev. W. H. Skeels, Utica, N. Y., secretary.

The General Convention holds its sessions biennially. The sessions for 1915 will be held in Los Angeles, Cal., in October.

The Universalist Church has organizations in thirty-one states, and in Canada, Cuba and Japan. It holds permanent funds to the amount of $485,000. The denomination has founded and maintains four academies, three colleges and three divinity schools; has a membership of 64,158, and has 912 parishes and 765 ministers.

## UNITED BRETHREN.

The bishops of the United Brethren in Christ Church are:

| Name. | Residence | Elected. |
|---|---|---|
| Bishop N. Castle, D. D. (Emeritus) | Philomath, Ore. | 1877 |
| Bishop G. M. Mathews, D. D. | Chicago, Ill. | 1901 |
| Bishop W. M. Weekley, D. D. | Kansas City, Mo. | 1905 |
| Bishop W. M. Bell, D. D. | Los Angeles, Cal. | 1905 |
| Bishop T. C. Carter, D. D. | Chattanooga, Tenn. | 1905 |
| Bishop C. J. Klephart | | 1913 |
| Bishop H. H. Font | | 1913 |

Bishop Carter is also president of the Southern Bureau of Education. The United Brethren sustains a Board of Education, Home Mission Board, Foreign Mission Board, Church Erection Society, Sunday School Board and the Woman's Missionary Association.

## THE AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

The officers of the American Unitarian Association are: President, Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D. D., Cambridge, Mass.; vice-presidents, Charles W. Ames, St. Paul, Minn.; Horace Davis, LL. D., San Francisco; Clarence E. Carr, Andover, N. H.; George Hutchinson, West Newton, Mass.; George Soule, New Orleans, La.; Paris Gibson, Great Falls, Mont.; Miss Emma C. Low, Brooklyn; Mrs. John W. Loud, Montreal, Can.; sec., Rev. Lewis G. Wilson, Watertown, Mass.; asst. sec. emeritus, George W. Fox; asst. sec., F. Stanley Howe; treas., Henry M. Williams, Cambridge, Mass.; directors, Eleazer B. Homer, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, Washington, D. C.; Rev. Wilson M. Backus, Chicago; Rev. Paul R. Frothingham,

**The Bartholdi Statue, Liberty Enlightening the World, on Liberty Island, New Yo Harbor, is 151 feet in height and weighs 25 tons. The pedestal is 155 feet in height.**

Boston; Mrs. Prescott Keyes, Concord, Mass.; Henry B. Little, Newburyport, Mass.; Hon. John D. Long, Hingham, Mass.; Henry W. Sprague, Buffalo, N. Y.; Rev. Howard N. Brown, Boston; Mrs. George R. Dinsmoor, Keene, N. H.; Rev. Charles F. Dole, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Mrs. Charles P. Lombard, Plymouth, Mass.; Rev. Edgar S. Wiers, Montclair, N. J.; Calvin M. Woodward, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge, jr., Boston; Charles P. Osgood, San Francisco; Charles O. Richardson, Weston, Mass.; John C. Robinson, Springfield, Mass. The headquarters of the association are at No. 25 Beacon street, Boston.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE OF UNITARIAN LAYMEN.

The officers of the National League of Unitarian Laymen are: Honorary president, Hon. William H. Taft; president, John Mason Little, Boston, Mass.; first vice-president, Horace Davis, San Francisco, Cal.; second vice-president, Cyril H. Burdett, New York City; secretary and treasurer, Elmer S. Forbes, Boston, Mass.; executive committee, Courtenay Guild, Boston, Mass.; Delbert H. Decker, Washington, D. C.; Duncan U. Fletcher, Jacksonville, Fla.; Morton D. Hull, Chicago, Ill.; Ralph W. Wilbur, Portland Ore., Charles W. Ames, St. Paul, Minn., and Milton T. Garvin, Lancaster, Penn.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF THE UNITED STATES.

### Apostolic Delegation.

Most Rev. J. Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate, No. 1811 Baltimore street, Washington, D. C.; Auditor of the Delegation, the Very Rev. Mgr. Bonaventure Cerretti, D. D., J. V. D.; Secretary of the Delegation, the Rev. J. A. Floersh.

### Archbishops.

| See. | | Consecrated. |
|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | J. Gibbons, Cardinal | 1868 |
| Boston | W. H. O'Connell, Cardinal | 1901 |
| Chicago | J. Edward Quigley | 1897 |
| Cincinnati | Henry Moeller | 1904 |
| Dubuque | James J. Keane | 1902 |
| Milwaukee | S. G. Messmer | 1892 |
| New Orleans | James H. Blenk | 1899 |
| New York | J. M. Farley, Cardinal | 1895 |
| Oregon City | Alexander Christie | 1898 |
| Philadelphia | Edmund F. Prendergast | 1911 |
| St. Louis | J. N. Glennon | 1896 |
| St. Paul | John Ireland | 1861 |
| San Francisco | P. W. Riordan | 1883 |
| Santa Fé | John B. Pitaval | 1902 |

### Bishops.

| See. | Consecrated. | See. | Consecrated. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Winona, Minn | P. R. Heffron ....1910 | Duluth | James McGolrick...1889 |
| Albany, N. Y | T. M. A. Burke....1892 | Erie | J. E. FitzMaurice ..1898 |
| Alexandria, La | C. Van de Ven....1904 | Fall River, Mass. | Daniel F. Feehan...1907 |
| Alton, Ill | James Ryan.....1888 | Fargo, N. D | James O'Reilly.....1910 |
| Altoona | E. A. Garvey.....1901 | Fort Wayne | H. J. Alerding.....1900 |
| Baker City | C. J. O'Reilly.....1908 | Galveston | N. A. Gallagher....1892 |
| Baltimore | O. B. Corrigan, aux.1909 | Grand Rapids | H. J. Richter.....1882 |
| Belleville, Ill | —— —— | Great Falls, Mon | Matthias Lenihan...1904 |
| Bismarck, N. D | Vincent Wehrle ...1910 | Green Bay, Wis | Joseph J. Fox.....1904 |
| Boise City | A. J. Glorieux.....1885 | Harrisburg | John W. Shanahan.1899 |
| Boston | J. G. Anderson, aux.1909 | Hartford, Conn | John J. Nilan .....1910 |
| Brooklyn | C. E. McDonnell....1892 | Helena, Mont | John P. Carroll.....1904 |
| | G. W. Mundelein, aux .....1909 | Indianapolis | F. S. Chatard.....1878 |
| Buffalo | Charles H. Colton..1908 | | Joseph Chartrand, coadjutor .....1910 |
| Burlington, Vt | J. J. Rice .....1910 | Kansas City, Mo | Thomas F. Lillis...1910 |
| Charleston, S. C | H. P. Northrop.....1882 | Kearney, Neb | J. A. Duffy.....1913 |
| Cheyenne | P. A. McGovern....1912 | La Crosse, Wis | Jacob Schwebach...1899 |
| Chicago | A. J. McGavick, aux.1899 | Lead City, S. D | Joseph F. Busch...1910 |
| | Paul C. Rhode, aux.1908 | Leavenworth | John Ward .....1911 |
| Cleveland | J. P. Farrelly.....1909 | Lincoln, Neb | J. H. Tihen .....1911 |
| | ——, aux. | Little Rock | J. B. Morris.....1906 |
| Columbus, Ohio | James J. Hartley...1901 | Los Angeles | Thomas J. Conaty..1901 |
| Concordia | J. F. Cunningham..1898 | Louisville | Denis O'Donaghue..1910 |
| Corpus Christi, Tx | P. J. Nussbaum....1913 | Manchester, N. H. | George A. Guertin..1907 |
| Covington, Ky | C. P. Maes.....1885 | Marquette, Mich | Frederick Eis.....1899 |
| Crookston, Minn. | Timothy Corbett ..1910 | Milwaukee | Edward Kozlowski.1913 |
| Dallas, Tex | J. P. Lynch. .....1911 | Mobile | Edward P. Allen...1897 |
| Davenport, Iowa | Jas. Davis .....1904 | Nashville | Thomas S. Byrne...1894 |
| Denver | Nicholas Matz.....1887 | Natchez | John E. Gunn.....1911 |
| Des Moines | Austin Dowling.....1912 | Newark | J. J. O'Connor.....1901 |
| Detroit | John S. Foley.....1888 | New Orleans | J. M. Laval, aux...1911 |
| | Edward D. Kelly, aux. .....1911 | New York | T. F. Cusack, aux..1904 |
| | | Ogdensburg, N. Y. | H. Gabriels .....1899 |
| | | | J. H. Conroy, aux...1912 |

The seventeen British companies transacting fire insurance in the United States received during 1912 premiums amounting to $[illegible],684,890 and paid losses amounting to $[illegible],464,000.

| See. | Consecrated. |
|---|---|
| Oklahoma | T. Meerschaert 1891 |
| Omaha | Richard Scannell 1887 |
| Peoria | E. M. Dunne 1909 |
| | P. J. O'Reilly, aux. 1900 |
| Pittsburg | Regis Canevin 1908 |
| Philadelphia | J. J. McCort, aux. 1912 |
| Portland, Me | L. S. Walsh 1906 |
| Providence, R. I. | M. J. Harkins 1887 |
| Richmond | Dennis J. O'Connell 1912 |
| Rochester | T. F. Hickey 1905 |
| Rockford | P. J. Muldoon 1901 |
| Sacramento | Thomas Grace 1896 |
| St. Augustine | — ——— |
| St. Cloud, Minn | James Trobec 1897 |
| St. Joseph, Mo | M. F. Burke 1887 |
| St. Paul | J. J. Lawlor, aux. 1910 |
| Salt Lake City | Lawrence Scanlan 1887 |
| San Antonio, Tex. | John W. Shaw 1911 |
| San Francisco | Edward J. Hanna, aux. 1912 |
| Savannah | B. J. Kelley 1900 |
| Seattle, Wash | Edwin O'Dea 1896 |
| Scranton | M. J. Hoban 1896 |
| Sioux City, Iowa | P. J. Garrigan 1902 |
| Sioux Falls | Thomas O'Gorman 1896 |
| Springfield, Mass | T. D. Beaven 1892 |
| Superior, Wis | Joseph M. Koudelka 1913 |
| Syracuse | John Grimes 1909 |
| Toledo, Ohio | Joseph Schrembs 1911 |
| Trenton | J. A. McFaul 1894 |
| Tucson | Henry Granjon 1900 |
| Wheeling, W. Va. | P. J. Donahue 1894 |
| Wichita, Kan | J. J. Hennessy 1888 |
| Wilmington, Del | J. J. Monaghan 1897 |
| Greek—Ruthenian Bishop for the U. S. | S. Ortynsky 1907 |

**Archbishops and Bishops in the Insular Possessions.**

**Archbishops.**

Manila—G. Harty, 1903.

**Bishops.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cebu | John P. Gorordo 1910 | Samar | Pablo Singzon 1910 |
| Jaro | Denis J. Dougherty 1903 | Tuguegaro | M. P. Foley 1910 |
| Lipa | Giuseppe Potrelli 1910 | Zamboango | M. J. O'Doherty 1913 |
| Nueva Caceres | John B. McGinley 1910 | Porto Rico | William A. Jones 1907 |
| Nueva Segovia | Peter J. Hurth 1913 | | |

Vicariates-Apostolic—Leo Haid, North Carolina, 1888; Libert Hubert Boeynaems, 1903, Hawaiian Islands.

Arch Abbots—Leander Schnerr, St. Vincent's Abbey, Beatty, Penn.; Andrew Hintenach, St. Benedict's Convent, Erie, Pa.

Mitred Abbots—Frowenus Conrad, O. S. B. Benedictine, Conception, Mo.; Edmund M. Obrecht, O. C. B., Gethsemane, Ky.; Peter Engel, O. S. B., Collegeville, Minn.; Right Rev. Athanasius Schmitt, O. S. B., St. Meinrad's, Ind.; Hilary Pfraengle, O. S. B., Newark, N. J.; Innocent Wolf, O. S. B., Atchison, Kan.; Leo Haid, O. S. B., Belmont, N. C.; Bernard Menges, O. S. B., Cullman, Ala.; Ignatius Conrad, O. S. B., Spielerville, Ark.; N Jaeger, O. S. B., Chicago, Ill.; Paul Schauble, O. S. B., Covington, La.; Thomas Meinhofer, O. S. B., Mt. Angel, Ore.; Alberic Dunlea, O. C. R., Dubuque, Iowa; Charles H. Mohr, O. S. B., St. Leo, Fla.; M. Bernard Murphy, O. S. B., Sacred Heart, Oklahoma.

Prefecture—Apostolic of Alaska—Joseph R. Crimont, S. J.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

**Catholic Missionary Union.**—Directors: President, His Eminence John Cardinal Farley, Archbishop of New York; vice-president, the Most Rev. John Ireland, D. D., Archbishop of St. Paul; the Very Rev. E. S. Dyer, president of St. Mary's Seminary; the Right Rev. Matthew Harkins, Bishop of Providence, R. I.; the Rev. Walter Elliot, C. S. P.; the Rev. Matthew A. Taylor. Office, Brookland Station, Washington, D. C.

**Catholic Educational Association.**—Office, No. 1651 East Main street, Columbus, Ohio. Officers: The Rev. Francis W. Howard, secretary general; Cardinal Gibbons, honorary president; the Right Rev. Mgr. T. J. Shahan, president general.

**Society of St. Vincent de Paul.**—Object: The care of the poor in their homes. Officers: Spiritual director, the Right Rev. Denis J. McMahon, D. D.; president, Thomas M. Mulry; treasurer, Michael J. Scanlan; secretary, Edmund J. Butler. Office of the Superior Council of New York, No. 375 Lafayette street, New York City.

**American Federation of Catholic Societies.**—Founded in 1901 and composed of international organizations, with a total membership of about 3,000,000. Officers: President, Charles I. Denechaud, New Orleans; vice-president, Thomas Flynn, Chicago; secretary, Anthony Matre, St. Louis, Mo.; treasurer, F. W. Heckenkamp, jr., Quincy, Ill.; general supervisor, Francis J. Matre, St. Louis. Associate membership. National headquarters, Victoria Building, St. Louis, Mo.

**The Catholic Church Extension Society.**—General offices, McCormick Building, Chicago, Ill. Objects: To assist the erection of parish buildings for poor and needy places; to support priests and preserve the Catholic faith to scattered Catholics in the United States. Officers: President, the Very Rev. Francis C. Kelley; general secretary, the Rev. E. B. Ledvine.

**The Society for the Propagation of the Faith.**—General director for the United States, the Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph Freri; assistant general director, the Rev. George J. Juillard, No. 627 Lexington avenue, New York City.

## THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

The preliminary organization of the Knights of Columbus was accomplished in the city of New Haven February 2, 1882. On March 29, 1882, the Connecticut

**The gross revenues of the New York Interborough Rapid Transit Company for the year ended June 30, 1912, were $31,246,392, and the profit amounted to $8,531,260.**

Legislature granted a charter to the Rev. M. J. McGivney, the Rev. P. P. Lawlor, James T. Mullen, C. T. Driscoll, Dr. M. C. O'Connor, Daniel Colwell, William M. Geary, John T. Kerrigan and Michael Curran.

These men are entitled to the honor of having designed and planned the ceremonials and degrees of the order. The specific purpose of the organization is to establish a Catholic fraternal society that will be an uplifting influence in the lives of Catholic men socially—the bringing together of successful Catholic men to the end that they might, through their united efforts, advance the cause of Catholic charity and Catholic education, and through the Insurance Department furnish at least temporary financial aid to the families of dead members.

At present the organization is established in every state and territory of the United States, every province of the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, Philippine Islands, the Republic of Mexico, Island of Cuba, Isthmus of Panama and Porto Rico. The membership is divided into two classes, insurance and associate, and on October 1, 1913, was composed of 99,338 insurance members, 204,027 associate members, a total membership of 303,365. It has established at the Catholic University of America, at an expense of $50,000, a chair of American history, with a further expenditure of several thousand dollars in connection therewith for library purposes.

At the present time the order is engaged in raising the sum of $500,000 to endow 50 scholarships in the Catholic University of America, thereby taking a large step in placing this great Catholic educational institution on a sound financial basis. It has already paid to the beneficiaries of dead members $6,748,482 60.

The present supreme officers are: James A. Flaherty, supreme knight, No. 1328 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Penn.; William J. McGinley, supreme secretary, postoffice drawer 96, New Haven, Conn.; Martin H. Carmody, deputy supreme knight, Grand Rapids, Mich.; D. J. Callahan, supreme treasurer, postoffice box 342, Washington, D. C.; E. W. Buckley, M. D., supreme physician, Lowry Building, St. Paul, Minn.; Joseph C. Pelletier, supreme advocate, No. 18 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.; the Rev. P. J. McGivney, supreme chaplain, Bridgeport, Conn.

# JEWISH NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

**Alliance Israelite Universelle. U. S. office, 150 Nassau street, New York City.**—The Alliance was organized in Paris in May, 1860. There are branches in Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass., 2; Elmira, N. Y.; Hoboken, N. J.; Jersey City, N. J.; New York City; Philadelphia, Penn.; Worcester, Mass. Representative in the U. S., Nissim Behar, No. 150 Nassau st., New York City. Officers of the N. Y. Branch: A. L. Wolbarst, president; K. Mandell, treasurer; M. F. Behar, secretary. The Alliance endeavors to improve the condition of Jews in Russia, Rumania, Turkey, Persia, Morocco and other backward countries. Maintains 166 schools and many relief stations.

**The American Jewish Committee.**—A national Jewish committee was organized April, 1906, No. 356 Second avenue, New York City. Executive committee: Louis Marshall, New York, president; Julian W. Mack, Jacob H. Hollander, vice-presidents; Isaac W. Bernheim, treasurer; Herbert Friedenwald, secretary. Fourteen districts.

**American Jewish Historical Society.**—Organized 1892. Office, No. 531 W. 123d street, New York City; membership, 355. Officers: Pres., Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Penn.; vice-presidents, Simon W. Rosendale, Albany, N. Y.; Richard J. H. Gottheil, New York City; David Philipson, Cincinnati, O.; Julian W. Mack, Washington, D. C.; treas., N. Taylor Phillips, New York City; curator, Leon Huhner, New York City; cor. sec., Albert M. Friedenberg, No. 38 Park Row, New York City; rec. sec., Herbert Friedenwald, No. 356 Second avenue, New York City.

**Baron de Hirsch Fund.**—Incorporated 1890. Office, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York City. The activities of the Fund fall under the following heads: (1) Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School, Woodbine, N. J., offers to Jewish young men a course in agriculture, consisting of two years; (2) Baron de Hirsch Trade School, No. 222 E. 64th street, New York City, offers instruction in day classes in the following trades: Machinist, plumbing, electrical, house, fresco and sign painting, printing, stationary engineering and sheet metal work; (3) controls the Woodbine Land and Improvement Company; (4) English education to immigrants. Branches: Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, Denver, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and St. Louis. Officers: Pres., Eugene S. Benjamin; vice-pres., Jacob H. Schiff; treas., Murry Guggenheim; hon. sec., Max J. Kohler, No. 52 William street; general agent, H. L. Sabsovich, all of New York City.

**Central Conference of American Rabbis.**—Organized July 9, 1889. Membership, 207. Officers (1912-1913): Honorary president, Kaufman Kohler, Cincinnati, Ohio; president, Moses J. Gries, Cleveland, Ohio; vice-president, William Rosenau, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Leo M. Franklin, Detroit, Mich.; recording secretary, Morris M. Feuerlicht, Indianapolis, Ind.; corresponding secretary, Joseph S. Kornfeld, No 1428 Fair avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

**Council of Jewish Women.**—Organized September, 1893. Office, No. 448 Central Park West, New York City. The work of the Council is conducted under the following committees: Religion, religious schools, philanthropy, Jewish juniors, reciprocity, peace, education, purity of the press, immigrant aid. The national body supports a committee on immigrant aid and the sections (51) engage in philanthropic, educational and religious work. Officers: Pres., Marion L. Misch

Part from the Zuyder Zee there are in Holland, subject to reclamation, more than 250,000,000 acres of the best soil still under water.

(Mrs. Caesar), No. 400 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.; first vice-pres., Bertha F. Rauh (Mrs. Enoch), Pittsburgh, Penn.; rec. sec., Mrs. Paul Kessel, Kansas City, Mo.; auditor, Bertha Streng (Mrs. Henry), Louisville, Ky.; executive sec., Sadie American, No. 448 Central Park West, New York City; chairman Department of Immigrant Aid, Miss Sadie American, No. 448 Central Park West, New York City; New York section of Council of Jewish Women: Pres., Miss Sadie American, No. 448 Central Park West; sec., Miss Sara X. Schottenfels, No. 59 W. 92d street; treasurer, Mrs. Dan Richman, 601 W. 115th street.

**Drepsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning.**—Incorporated May 20, 1907. Office: Broad street, near York, Philadelphia, Penn. Officers: Pres., Cyrus Adler, No. 2041 N. Broad street; vice-pres., Mayer Sulzberger; treas., Oscar B. Teller; sec., Ephraim Lederer, all of Philadelphia, Penn.

**Eastern Council of Reformed Rabbis.**—Organized April 22, 1912. Office, No. 2 Duane street, New York City. Purpose: To offer a reaffirmation of the members' faith in the permanent character and value to Israel and to the world of liberal or reform Judaism. Officers: President, Maurice H. Harris; vice-president, Joseph Silverman; treasurer, Isaac S. Moses; secretary, Clifton H. Levy, No. 2 Duane street, New York, N. Y.

**Educational League for the Higher Education of Orphans.**—Organized 1896. Office: Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, Ohio. The object of the League is the fostering of the higher education of orphan children. Membership, 1,474 contributing members, 287 patron members, 5 honorary life members. Officers: President, Martin A. Marks; vice-president, Emil Nathan; treasurer, Dr. S. Wolfenstein; secretary, Alfred A. Benesh, Room 620, Society for Savings Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

**Federation of American Zionists.**—Organized 1897. Office, No. 142 Henry street, New York City. Number of shekel payers, 14,000; societies, 102. Camps of Order Bnai Zion (affiliated), 50. Circles of Young Judæa (affiliated), 151. Gates of Order Knights of Zion, 28. Officers: Honorary president, Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.; chairman of executive committee, Louis Lipsky; treasurer, Michael Salit; honorary secretary, Bernard A. Rosenblatt, all of New York City.

**Federation of Jewish Farmers of America.**—Organized January 20, 1909. Office, No. 189 Second avenue, New York City; Purpose: To advance the interests of Jewish farmers. Membership, 1,080; societies, 50. Officers: President, Ely Greenblatt, Botsford, Conn.; vice-president, A. M. Kantz, Iselin, N. J.; secretary, J. W. Pincus, No. 189 Second avenue, New York, N. Y.

**Independent Order of B'Nai B'rith.**—Organized November 1, 1843. Office, No. 1228 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill. Membership, 34,456; lodges, 404. Officers, President, Adolf Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; first vice-president, Lucius L. Solomons, San Francisco, Cal.; second vice-president, Jacob Singer, Philadelphia, Penn.; treasurer, Jacob Furth, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary, Alex B. Seelenfreund, Chicago, Ill.

**Independent Order Brith Abraham.**—Organized February 7, 1887. Office, No. 37 7th street, New York. Membership, 182,000; lodges, 684. Officers: Grand master, Leon Sanders, No. 292 East Broadway; first deputy grand master, Jacob M. Steinberg, No. 220 Prospect avenue, N. Y.; second deputy grand master, J. L. Simon, Boston, Mass.; grand treasurer, Adolph Blumenkrantz, New York; grand secretary, Jacob Schoen, No. 37 7th street, New York.

**Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society.**—Organized January 23, 1900. Office, No. 174 Second avenue, New York City. Officers: President, Alfred Jaretzki; vice-president, Percy S. Strauss; treasurer, Eugene Meyer, jr.; secretary, Solomon G. Rosenbaum; general manager, Leonard G. Robinson, all of New York City. The society assists and encourages Jewish immigrants to become farmers; helps them to find suitable farms and grants loans on easy terms and at low rate of interest toward the purchase of the farms, and for their equipment maintains an agricultural educational bureau and publishes "The Jewish Farmer," a monthly agricultural paper in Yiddish, for the benefit of those farmers who, on account of their unfamiliarity with English, cannot take advantage of the government bulletins and agricultural publications. Maintains a corps of itinerant agricultural instructors in the Jewish farming communities, who lecture to the farmers and organize them for co-operation and mutual self-help. Grants free scholarships to children of Jewish farmers to enable them to attend short winter courses in the State Agricultural Colleges. Maintains a farm labor bureau, finding employment on farms for Jewish immigrants without cost to employer or employe. The society was the first to establish co-operative agricultural credit associations on American soil. Work in 1912: Farm loans, 390, to 465 farmers, amounting to $238,326 86; farm loans outstanding (December 31, 1912), $797,503 33; loans to credit unions, 10, amounting to $10,000; laborers placed on farms, 323; scholarships granted, 20.

**Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society of America.**—Organized October 28, 1888, incorporated January 24, 1900. Office, No. 507 South Marshfield avenue, Chicago, Ill. Officers: President, Morris Weil; vice-president, Maurice W. Kozminski; treasurer, Edward Rose; secretary, Hugo Pam; corresponding secretary, A. R. Levy, No. 213 East 48th street, Chicago; general manager, Nathan D. Kaplan, No. 1105 Ashland Building, Chicago.

**Jewish Chautauqua Society.**—Organized April 29, 1893. Office, No. 1400 Jefferson street, Philadelphia, Penn. Membership, 3,000. Officers: Chancellor, Henry Berkowitz, No. 1823 North 33d street, Philadelphia; vice-president, Perry Frankel, Philadelphia; treasurer, Emil Selig, Philadelphia; secretary, Jeannette Miriam Goldberg, Jefferson, Tex.

**Jewish Publication Society of America.**—Organized June 3, 1888. Office, No.

The quantity of natural gas consumed in West Virginia in 1912 was 95,402,248,0 cubic feet, valued at $7,008,331.

608 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Penn. Officers: President Simon Miller, Philadelphia, Penn: vice-president, Dr. Henry Leipziger, New York; treasurer, Henry Fernberger, Philadelphia; secretary, Benjamin Alexander, Philadelphia; secretary to the publication committee, Henrietta Szold, New York.

**Jewish Theological Seminary of America.**—Organized 1886. Office, No. 531 West 123d street, New York City. Officers: President, Solomon Schechter; chairman of board of directors, Louis Marshall; honorary secretary, Irving Lehman; treasurer, Daniel Guggenheim, all of New York City.

**Judaic Union.**—Organized May 31, 1880. Office, No. 5241 Knox, Philadelphia, Penn. Membership, 945; lodges, 6. Officers: Grand master, Samuel Law, No. 1229 Tioga street, Philadelphia; vice grand master, S. M. Heinius; grand secretary, S. J. Marx, Philadelphia.

**National Association of Jewish Social Workers.**—Organized 1908. Office, No. 174 Second avenue, New York. Purpose: Exchange of ideas and better personal understanding of workers. Officers: President, Morris D. Waldbaum, New York; vice-president, Blanche J. Hart, Detroit, Mich; treasurer, Sidney E. Goldstein; secretary, Philip L. Seman, No. 174 Second avenue, New York.

**National Conference of Jewish Charities in the United States.**—Organized 1899. Office, No. 411 West Fayette street, Baltimore, Md. The objects of this association are to discuss the problems of charities and to promote reforms in their administration; to provide uniformity of action and co-operation in all matters pertaining to the relief and betterment of the Jewish poor of the United States, without, however, interfering in any manner with the local work of any constituent society. Members, 130 societies. Officers: President, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, New York City; vice-presidents, Charles Eiseman, Cleveland, Ohio; Aaron Cohen, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Morris D. Waldman, New York City; secretary, Louis H. Levin, No. 411 West Fayette street, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Bernard Greensfelder, St. Louis, Mo.

**National Jewish Fraternal Congress.**—Organized April, 1911. Office, No. 78 Second avenue, New York City. Membership, 600,000. Officers: President, Leon Sanders; vice-president, Samuel Dorf; treasurer, S. R. Schultz; secretary, Sigmund Fodor, No. 78 Second avenue, all of New York City.

**National Jewish Immigration Council.**—Organized March 5, 1911. Office, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York City. Constituent societies, 10. Purpose: General supervision of all work for Jewish immigrants at the seaports of the United States. Officers: Chairman, Abram I. Elkus, No. 170 Broadway, New York City; vice-chairman, Max Mitchell, Boston, Mass.; secretary and treasurer, H. L. Sabsovich, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

**National Union of Jewish Immigrant Aid Societies.**—Organized January 23, 1910. Office, No. 229 East Broadway, New York City. Officers: President, Louis E. Levy, Philadelphia, Penn.; treasurer, Leon Sanders; secretary, Miss Carrie Wise, No. 229 East Broadway, New York City. Constituent societies: New York Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, Philadelphia Association for Protection of Jewish Immigrants, Baltimore Hebrew Immigrant Protective Association, Boston Hebrew Immigrant Society.

**National Union of Jewish Sheltering Societies.**—Organized July 30, 1911. Office, Nos. 229-231 East Broadway, New York City. Membership, 36 communities. Purpose: To help worthy wayfarers; to put a check on habitual wanderers, and to prevent wife deserters from using the Hachnosas Orchim as a means of escape from family responsibilities. Officers: President, Leon Sanders, New York City; vice-president, S H. Brodsky, Newark, N. J.; honorary secretary, I. Hirshfield, New York City.

**The Union of American Hebrew Congregations.**—Organized 1873. Office, Cincinnati, Ohio. Members, 189 congregations. There are three departments. (1) Executive and Financial; (2) Hebrew Union College, president, board of governors, Edward L. Heinsheimer, Cincinnati, Ohio; (3) Board of Delegates on Civil Rights, chairman, Simon Wolf, No. 700 14th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; (4) Board of Synagogue and School Extension, chairman, Sol Fox; director, Rabbi George Zepin, both of Cincinnati, Ohio. Executive and Financial officers: President, J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, Ohio; vice-president, Charles Shohl, Cincinnati, Ohio; treasurer, Solomon Fox, Cincinnati, Ohio; secretary, Lipman Levy, Fourth National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. The twenty-fourth council, to meet January 19, 1915, Cincinnati, Ohio, will be attended by delegates from all the Progressive congregations of the United States.

**Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America.**—Organized June 8, 1898. Office, No. 99 Central Park West, New York City. Officers: President H. Pereira Mendes, No. 99 Central Park West, New York City; vice-president, Bernard Drachman; treasurer, Jacob Hecht; secretary, Isidore Hirshfield, No. 56 West 105th street, New York City.

## YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in London in 1844 by George Williams, a junior clerk in a large dry goods house. There are 8,600 Associations in the world, with a total membership of 986,000. The first Association in America was established in Montreal in 1851; the first in the United States at Boston later in the same year, and the New York City Association in 1852. The North American work is conducted along the following general departments: Office, field, city and town, county work, railroad, student, army and navy, colored and Indian, and sub-departments of religious work and Bible study, educational, physical, social and boys' work.

**The wages paid by the United States Steel Corporation from the beginning of operation on April 1, 1901, to December 31, 1912, were $1,659,944,622.**

The membership of the 2,400 North American Associations is 597,800 and the net value of their property is $75,000,000; 580 report libraries; 770 occupy buildings of their own. There are 73,000 young men as students in educational classes, 360,000 in their physical departments and 114,000 different students in Bible classes. They employ 3,800 general secretaries and other paid officials and expended last year for current expenses—local, state and international—$13,077,772.

**Officers of the International Committee.**—Office, 124 E. 28th street, New York City. Chairman, Alfred E. Marling; vice-chairmen, William Sloane and William D. Murray; treas., B. H. Fancher; gen. secs., Richard C. Morse and John R. Mott. Board of trustees, treas., Gilbert Colgate.

**Officers of World's Committee.**—Headquarters, 3 Rue General Dufour, Geneva, Switzerland. Pres., Paul des Gouttes; vice-pres., Louis Perrot; treas., Aug. Rappard; gen. secs., Em. Sautter and Christian Phildius.

**Officers of New York State Committee.**—Office, 215 W. 23d street, New York City. Chairman, William M. Kingsley; treas., Samuel Woolverton; gen. sec., Frank W. Pearsall. This committee was incorporated under the laws of New York State, April 14, 1896, having for its object "the establishing and assisting Young Men's Christian Associations generally and to provide for the spiritual, intellectual, physical and social well-being of young men in accordance with the aims and methods of Young Men's Christian Associations of the State of New York." The membership in the state is divided as follows: General, 36,591; railroad, 9,842; students, 2,767; boys, 13,161; county, 488; colored, 570; total, 63,419.

**Officers of New York City Association.**—General office, 215 W. 23d street. Pres., William Fellowes Morgan; treas., Samuel Sloan; gen. sec., Henry M. Orne.

The New York City Association has a membership of 18,000 and is organized in 15 branches, which carry on work at 33 different points. There are 7,144 different students in its educational classes.

### NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Two hundred and sixteen city and town Associations, 684 students and 8 county Associations are members of the national organization, with a total membership of 250,597 young women. There are 11 field organizations, sub-committees of the National Board. The National Training School to prepare young women for executive positions is located at No. 135 E. 52d street, New York. The officers are: Pres., Miss Grace H. Dodge; first vice-pres., Mrs. James S. Cushman; second vice-pres., Mrs. R. C. Jenkinson; treas., Mrs. Samuel J. Broadwell; sec., Mrs. William W. Rossiter; gen. sec., Miss Mabel Cratty. The headquarters are at the new building erected for the National Board at No. 600 Lexington avenue, New York City.

## UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Note.—Where "U" appears it means "University"; "P. I." means "Polytechnic Institute"; no letter, "Colleges." *Indicates for both sexes.

The statistics which follow cover the academic year 1913-'14, or the latest year for which statistics are available.

**Table I.—Statistics of Universities and Colleges for Men and for Both Sexes.**

| Name of institution. | Location. | President. | No. of instructors. | No. of students. | Value of property (including endowment). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Adrian | Adrian, Mich. | William Brayman | 1 | 260 | 300,000 |
| *Albany | Albany, Ore. | H. M. Crooks | 14 | 116 | 295,000 |
| *Albion | Albion, Mich. | Samuel Dickie | 26 | 576 | 605,000 |
| *Albright | Myerstown, Penn. | John F. Dunlap | 17 | 222 | 400,000 |
| *Alfred U. | Alfred, N. Y. | Boothe C. Davis | 42 | 160 | 763,000 |
| *Allegheny | Meadville, Penn. | Wm. H. Crawford | 24 | 421 | 1,850,000 |
| *Allen | Columbia, S. C. | Wm. Wesley Beckett | 14 | 700 | 500,000 |
| *Alma | Alma, Mich. | Thom. Ch. Blaisdell | 26 | 310 | 600,000 |
| American | Washington, D. C. | Franklin Hamilton | — | — | 3,000,000 |
| *Am. International | Springfield, Mass. | Chester S. McGown | 14 | 104 | 146,000 |
| *Am. U. of Harr'n | Harriman, Tenn. | James A. Tate | 11 | 285 | 50,000 |
| Amherst | Amherst, Mass. | Alexandre Meikle-john | 47 | 429 | 3,675,000 |
| *Amity | College Springs, Ia. | Robt. A. McConagha | 11 | 200 | 70,000 |
| *Antioch | Yellow Springs, Ohio | S. D. Foss | 15 | 250 | 400,000 |
| *Ark. Cumberland | Clarksville, Ark. | Wm. Lambert Darby | 12 | 140 | 75,000 |
| *Arkansas College | Batesville, Ark. | J. P. Robertson | 12 | 125 | 100,000 |
| *Ashland | Ashland, Ohio | W. D. Furry | 15 | 150 | 150,000 |
| Atlanta Baptist | Atlanta, Ga. | John Hope | 17 | 325 | 155,000 |
| *Atlanta U. | Atlanta, Ga. | Edward T. Ware | 83 | 414 | 394,000 |

**The wealth of the United States is estimated at $130,000,000,000, of England $80,000,000,000, France $65,000,000,000 and Germany $60,500,000,000.**

**Statistics of Universities and Colleges for Men and for Both Sexes (Continued).**

| Name of institution. | Location. | President. | No. of instructors. | No. of students. | Value of property (including endowment). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Augsburg Seminary.. | Minneapolis, Minn.. | George Sverdrup, jr. | 13 | 170 | 125,000 |
| *Augustana C & T S. | Rock Island, Ill..... | Gustav A. Andreen.. | 33 | 629 | 828,000 |
| Austin ..... | Sherman, Tex. ..... | Thomas S. Clyce.... | 12 | 215 | 500,000 |
| *Baker ..... | Baldwin, Kan. ..... | Wilbur N. Mason... | 31 | 515 | 634,000 |
| Bacone ..... | Bacone, Okla..... | J. Harvey Randall.. | 16 | 191 | 100,000 |
| *Baldwin-Wallace C. | Berea, Ohio ..... | Arthur F Breslich.. | 32 | 320 | 987,000 |
| *Bates ..... | Lewiston, Me..... | George C. Chase... | 27 | 450 | 1,250,000 |
| *Baylor U..... | Waco, Tex..... | Samuel P. Brooks... | 45 | 1,531 | 725,000 |
| *Beaver C. & M. I... | Beaver, Penn..... | Arthur Staples ..... | 17 | 200 | 150,000 |
| *Bellevue ..... | Bellevue, Neb..... | Stephen W. Stookey. | 20 | 171 | 221,000 |
| *Beloit ..... | Beloit, Wis. ..... | Edward D. Eaton... | 35 | 395 | 1,850,000 |
| Benedict ..... | Columbia, S. C..... | Byron W. Valentine | 30 | 512 | —— |
| *Berea ..... | Berea, Ky. ..... | William G. Frost.... | 66 | 1,736 | 2,000,000 |
| *Bethany ..... | Bethany, W. Va..... | Thomas E. Cramblet | 29 | 400 | 900,000 |
| *Bethany ..... | Lindsborg, Kan..... | Ernest F. Pihlblad.. | 43 | 893 | 276,000 |
| *Bethel ..... | McKenzie, Tenn..... | Newton J. Finney.. | 6 | 120 | 12,000 |
| Bethel ..... | Russellville, Ky..... | Florian D. Perkins.. | 10 | 158 | 200,000 |
| Biddle U..... | Charlotte, N. C..... | H. L. McCorey.... | 16 | 200 | 225,000 |
| *Blackburn ..... | Carlinville, Ill..... | W. M. Hudson..... | 10 | 80 | 230,000 |
| Blue Ridge..... | New Windsor, Md.. | Edw. Clayton Bixler | 14 | 125 | 100,000 |
| Boston College..... | Boston, Mass. ..... | Thomas I. Gasson... | 25 | 275 | 250,000 |
| *Boston U..... | Boston, Mass. ..... | Lemuel H. Murlin.. | 145 | 1,608 | 3,240,000 |
| Bowdoin ..... | Brunswick, Me..... | Wm. De Witt Hyde. | 89 | 422 | 3,460,000 |
| *Bowdon ..... | Bowdon, Ga. ..... | Wm. M. Rogers..... | 2 | 75 | 20,000 |
| *Bridgewater ..... | Bridgewater, Va.... | John S. Flory..... | 18 | 200 | 125,000 |
| *Brigham Young..... | Logan, Utah ..... | Christian N. Jensen. | 30 | 600 | 200,000 |
| Brooklyn ..... | Brooklyn, N. Y..... | John H. O'Rourke.. | 22 | 400 | 900,000 |
| Brown U..... | Providence, R. I.... | W. H. P. Faunce... | 86 | 961 | 4,277,000 |
| Buchtel ..... | Akron, Ohio ..... | Park R. Kolbe..... | 22 | 306 | 400,000 |
| *Bucknell U..... | Lewisburg, Penn.... | John H. Harris..... | 48 | 683 | 1,250,000 |
| *Buena Vista..... | Storm Lake, Iowa.. | R. D. Echlin..... | 18 | 235 | 150,000 |
| *Burleson ..... | Greenville, Tex..... | John S. Humphreys | 12 | 225 | 100,000 |
| *Burritt ..... | Spencer, Tenn..... | White S. Graves.... | 9 | 240 | 60,000 |
| *Butler ..... | Indianapolis, Ind.... | Thomas C. Howe.... | 23 | 611 | 600,000 |
| *Campbell ..... | Holton, Kan..... | Wm. I. Marburger.. | 15 | 250 | 200,000 |
| Canisius ..... | Buffalo, N. Y..... | George J. Krim..... | 27 | 473 | —— |
| Capital U..... | Columbus, Ohio..... | Otto Mees..... | 16 | 179 | 275,000 |
| *Carleton ..... | Northfield, Minn.... | Donald J. Cowling.. | 35 | 426 | 1,140,000 |
| *Carleton ..... | Farmington, Mo.... | Edgar M. Smith..... | 9 | 75 | 50,000 |
| *Carroll ..... | Waukesha, Wis..... | Wilbur O. Carrier... | 21 | 286 | 550,000 |
| *Carson and Newman | Jefferson City, Tenn. | Jesse M. Burnett... | 17 | 416 | 250,000 |
| *Carthage ..... | Carthage, Ill..... | H. D. Hoover, Ph.D. | 17 | 184 | 350,000 |
| Catholic U. of Am.. | Washington, D. C.. | Thos. J. Shahan.... | 74 | 1,153 | 2,700,000 |
| *Cedarville ..... | Cedarville, Ohio.... | David McKinney ... | 11 | 100 | 130,000 |
| *Centenary C. of La. | Shreveport, La..... | Robert H. Wynn.... | 8 | 119 | 70,000 |
| *Central ..... | Fayette, Mo..... | Paul H. Linn..... | 12 | 176 | 505,000 |
| *Central ..... | Pella, Iowa ..... | John L. Beyl..... | 32 | 273 | 310,000 |
| Central Miss. Inst... | French Camp, Miss. | J. A. Sanderson..... | 6 | 75 | 15,000 |
| Central H. S. of P.. | Philadelphia ..... | Robert E. Thompson | 68 | 1,450 | 1,600,000 |
| *Central Wesleyan... | Warrenton, Mo..... | Otto E. Kriege..... | 20 | 358 | 160,000 |
| Central U. of Ky.... | Danville, Ky..... | Fred W. Hinitt..... | 28 | 184 | 800,000 |
| *Charles City ..... | Charles City, Iowa.. | W. F. Finke..... | 12 | 200 | 200,000 |
| Charleston ..... | Charleston, S. C.... | H. Randolph..... | 10 | 80 | 470,000 |
| Christian Brothers... | St. Louis, Mo..... | Brother L. Sixtus... | 32 | 434 | 650,000 |
| Christian Brothers... | Memphis, Tenn..... | Brother Edward.... | 20 | 322 | 125,000 |
| *Christian U..... | Canton, Mo..... | Carl Johann ..... | 15 | 150 | 400,000 |
| *Claflin U..... | Orangeburg, S. C.. | L. M. Dunton..... | 40 | 700 | 300,000 |
| *Clark U..... | Atlanta, Ga..... | W. Foster, jr..... | 18 | 440 | 325,000 |
| *Clark U..... | Worcester, Mass.... | G. Stanley Hall.... | 24 | 88 | 4,000,000 |
| *Coe ..... | Cedar Rapids, Iowa. | John A. Marquis.... | 35 | 516 | 1,600,000 |
| *Colby ..... | Waterville, Me..... | Arthur J. Roberts.. | 25 | 410 | 850,000 |
| *Colgate U..... | Hamilton, N. Y.... | Elmer B. Bryan.... | 45 | 500 | 3,000,000 |
| *Colorado ..... | Colorado Sprgs., Col. | William F. Slocum.. | 57 | 757 | 2,056,000 |
| Columbia U..... | New York City..... | Nicholas M. Butler.. | 765 | 9,840 | 45,000,000 |
| Columbia U..... | Portland, Ore..... | Joseph Gallagher... | 20 | 175 | 500,000 |
| Conception ..... | Conception, Mo..... | Frowin Conrad ..... | 15 | 80 | 50,000 |
| Concordia ..... | Fort Wayne, Ind.... | Martin Luecke ..... | 12 | 270 | 200,000 |
| Concordia ..... | Milwaukee ..... | Max J. F. Albrecht. | 9 | 240 | 150,000 |
| *Cooper ..... | Sterling, Kan..... | Ross T. Campbell.. | 15 | 207 | 150,000 |
| *Cornell ..... | Mount Vernon, Iowa | James B. Harlan... | 38 | 704 | 990,000 |
| *Cornell U. ..... | Ithaca, N. Y..... | Jacob G. Schurman. | 700 | 4,635 | 15,895,000 |
| Cotner U..... | Bethany, Neb..... | William Oeschger... | 22 | 351 | 250,000 |

The English language is spoken by 150,000,000 people.

| Name of institution. | Location. | President. | No. of instructors. | No. of students. | Value of property (including endowment). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Creighton U. | Omaha, Neb. | Eugene A. Magevney | 150 | 1,012 | 3,250,000 |
| *Cumberland U. | Lebanon, Tenn. | Winsted P. Bowe | 22 | 400 | 325,000 |
| *Dak. Wesleyan U. | Mitchell, S. D. | W. G. Seaman | 30 | 407 | 600,000 |
| *Dallas | Dallas, Ore. | Abraham A. Winter | 7 | 71 | 60,000 |
| Dartmouth | Hanover, N. H. | Ernest F. Nichols | 117 | 1,331 | 5,264,000 |
| Davidson | Davidson, N. C. | W. J. Martin | 14 | 229 | 550,000 |
| Davis and Elkins | Elkins, W. Va. | James Edw. Allen | 10 | 160 | 200,000 |
| *Defiance | Defiance, Ohio | P. W. McReynolds | 26 | 564 | 520,000 |
| Delaware | Newark, Del. | George A. Harter | 25 | 69 | 300,000 |
| *Denison U. | Granville, Ohio | Emory W. Hunt | 42 | 600 | 100,000 |
| *De Pauw U. | Greencastle, Ind. | G. R. Gross | 40 | 983 | 1,123,000 |
| *Des Moines | Des Moines, Iowa | John A. Earl | 20 | 471 | 470,000 |
| *Dickinson | Carlisle, Penn. | Eugene A. Noble | 16 | 327 | 1,320,000 |
| *Doane | Crete, Neb. | ——— | 21 | 191 | 475,000 |
| Drake U. | Des Moines, Iowa | Hill McC. Bell | 80 | 1,593 | 1,300,000 |
| *Drury | Springfield, Mo. | James G. McMurtry | 31 | 558 | 1,000,000 |
| Duquesne U. | Pittsburgh, Penn. | M. A. Hehir | 48 | 500 | 750,000 |
| *Earlham | Richmond, Ind. | Robert L. Kelly | 30 | 500 | 800,000 |
| *Eastern | Manassas, Va. | Hervin U. Roof | 20 | 180 | 125,000 |
| *Elon | Elon College, N. C. | William H. Harper | 22 | 359 | 365,000 |
| Emory | Oxford, Ga. | James E. Dickey | 17 | 267 | 600,000 |
| Emory and Henry | Emory, Va. | Charles C. Weaver | 15 | 206 | 200,000 |
| *Emporia | Emporia, Kan. | H. C. Culbertson | 29 | 314 | 357,000 |
| *Epworth U. | Oklahoma City, Okla. | Geo. H. Bonford | 41 | 635 | 780,000 |
| *Erskine | Due West, S. C. | J. Strong Moffatt | 9 | 145 | 216,000 |
| *Eureka | Eureka, Ill. | H. O. Pritchard | 27 | 230 | 300,000 |
| Evang. Proseminar | Elmhurst, Ill. | D. Irion | 8 | 160 | 200,000 |
| *Ewing | Ewing, Ill. | Edw. Livingston | 10 | 150 | 100,000 |
| *Fairmount | Wichita, Kan. | Henry B. Thayer | 20 | 259 | 500,000 |
| *Fargo | Fargo, N. D. | Chas. C. Creegan | 23 | 511 | ——— |
| *Findlay | Findlay, Ohio | Wm. Harris Guyer | 36 | 343 | 335,000 |
| *Fisk U. | Nashville, Tenn. | Corn. W. Morrow | 43 | 500 | 445,000 |
| Fordham | New York City | Thomas J. McClusky | 130 | 1,324 | 2,100,000 |
| *Fort Worth U. | Fort Worth, Tex. | William Fielder | 62 | 1,190 | ——— |
| *Frank Hughes | Clifton, Tenn. | W. E. Johnston | 10 | 200 | 35,000 |
| *Franklin | New Athens, Ohio | E. M. Baxter | 22 | 200 | 150,000 |
| *Franklin | Franklin, Ind. | E. A. Hanley | 14 | 204 | 600,000 |
| †Franklin & Marshall | Lancaster, Penn. | Henry H. Apple | 28 | 558 | 800,000 |
| *Fredericksburg | Fredericksburg, Va. | J. N. Barney | 19 | 200 | 40,000 |
| *Friends' U. | Wichita, Kan. | Edmund Stanley | 17 | 388 | 500,000 |
| Furman U. | Greenville, S. C. | Edwin McN. Poteat | 18 | 310 | 700,000 |
| *Gale | Galesville, Wis. | Lars M. Gimmestad | 6 | 79 | 50,000 |
| *Gallaudet | Kendall Green, D. C. | Percival Hall | 12 | 111 | 700,000 |
| *Geneva | Beaver Falls, Penn. | W. H. George | 19 | 180 | 400,000 |
| *Georgetown | Georgetown, Ky. | M. B. Adams | 26 | 275 | 574,000 |
| Georgetown U. | Washington, D. C. | A. J. Donlon | 183 | 1,523 | 1,250,000 |
| *Geo. Washington U. | Washington, D. C. | Charles H. Stockton | 192 | 1,429 | 123,000 |
| Gonzaga | Washington, D. C. | E. De L. McDonnell | 7 | 85 | 150,000 |
| Gonzaga | Spokane, Wash. | James M. Brogan | 50 | 500 | 300,000 |
| *Graceland | Lamoni, Iowa | Samuel A. Burgess | 11 | 150 | 83,000 |
| *Grand Island | Grand Island, Neb. | Lemuel A. Garrison | 16 | 125 | 83,000 |
| *Greenville | Greenville, Ill. | Eldon G. Burritt | 20 | 310 | 115,000 |
| *Grinnell | Grinnell, Iowa | John H. T. Main | 47 | 600 | 1,643,000 |
| *Grove City | Grove City, Penn. | Alex. Thos. Ormond | 26 | 390 | 500,000 |
| *Guilford | Guilford College, N.C. | Lewis L. Hobbs | 16 | 246 | 300,000 |
| *Gustavus Adolphus | St. Peter, Minn. | Oscar J. Johnson | 25 | 350 | 250,000 |
| Hamilton | Clinton, N. Y. | M. Woolsey Stryker | 20 | 200 | 1,700,000 |
| *Hamline U. of M. | St. Paul, Minn. | S. F. Kerfoot | 21 | 390 | ——— |
| Hampden-Sidney | Hampden-Sidney, Va. | Henry T. Graham | 9 | 112 | 460,000 |
| Hanover | Hanover, Ind. | Wm. Alfred Millis | 18 | 250 | 430,000 |
| Harvard U. | Cambridge, Mass. | Abbott L. Lowell | 771 | 4,354 | 24,907,000 |
| *Hastings | Hastings, Neb. | R. B. Crone | 13 | 200 | 845,000 |
| Haverford | Haverford, Penn. | Isaac Sharpless | 22 | 75 | 3,000,000 |
| *Heidelberg U. | Tiffin, Ohio | Charles E. Miller | 26 | 425 | 700,000 |
| *Henderson-Brown | Arkadelphia, Ark. | G. H. Crowell | 21 | 250 | 150,000 |
| Hendrix | Conway, Ark. | John H. Reynolds | 13 | 255 | 350,000 |
| *Henry Kendall | Tulsa, Okla. | Fred. W. Hawley | 15 | 200 | 275,000 |
| *Highland | Highland, Kan. | Wm. C. T. Adams | 12 | 160 | 142,000 |
| *Hillsdale | Hillsdale, Mich. | Joseph Wm. Mauck | 22 | 497 | 493,000 |
| *Hiram | Hiram, Ohio | Miner L. Bates | 25 | 278 | 375,000 |
| *Hiawassee | Madisonville, Tenn. | Eugene Blake | 8 | 123 | 25,000 |
| Hobart | Geneva, N. Y. | Lyman T. Powell | 22 | 100 | 1,272,000 |
| Holy Cross | Worcester, Mass. | Joseph N. Dinand | 35 | 545 | 882,000 |
| *Hope | Holland, Mich. | Anne Vennema | 28 | 420 | 830,000 |
| Howard | Birmingham, Ala. | James M. Shelburne | 12 | 175 | 300,000 |

Java has over 300,000 acres planted to sugar.

**Statistics of Universities and Colleges for Men and for Both Sexes (Continued).**

| Name of institution. | Location. | President. | No. of instructors | No. of students | Value of property including endowment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Howard U. | Washington, D. C. | S. M. Newman | 125 | 1,500 | 1,700,000 |
| *Howard Payne | Brownwood, Tex. | James M. Carroll | 22 | 265 | 250,000 |
| *Huron | Huron, S. D. | Harry M. Gage | 24 | 250 | 776,000 |
| *Idaho | Caldwell, Idaho | William J. Boone | 15 | 175 | 201,000 |
| *Illinois | Jacksonville, Ill. | C. H. Rammelkamp. | 24 | 350 | 700,000 |
| *Illinois Wesleyan U. | Bloomington, Ill. | Theodore Kemp | 40 | 678 | 675,000 |
| Immaculate Con. | New Orleans, La. | John D. Foulkes | 14 | 300 | 850,000 |
| *Indian U. | Bacone, Okla. | Ewing N. Collette | 11 | 120 | 100,000 |
| *Indiana U. | Bloomington, Ind. | Wm. Lowe Bryan | 100 | 2,530 | 1,500,000 |
| *Iowa Wesleyan C. | Mt. Pleasant, Iowa | Edwin A. Shell | 26 | 325 | 514,000 |
| *James Millikin U. | Decatur, Ill. | George E. Fellows | 58 | 1,128 | 814,000 |
| Jefferson | Convent, La. | R. H. Smith | 10 | 180 | 180,000 |
| *John B. Stetson U. | De Land, Fla. | Lincoln Hulley | 46 | 500 | 1,500,000 |
| *Johns Hopkins U. | Baltimore, Md. | Ira Remsen | 217 | 1,269 | 8,150,000 |
| *Juniata | Huntingdon, Penn. | I. H. Brumbaugh | 22 | 412 | 375,000 |
| *Kalamazoo | Kalamazoo, Mich. | Herbert L. Stetson | 14 | 231 | 681,000 |
| *Kansas City U. | Kansas City, Kan. | David S. Stephens | 65 | 400 | 540,000 |
| Kentucky Mil. Inst. | Lyndon, Ky. | Charles W. Fowler | 15 | 137 | —— |
| *Kentucky Wesleyan. | Winchester, Ky. | James L. Clark | 4 | 100 | 185,000 |
| Kenyon | Gambier, Ohio | Wm. Foster Pierce | 14 | 125 | 1,072,000 |
| King | Bristol, Tenn. | T. Scherer | 8 | 60 | 75,000 |
| *Kingfisher | Kingfisher, Okla. | Calvin B. Moody | 14 | 146 | 210,000 |
| *Knox | Galesburg, Ill. | Thomas McClelland. | 83 | 584 | 1,093,000 |
| *Knoxville | Knoxville, Tenn. | R. W. McGranahan. | 28 | 465 | 185,000 |
| Lafayette | Easton, Penn. | E. D. Warfield | 55 | 568 | 1,789,000 |
| *La Fayette | La Fayette, Ala. | Flavius T. Appleby. | 11 | 260 | 50,000 |
| *La Grange | La Grange, Mo. | Jere T. Muir | 12 | 175 | 100,000 |
| La Salle | Philadelphia | Brother D. Edward. | 12 | 160 | 100,000 |
| *Lake Forest | Lake Forest, Ill. | John S. Nollen | 19 | 211 | 1,300,000 |
| *Lane | Jackson, Tenn. | Jas. Franklin Lane. | 16 | 328 | 100,000 |
| *Lawrence | Appleton, Wis. | Samuel Plautz | 46 | 634 | 1,328,000 |
| Leander Clark | Toledo, Iowa | Marion R. Drury | 20 | 277 | 337,000 |
| *Lebanon Valley | Annville, Penn. | G. D. Gossard | 25 | 246 | 295,000 |
| Lehigh U. | So. Bethlehem, Penn | Henry S. Drinker | 72 | 632 | 2,500,000 |
| *Leland U. | New Orleans, La. | Alfred A. Earle | 40 | 1,700 | 500,000 |
| *Leland Stanford Jr. U. | Palo Alto, Cal. | John C. Branner | 156 | 1,737 | 25,000,000 |
| *Lenoir | Hickory, N. C. | Robert L. Fritz | 15 | 226 | 125,000 |
| *Lenox | Hopkinton, Iowa | E. E. Reed | 14 | 150 | 252,000 |
| *Lewis Institute | Chicago, Ill. | Geo. Noble Carman. | 70 | 3,300 | 2,000,000 |
| *Lincoln | Lincoln, Ill. | Jas. H. McMurray | 17 | 300 | 219,000 |
| *Lincoln Inst. Col. | Jefferson City, Mo. | Benj. F. Allen | 81 | 550 | 250,000 |
| Lincoln Mem. U. | Cumberland Gap, Tenn | Geo. Allen Hubbell | 71 | 733 | 500,000 |
| Lincoln U. | Lincoln Univ., Penn. | John B. Rendall | 14 | 200 | 1,000,000 |
| *Lineville | Lineville, Ala. | John H. Sams | 6 | 140 | 18,000 |
| *Livingstone | Salisbury, N. C. | Wm. Harvey Goler | 16 | -- | 230,000 |
| *Lombard | Galesburg, Ill. | H. W. Hurt | 20 | 140 | 600,000 |
| Loyola | Baltimore, Md. | William J. Ennis | 18 | 310 | 600,000 |
| Loyola U. | Pilsen Station, Ill. | Alex J. Burrows | 178 | 1,180 | 725,000 |
| *Macalester | St. Paul, Minn. | T. Morey Hodgman | 35 | 350 | 696,000 |
| Manhattan | New York City | Brother F. S. C. | 24 | 290 | 812,000 |
| *Marietta | Marietta, Ohio | G. Wheeler Hinman. | 17 | 150 | 900,000 |
| Marquette | Milwaukee, Wis. | Jos. Grimmelsman | 210 | 1,606 | 500,000 |
| *Maryville | Maryville, Tenn. | Samuel T. Wilson | 39 | 702 | 827,000 |
| *McKendree | Lebanon, Ill. | John F. Harmon | 17 | 345 | 350,000 |
| *McMinnville | McMinnville, Ore. | Leonard W. Riley | 15 | 195 | 152,000 |
| *McPherson | McPherson, Kan. | H. J. Harnby | 22 | 260 | 160,000 |
| *Me. Wesleyan Sem. | Kent's Hill, Me. | John O. Newton | 15 | 200 | 340,000 |
| Mercer U. | Macon, Ga. | S. F. Jameson | 26 | 390 | 800,000 |
| Meridian Male | Meridian, Miss. | M. A. Beeson | 17 | 215 | 150,000 |
| Methodist U. | Guthrie, Okla. | Wm. Fielder | 17 | 323 | 300,000 |
| *Miami U. | Oxford, Ohio | R. Molyneux Hughes | 58 | 602 | 950,000 |
| *Middlebury | Middlebury, Vt. | John M. Thomas | 32 | 440 | 1,027,000 |
| Midland | Atchison, Kan. | R. B. Pecry | 18 | 150 | 175,000 |
| *Milligan | Milligan, Tenn. | E. W. McDiarmid | 14 | 133 | 125,000 |
| Millsaps | Jackson, Miss. | A. F. Watkins | 8 | 275 | 600,000 |
| *Milton | Milton, Wis. | Wm. Clifton Daland. | 15 | 110 | 210,000 |
| *Mission House of the Reformed Church | Plymouth, Wis. | E. A. Hofer | 14 | 110 | 70,000 |
| Mississippi | Clinton, Miss. | John W. Provine | 15 | 416 | 301,000 |
| *Missouri Valley | Marshall, Mo. | William H. Black | 15 | 235 | 419,000 |
| *Missouri Wesleyan | Cameron, Mo. | Harvey R. Debra | 30 | 290 | 275,000 |
| *Monmouth | Monmouth, Ill. | Thos. H. McMichael. | 26 | 428 | 500,000 |
| *Moores Hill | Moores Hill, Ind. | H. A. King | 15 | 256 | 200,000 |

**The second largest city in Sweden is Gothenburg, which had a population of 163,957 in 1909.**

| Name of institution. | Location. | President. | No. of instructors. | No. of students. | Value of property (including endowment). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moravian | Bethlehem, Penn. | Augustus Schultze | 8 | 64 | 250,000 |
| Morehouse (formerly Atlanta Baptist) | Atlanta, Ga. | John Hope | 18 | 272 | 155,000 |
| *Morningside | Sioux City, Iowa | Alfred E. Craig | 32 | 504 | 750,000 |
| *Morris Brown | Atlanta, Ga. | William A. Fountain | 31 | 850 | 150,000 |
| *Morris Harvey | Barboursville, W. Va | R. H. Alderman | 17 | 205 | 112,000 |
| Mount St. Joseph's | Baltimore, Md. | Brother Norbert | 20 | 190 | 200,000 |
| Mount St. Mary's | Emmitsburg, Md. | Bernard J. Bradley | 40 | 328 | ——— |
| *Mount Union-Scio | Alliance, Ohio | Wm. H. McMaster | 30 | 572 | 800,000 |
| Muhlenberg | Allentown, Penn. | John A. W. Haas | 14 | 177 | 767,000 |
| *Muskingum | New Concord, Ohio | J. K. Montgomery | 30 | 610 | 300,000 |
| *Nebraska Ch'n U. | Bethany, Neb. | Wm. P. Aylesworth | 50 | 385 | 200,000 |
| *Nebraska Wesleyan | University Place, Neb | Clark A. Fulmer | 45 | 391 | 361,000 |
| *New Windsor | New Windsor, Md. | James Fraser | 6 | 40 | 60,000 |
| *New York U. | New York, N. Y. | Elmer E. Brown | 381 | 4,400 | 5,771,000 |
| New York City | New York, N. Y. | ——— | 235 | 6,770 | 7,088,000 |
| Newberry | Newberry, S. C. | John H. Harms | 17 | 223 | 275,000 |
| Niagara U. | Niagara Falls, N. Y. | M. A. Drennan | 17 | 233 | ——— |
| Northern Illinois | Fulton, Ill. | J. E. Bittinger | 6 | 180 | 70,000 |
| *Northwestern | Naperville, Ill. | Lawrence H. Saeger | 23 | 356 | 455,000 |
| *Northwestern U. | Evanston, Ill. | Abram W. Harris | 434 | 4,490 | 10,000,000 |
| Northwestern | Watertown, Wis. | August F. Ernst | 14 | 204 | 260,000 |
| Norwegian Lutheran | Decorah, Iowa | Christian Keyser | 14 | 167 | 145,000 |
| Norwich U. | Northfield, Vt. | Charles H. Spooner | 17 | 187 | 300,000 |
| *Oakland City | Oakland City, Ind. | W. P. Dearing | 14 | 280 | 100,000 |
| Oberlin | Oberlin, Ohio | Henry C. King | 125 | 1,809 | 4,162,000 |
| *Occidental | Los Angeles, Cal. | John Willis Baer | 23 | 300 | 900,000 |
| Ogden | Bowling Green, Ky. | W. M. Pearce | 5 | 75 | 50,000 |
| *Ohio State U. | Columbus, Ohio | Wm. O. Thompson | 291 | 4,111 | 5,740,000 |
| *Ohio U. | Athens, Ohio | Alston Ellis | 85 | 2,037 | 1,360,000 |
| *Ohio Northern | Ada, Ohio | Albert E. Smith | 39 | 1,740 | 250,000 |
| *Ohio Wesleyan U. | Delaware, Ohio | Herbert Welch | 67 | 1,075 | 1,985,000 |
| *Olivet | Olivet, Mich. | E. G. Lancaster | 27 | 252 | 500,000 |
| *Oskaloosa | Oskaloosa, Iowa | C. A. Park | 20 | 300 | 25,000 |
| *Ottawa U. | Ottawa, Kan. | Silas Eber Price | 20 | 344 | 450,000 |
| *Otterbein U. | Westerville, Ohio | Walter G. Clippinger | 28 | 465 | 425,000 |
| *Ouachita | Arkadelphia, Ark. | P. W. Bowers | 30 | 400 | 300,000 |
| *Pacific | Newberg, Ore. | L. T. Pennington | 12 | 135 | 160,000 |
| *Pacific U. | Forest Grove, Ore. | Chas. J. Bushnell | 24 | 240 | 450,000 |
| *Pacific, of the | San Jose, Cal. | B. J. Morris | 25 | 352 | 334,000 |
| *Palmer | Albany, Mo. | E. A. Watkins | 11 | 124 | 150,000 |
| *Park | Parkville, Mo. | Arthur L. Wolfe | 21 | 411 | 1,029,000 |
| *Parker | Winnebago City, Minn. | Benj. Longley | 8 | 75 | 90,000 |
| *Parsons | Fairfield, Iowa | L. M. McAfee | 20 | 239 | 460,000 |
| *Paul Quinn | Waco, Tex. | I. M. Burgan | 17 | 275 | 150,000 |
| Peabody Teachers | Nashville, Tenn. | B. R. Payne | 30 | 607 | 1,700,000 |
| *Penn | Oskaloosa, Iowa | David M. Edwards | 30 | 500 | 242,000 |
| *Pennsylvania | Gettysburg, Penn. | Wm. A. Granville | 25 | 352 | 714,000 |
| Pennsylvania Military | Chester, Penn. | Charles E. Hyatt | 15 | 100 | ——— |
| *Pennsylvania State | State College, Penn. | Edwin E. Sparks | 221 | 2,810 | 2,418,000 |
| *Philander Smith | Little Rock, Ark. | James M. Cox | 23 | 492 | 80,000 |
| *Philomath | Philomath, Ore. | Geo. H. Smith | 8 | 150 | 70,000 |
| *Piedmont | Demorest, Ga. | Frank E. Jenkins | 28 | 480 | 150,000 |
| Pittsburg | Pittsburg, Penn. | M. A. Hehr | 50 | 385 | 650,000 |
| *Polytechnic | Fort Worth, Tex. | ——— | 21 | 700 | 350,000 |
| Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn | Brooklyn, N. Y. | F. W. Atkinson | 79 | 1,172 | 1,500,000 |
| *Pomona | Claremont, Cal. | James A. Blaisdell | 39 | 448 | 808,000 |
| *Presbyterian of S. C. | Clinton, S. C. | D. McD. Douglas | 8 | 126 | 187,000 |
| Princeton U. | Princeton, N. J. | John G. Hibben | 208 | 1,599 | 5,195,000 |
| *Pritchett | Glasgow, Mo. | Uriel Seebree Hall | 10 | 127 | 110,000 |
| Randolph-Macon | Ashland, Va. | Robert E. Blackwell | 11 | 185 | 472,000 |
| *Redfield | Redfield, S. D. | ——— | 12 | 100 | 400,000 |
| *Richmond | Richmond, Ohio | Geo. W. Macmillan | 6 | 100 | 40,000 |
| Richmond | Richmond, Va. | Fred. W. Boatwright | 24 | 393 | 1,875,000 |
| *Rio Grande | Rio Grande, Ohio | S. H. Bing | 10 | 262 | 150,000 |
| *Ripon | Ripon, Wis. | Silas Evans | 20 | 234 | 655,000 |
| Roanoke | Salem, Va. | John A. Morehead | 19 | 170 | 400,000 |
| Rock Hill | Ellicott City, Md. | Bro. Dorotheus | 16 | 153 | 250,000 |
| *Rollins | Winter Park, Fla. | Wm. F. Blackman | 20 | 200 | 400,000 |
| *Rust U. | Holly Springs, Miss. | James T. Docking | 32 | 448 | 125,000 |
| Rutgers | New Brunswick, N.J. | Wm. H. S. Demarest | 55 | 913 | 2,000,000 |
| Sacred H., Col. of | Denver, Col. | John Joseph Brown | 18 | 207 | 150,000 |
| *Scarritt-Morrisville | Morrisville, Mo. | Louis C. Perry | 20 | 200 | 200,000 |
| St. Anselm's | Manchester, N. H. | Vincent Amberg | 20 | 174 | ——— |
| St. Bede | Peru, Ill. | Vincent Huber | 15 | 135 | 400,000 |

The capital invested by citizens of the United States in Cuba is estimated at $220,000,000.

**Statistics of Universities and Colleges for Men and for Both Sexes (Continued).**

| Name of institution. | Location. | President. | No. of instructors. | No. of students. | Value of property (including endowment). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Benedict's | Atchison, Kan. | Innocent Wolf | 24 | 250 | 260,000 |
| St. Benedict's | Newark, N. J. | P. Pornelius | 12 | 190 | —— |
| St. Bernard | St. Bernard, Ala. | Bernard Menges | 25 | 202 | 125,000 |
| St. Bonaventure | Allegany, N. Y. | Fidelio J. Reynolds | 18 | 235 | 521,000 |
| St. Charles | Ellicott City, Md. | M. F. Dinneen | 15 | 180 | 400,000 |
| St. Edward's | Austin, Tex. | John T. Boland | 15 | 175 | 250,000 |
| St. Francis | Brooklyn, N. Y. | Brother Stanislaus | 16 | 405 | 15,000 |
| St. Francis Solanus | Quincy, Ill. | Fortunatus Hauser | 15 | 240 | 250,000 |
| St. Francis Xavier | New York City | (See Fordham Uni.) | —— | —— | —— |
| St. Ignatius | Cleveland, Ohio | John B. Furay | 26 | 440 | 350,000 |
| St. John's | Washington, D. C. | Brother Flamian | 13 | 170 | 250,000 |
| St. John's | New York City | John J. Collins | 37 | 440 | 1,000,000 |
| *St. John's Lutheran | Winfield, Kan. | Adolphus W. Meyer | 8 | 95 | 60,000 |
| St. John's | Brooklyn, N. Y. | John W. Moore | 42 | 837 | 1,000,0[illegible] |
| St. John's U. | Collegeville, Minn. | Peter Engel | 40 | 416 | 500,000 |
| St. John's U. | Toledo, Ohio | J. A. Weland | 40 | 290 | 250,000 |
| St. Joseph's | Dubuque, Iowa | Daniel M. Gorman | 23 | 350 | 625,000 |
| St. Joseph's | Collegeville, Ind. | Augustine Seifert | 22 | 314 | 600,000 |
| *St. Lawrence U. | Canton, N. Y. | Almon Gunnison | 38 | 658 | 11,000,000 |
| St. Leo | St. Leo, Fla. | Charles H. Mohr | 7 | 70 | 50,000 |
| St. Louis | San Antonio, Tex. | Louis A. Trogesser | 20 | 105 | 200,000 |
| St. Louis U. | St. Louis, Mo. | Bernard J. Otting | 211 | 1,438 | —— |
| St. Mary's | St. Mary, Ky. | Michael Jaglowics | 10 | 110 | 100,000 |
| St. Mary's | Belmont, N. C. | F. Thomas | 16 | 125 | —— |
| St. Mary's | St. Mary's, Kan. | Aloysius J. Breen | 38 | 450 | —— |
| St. Mary's U. | Galveston, Tex. | E. A. Fields | 10 | 125 | 150,000 |
| St. Meinrad | St. Meinrad, Ind. | Athanasius Schmitt | 25 | 240 | —— |
| *St. Olaf | Northfield, Minn. | John N. Kildahl | 32 | 541 | 506,000 |
| St. Peter's | Jersey City, N. J. | Joseph A. Mulry | 24 | 425 | 750,000 |
| St. Stanislaus | Chicago, Ill. | L. J. Zapala | 18 | 220 | 90,000 |
| St. Stephen's | Annandale, N. Y. | W. C. Rodgers | 12 | 70 | 500,000 |
| St. Victor | Bourbonnais, Ill. | J. P. Mahoney | 48 | 400 | 800,000 |
| St. Vincent | Beatty, Penn. | Walter Stehle | 32 | 475 | —— |
| St. Vincent's | Los Angeles, Cal. | Joseph G. Glass | 27 | 350 | 1,000,000 |
| St. Xavier | Cincinnati, Ohio | Francis Heierman | 35 | 526 | —— |
| Santa Clara | Santa Clara, Cal. | Walter F. Thornton | 83 | 360 | —— |
| Seton Hall | South Orange, N. J. | James F. Mooney | 16 | 254 | 383,000 |
| Shaw U. | Raleigh, N. C. | Charles F. Meserve | 37 | 400 | 383,000 |
| *Shurtleff | Upper Alton, Ill. | G. M. Potter | 14 | 126 | 282,000 |
| *Simpson | Indianola, Iowa | F. L. Strickland | 31 | 440 | 448,000 |
| So. Carolina Mil. A. | Charleston, S. C. | Col. O. J. Bond, Supt | 14 | 211 | 350,000 |
| *Southern U. | Greensboro, Ala. | Andrew Shedd | 10 | 125 | 250,000 |
| Southwestern Pres. U | Clarksville, Tenn. | William Dinwiddie | 9 | 86 | 400,000 |
| Southwestern | Winfield, Kan. | Frank E. Mossman | 25 | 460 | 300,000 |
| Southwestern U. | Georgetown, Tex. | Charles McT. Bishop | 81 | 762 | 600,000 |
| *Stanford Graded | Stanford, Ky. | J. W. Ireland | 14 | 350 | 50,000 |
| *State C. for Col. S. | Dover, Del. | William C. Jason | 10 | 120 | 46,000 |
| *Straight U. | New Orleans, La. | Elbert M. Stevens | 26 | 658 | 200,000 |
| *Susquehanna | Selinsgrove, Penn. | Charles T. Aikens | 22 | 345 | 300,000 |
| *Swarthmore | Swarthmore, Penn. | Joseph Swain | 48 | 898 | 2,745,000 |
| *Syracuse U. | Syracuse, N. Y. | Jas. Roscoe Day | 280 | 3,800 | 4,852,000 |
| *Tabor | Tabor, Iowa | G. E. Wood | 12 | 57 | 185,000 |
| *Tarkio | Tarkio, Mo. | Jos. A. Thompson | 28 | 278 | 311,000 |
| *Taylor U. | Upland, Ind. | Monroe Vayhinger | 24 | 291 | 110,000 |
| *Temple | Philadelphia, Penn. | Russell H. Conwell | 225 | 3,044 | 547,000 |
| Tennessee Milit'y Inst | Sweetwater, Tenn. | Otey C. Hulvey | 10 | 165 | 125,000 |
| *Texas Christian U. | Fort Worth, Tex. | Fred'k D. Kershner | 53 | 583 | 550,000 |
| *Thiel | Greenville, Penn. | Franklin B. Sawvel | 18 | 120 | 220,000 |
| Transylvania U. | Lexington, Ky. | Rich'd H. Crossfield | 22 | 273 | 900,000 |
| Trinity | Hartford, Conn. | Flavel S. Luther | 23 | 270 | 1,500,000 |
| *Trinity | Durham, N. C. | Wm. Preston Few | 25 | 583 | 2,500,000 |
| *Trinity U. | Waxahachie, Tex. | Samuel L. Hornbeak | 25 | 393 | 307,000 |
| Tufts | Medford, Mass. | Fred'k W. Hamilton | 235 | 1,096 | 2,145,000 |
| Tulane University of Louisiana | New Orleans, La. | Robert Sharp | 276 | 2,833 | 6,000,000 |
| Tusculum (formerly Washington) | Greenville, Tenn. | Charles Olive | 20 | 200 | 325,000 |
| *Union | Barbourville, Ky. | Percy L. Ports | 14 | 288 | 600,000 |
| *Union | College View, Neb. | Frederick Griggs | 25 | 375 | 131,000 |
| Union U. | Schenectady and Albany, N. Y. | Chas. A. Richmond | 140 | 800 | —— |
| Union Christian | Merom, Ind. | Daniel A. Long | 15 | 145 | 200,000 |
| *U. of Alabama | Tuscaloosa, Ala. | George H. Denny | 130 | 1,350 | 2,500,000 |

The national anthem of the French is the "Marseillaise."

| Name of institution. | Location. | President. | No. of instructors. | No. of students. | Value of property (including endowment). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *U. of Arizona | Tucson, Ariz. | Arthur H. Wilde | 40 | 250 | 450,000 |
| *U. of Arkansas | Fayetteville, Ark. | J. C. Futralf | 80 | 700 | 1,000,00 |
| *U. of Buffalo | Buffalo, N. Y. | Chas. P. Norton | 160 | 735 | 500,00 |
| *U. of California | Berkeley, Cal. | Benj. Ide Wheeler | 746 | 4,902 | 15,444,00 |
| *U. of Chattanooga | Chattanooga, Tenn. | John H. Race | 28 | 363 | 750,00 |
| U of Chicago | Chicago, Ill. | Harry P. Judson | 337 | 6,802 | 30,972,00 |
| *U. of Cincinnati | Cincinnati, Ohio | Charles W. Dabney | 234 | 1,866 | 2,795,00 |
| *U. of Colorado | Boulder, Col. | James H. Baker | 200 | 1,250 | 1,500,00 |
| *U. of Denver | Denver, Col. | H. Augustus Buchtel | 134 | 1,075 | 1,200,00 |
| U. of Detroit | Detroit, Mich. | W. F. Dooley | 52 | 507 | 400,00 |
| U. of Florida | Gainesville, Fla. | Albert A. Murphree | 62 | 350 | 750,00 |
| U. of Georgia | Athens, Ga. | David C. Barrow | 82 | 611 | —— |
| *U. of Idaho | Moscow, Idaho | Wm. Levi Carlyle | 80 | 763 | 1,549,00 |
| *U. of Illinois | Urbana, Ill. | Edmund J. James | 580 | 5,200 | 4,548,00 |
| *U. of Iowa | Iowa City, Iowa | John G. Bowman | 275 | 2,606 | 3,250,00 |
| *U. of Kansas | Lawrence, Kan. | Frank Strong | 185 | 2,715 | 2,662,00 |
| *U. of Kentucky | Lexington, Ky. | Henry S. Barker | 98 | 1,223 | 603,00 |
| *U. of Louisville | Louisville, Ky. | W. E. Grant | 123 | 557 | 225,00 |
| *U. of Maine | Orono, Me. | Robert J. Alcy | 115 | 1,075 | 980,00 |
| U. of Maryland (formerly St. Johns) | Annapolis, Md. | Thomas Fell | 225 | 1,400 | 1,500,00 |
| *U. of Michigan | Ann Arbor, Mich. | Harry B. Hutchins | 516 | 5,805 | 4,072,71 |
| *U. of Minnesota | Minneapolis, Minn. | George E. Vincent | 449 | 7,382 | 10,087,00 |
| *U. of Mississippi | University, Miss. | A. A. Kincannon | 30 | 390 | 1,250,00 |
| *U. of Missouri | Columbia, Mo. | Albert Ross Hill | 254 | 3,349 | 3,758,00 |
| *U. of Montana | Missoula, Mont. | E. B. Craighead | 40 | 500 | 250,00 |
| *U. of Nebraska | Lincoln, Neb. | Samuel Avery | 300 | 3,823 | 3,618,00 |
| *U. of Nevada | Reno, Nev. | Joseph E. Stubbs | 42 | 300 | 615,00 |
| *U. of New Mexico | Albuquerque, N. M. | David R. Boyd | 17 | 102 | 125,00 |
| *U. of North Carolina | Chapel Hill, N. C. | Francis P. Venable | 59 | 875 | 2,700,00 |
| *U. of North Dakota | Grand Forks, N. D. | F. Le R. McVey | 98 | 1,075 | 2,496,00 |
| U. of Notre Dame | Notre Dame, Ind. | John Cavanaugh | 85 | 1,000 | —— |
| *U. of Oklahoma | Norman, Okla. | Stratton D. Brooks | 120 | 1,210 | 4,000,00 |
| *U. of Oregon | Eugene, Ore. | Prince L. Campbell | 108 | 1,257 | 900,00 |
| *U. of Pennsylvania | Philadelphia, Penn. | Edgar F. Smith | 553 | 5,323 | 18,000,00 |
| *U. of Pittsburg | Pittsburg, Penn. | Sam'l B. McCormick | 310 | 2,650 | 2,355,00 |
| *U. of Porto Rico | Rio Piedras, P. R. | Edw. M. Baintor | 74 | 912 | 250,00 |
| *U. of Puget Sound | Tacoma, Wash. | Julius C. Zeller | 35 | 420 | 175,00 |
| *U. of Redlands | Redlands, Cal. | Jasper N. Field | 37 | 140 | 425,00 |
| *U. of Rochester | Rochester, N. Y. | Rush Rhees | 36 | 418 | 2,737,00 |
| U. of the South | Sewanee, Tenn. | William B. Hall | 27 | 246 | 750,00 |
| *U. of South Cal. | Los Angeles, | George F. Bavard | 225 | 2,505 | 875,00 |
| *U. of South Carolina | Columbia, S. C. | A. C. Moore | 40 | 508 | 1,000,00 |
| *U. of South Dakota | Vermillion, S. D. | —— | 50 | 425 | 1,500,00 |
| *U. of Tennessee | Knoxville, Tenn. | Brown Ayres | 175 | 4,489 | 1,610,00 |
| *U. of Texas | Austin, Tex. | Sidney E. Mezes | 171 | 3,391 | 4,000,00 |
| *U. of Utah | Salt Lake City, Utah | J. T. Kingsbury | 70 | 1,058 | 626,00 |
| *U. of Vermont | Burlington, Vt. | Guy P. Benton | 100 | 600 | 3,000,00 |
| U. of Virginia | Charlottesville, Va. | Edwin A. Alderman | 100 | 887 | 4,000,00 |
| *U. of Washington | Seattle, Wash. | Thomas T. Kane | 155 | 2,824 | 5,400,00 |
| *U. of Wisconsin | Madison, Wis. | Chas. R. Van Hise | 595 | 5,748 | 6,675,00 |
| *U. of Wooster | Wooster, Ohio | Louis Edw. Holden | 41 | 560 | 2,528,00 |
| *U. of Wyoming | Laramie, Wyo. | C. G. Duniway | 52 | 329 | 750,00 |
| *Upper Iowa U. | Fayette, Iowa | Richard W. Cooper | 17 | 315 | 380,00 |
| *Upsala | Kenilworth, N. J. | P. Froeberg | 16 | 144 | 75,00 |
| *Urbana U. | Urbana, Ohio | Russell Eaton | 6 | 35 | 161,00 |
| *Ursinus | Collegeville, Penn. | G. L. Ornwake | 15 | 208 | —— |
| *Valparaiso U. | Valparaiso, Ind. | A. B. Brown | 206 | 5,000 | 1,000,00 |
| *Vanderbilt U. | Nashville, Tenn. | J. H. Kirkland | 125 | 1,046 | 4,000,00 |
| Villanova | Villanova, Penn. | Edward G. Dohan | 45 | 394 | —— |
| Virginia Christian | Lynchburg, Va. | Gideon O. Davis | 13 | 130 | 150,00 |
| Vincennes U. | Vincennes, Ind. | Horace Hills | 14 | 298 | 300,00 |
| Virginia Mil. Inst. | Lexington, Va. | Edward W. Nichols | 22 | 375 | 675,00 |
| Virginia Union U. | Richmond, Va. | Geo. Rice Hovey | 16 | 218 | 400,00 |
| Wabash | Crawfordsville, Ind. | Geo. L. Mackintosh | 24 | 335 | 1,200,00 |
| Wake Forest | Wake Forest, N. C. | Wm. L. Poteat | 39 | 459 | 661,00 |
| *Walden | Nashville, Tenn. | G. W. Hubbard | 70 | 750 | 300,00 |
| Wartburg | Clinton, Iowa | John Fritschel | 9 | 80 | 95,00 |
| *Warthen | Wrightsville, Ga. | John C. G. Brooks | 13 | 325 | 50,00 |
| *Washburn | Topeka, Kan. | Frank K. Sanders | 45 | 820 | 973,00 |
| *Washington U. | St. Louis, Mo. | David F. Houston | 148 | 1,548 | 11,993,00 |
| *Washington | Chestertown, Md. | James W. Cain | 9 | 119 | 160,00 |
| *Washington | Wash'gton Col., Tenn. | Wm. I. Wilkinson | 7 | 150 | 125,00 |
| Wash. and Jefferson | Washington, Penn. | James D. Moffat | 18 | 332 | 1,218,00 |
| *Washington and Tusculum | Greenville, Tenn. | Charles O. Gray | 16 | 161 | 209,00 |

In the Republic of Cuba the rate of mortality in 1910 was 14.95 per 1,000.

Statistics of Universities and Colleges for Men and for Both Sexes (Continued).

| Name of institution. | Location. | President. | No. of instructors. | No. of students. | Value of property (including endowment). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wash. and Lee U.... | Lexington, Va.... | H. L. Smith..... | 28 | 456 | 1,358,000 |
| *Waynesburg ..... | Waynesburg, Pa.... | Ezra F. Baker..... | 20 | 272 | 341,000 |
| *Weaver ..... | Weaverville, N. C.... | W. A. Newell..... | 11 | 156 | 40,000 |
| *Wesley ..... | Grand Forks, N. D. | Edw'd P. Robertson. | 18 | 619 | 240,000 |
| *Wesleyan U..... | Middletown, Conn... | Wm. A. Shanklin... | 45 | 420 | 3,148,000 |
| Western Bible and Lit. ..... | Odessa, Ind..... | T. O. Martin..... | 10 | 300 | 12,000 |
| *West Lafayette..... | West Lafayette, Ohio | Audrey T. Hess..... | 10 | 200 | 40,000 |
| *West Virginia U.... | Morgantown, W. Va. | Thomas E. Hodges.. | 80 | 1,271 | 1,000,000 |
| *West Virginia Wesleyan ..... | Buckhannon, W. Va. | Carl G. Doney..... | 28 | 527 | 465,000 |
| *Western Maryland.. | Westminster, Md.... | T. H. Lewis..... | 24 | 250 | 400,000 |
| Western Reserve U.. | Cleveland, Ohio..... | Chas. F. Thwing.... | 227 | 1,376 | 4,856,000 |
| *Westfield ..... | Westfield, Ill..... | H. M. Tipsword..... | 12 | 150 | 150,000 |
| Westminster ..... | Fulton, Mo..... | Charles B. Boving. | 14 | 148 | 426,000 |
| *Westminster ..... | N. Wilmington, Pa. | Robt. McW. Russell. | 24 | 290 | 715,000 |
| *Westminster ..... | Westminster, Col.... | Salem G. Pattison.. | 11 | 75 | 471,000 |
| *Westminster ..... | Tehuacana, Tex..... | J. C. Williams..... | 8 | 80 | 85,000 |
| *Wheaton ..... | Wheaton, Ill..... | Chas. A. Blanchard. | 20 | 246 | 400,000 |
| *Whitworth ..... | Tacoma, Wash..... | Donald D. McKay.. | 18 | 200 | 258,000 |
| *Whitman ..... | Walla Walla, Wash. | S. B. L. Penrose.... | 21 | 225 | 781,000 |
| *Wilberforce U..... | Wilberforce, Ohio.... | W. S. Scarborough. | 30 | 550 | 547,000 |
| *Wiley U..... | Marshall, Tex..... | M. W. Dogan..... | 22 | 532 | 200,000 |
| *Willamette U..... | Salem, Ore..... | Fletcher Homan..... | 33 | 295 | 1,000,000 |
| William and Mary... | Williamsburg, Va... | Lyon G. Tyler..... | 15 | 154 | 412,000 |
| William Jewell..... | Liberty, Mo..... | John P. Greene..... | 30 | 407 | 1,000,000 |
| Williams ..... | Williamstown, Mass. | Harry A. Garfield... | 57 | 495 | 3,473,000 |
| *Wilmington ..... | Wilmington, Ohio.... | Sam. H. Hodgin.... | 15 | 93 | 200,000 |
| *Wittenberg ..... | Springfield, Ohio.... | Charles G. Heckert. | 28 | 826 | 825,000 |
| Wofford ..... | Spartanburg, S. C... | Henry N. Snyder.... | 19 | 425 | 450,000 |
| Yale U..... | New Haven, Conn... | Arthur T. Hadley... | 455 | 3,263 | 14,665,000 |
| *Yankton ..... | Yankton, S. D..... | Henry K. Warren... | 23 | 418 | 433,000 |
| *York ..... | York, Neb. ..... | M. O. McLaughlin... | 14 | 443 | 180,000 |
| *Young Harris..... | Young Harris, Ga.. | Joseph A. Sharp..... | 12 | 400 | 45,000 |

Table II—Colleges for Women.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adelphi ..... | Brooklyn, N. Y..... | S. Parkes Cadman.. | 34 | 467 | —— |
| Agnes Scott ..... | Decatur, Ga..... | F. H. Gaines..... | 24 | 260 | 650,000 |
| Alabama Con. Fem... | Tuskegee, Ala..... | John Massey..... | 17 | 146 | 357,000 |
| Alabama Synodical... | Talladega, Ala..... | T. Peyton Walton... | 10 | — | 70,000 |
| Albert Lea ..... | Albert Lea, Minn.... | Gert. S. Kingsland.. | 13 | 139 | 223,000 |
| Allentown ..... | Allentown, Penn.... | William F. Curtis... | 18 | 225 | 125,000 |
| Anderson ..... | Anderson, S. C..... | John F. Vines..... | 17 | 135 | 167,000 |
| Andrew Female..... | Cuthbert, Ga..... | J. W. Malone..... | 16 | 150 | 100,000 |
| Asgard ..... | South Houston, Tex. | John L. Dickens.... | 7 | 204 | 175,000 |
| Athens ..... | Athens, Ala..... | Mary N. Moore..... | 30 | 225 | 175,000 |
| Barnard ..... | New York ..... | Vir. C. Gildersleeve. | 95 | 774 | 3,000,000 |
| Baylor Female ..... | Belton, Tex. ..... | John C. Hardy..... | 34 | 449 | 231,000 |
| Beaumont ..... | Harrodsburg, Ky.... | Th. Smith ..... | 7 | 50 | 30,000 |
| Beaver ..... | Beaver, Penn..... | Leroy Weller ..... | 17 | 180 | 130,000 |
| Belhaven (Y'g Ladies) | Jackson, Miss..... | R. W. Lancaster... | 16 | 120 | 100,000 |
| Bessie Tift ..... | Forsyth, Ga..... | C. H. S. Jackson.... | 28 | 250 | 220,000 |
| Bethel Female ..... | Hopkinsville, Ky.... | Harry G. Brownell. | 7 | 60 | 75,000 |
| Blue Mountain..... | Blue Mountain, Miss | B. G. Lowrey..... | 15 | 410 | 150,000 |
| Boscobel (Y'g Ladies) | Nashville, Tenn..... | Charles E. Sullivan. | 12 | 75 | 60,000 |
| Brenan ..... | Gainesville, Ga..... | H. J. Pearce..... | 44 | 500 | 350,000 |
| Bryn Mawr ..... | Bryn Mawr, Penn... | M. Carey Thomas... | 66 | 467 | 3,842,000 |
| Caldwell (Y'g Wom.). | Danville, Ky..... | John Carey Acheson. | 25 | 215 | 225,000 |
| Central Baptist ..... | Conway, Ark..... | John W. Conger.... | 13 | 185 | 70,000 |
| Central ..... | Lexington, Mo..... | Z. M. Williams..... | 20 | 135 | 200,000 |
| Chappell Hill Fem... | Chappell Hill, Tex.. | Mrs. Rufus King... | 7 | 41 | 20,000 |
| Chickasaw Female... | Pontotoc, Miss..... | M. B. Coe..... | 12 | 150 | 50,000 |
| Claremont ..... | Hickory, N. C..... | Joseph L. Murphy.. | 8 | 60 | 75,000 |
| Clifford Seminary.... | Union, S. C..... | B. G. Clifford..... | 6 | 60 | 25,000 |
| Coker ..... | Hartsville, S. C..... | A. J. Hall..... | 18 | 185 | 400,000 |
| Columbia Female.... | Columbia, S. C..... | William W. Daniel.. | 23 | 287 | 250,000 |
| College for Women... | Columbia, S. C..... | Miss E. E. McClintock. | 30 | 313 | 200,000 |
| Converse ..... | Spartanburg, S. C... | Robert Paine Pell... | 25 | 300 | 600,000 |
| Cottey ..... | Nevada, Mo..... | Mrs. V. A. C. Stockard. | 20 | 250 | 150,000 |
| Cox ..... | Cox Pk. (Atlanta).. | John W. Gaines.... | 27 | 200 | 200,000 |
| Dallas H. Sch..... | Dallas, N. C..... | M. S. Bosen..... | 8 | 200 | 7,500 |

national indebtedness of all countries for which figures are available aggregated $42,000,000,000 in 1912, against $31,250,000,000 in 1900, $8,500,000,000 in 1850, and $2,500,000,000 in 1800.

| Name of institution. | Location. | President. | No. of instructors. | No. of students. | Value of property (including endowment). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Due West Female.... | Due West, S. C..... | R. L. Robinson..... | 16 | 175 | ——— |
| Elizabeth ..... | Charlotte, N. C..... | Charles B. King.... | 20 | 200 | 300,000 |
| Elmira ..... | Elmira, N. Y..... | Alex. C. Mackenzie. | 18 | 240 | 500,000 |
| Florida Female..... | Tallahassee, Fla.... | Edward Conradi..... | 30 | 413 | 300,000 |
| Gaston ..... | Dallas, N. C..... | S. A. Wolff..... | 7 | 149 | 10,000 |
| Glendale ..... | Glendale, Ohio..... | Rebecca J. De Vore. | 14 | 65 | 75,000 |
| Goucher ..... | Baltimore, Md..... | Wm. W. Guth..... | 29 | 386 | 1,473,000 |
| Greensboro Female... | Greensboro, N. C.... | S. B. Turrentine.... | 21 | 250 | 325,000 |
| Greenville ..... | Greenville, Ill..... | Edward C. James... | 21 | 351 | 100,000 |
| Hamilton ..... | Lexington, Ky..... | Hubert G. Shearin... | 28 | 296 | 300,000 |
| Hardin ..... | Mexico, Mo..... | John W. Million.... | 24 | 175 | 225,000 |
| Hillman (Y'g Ladies) | Clinton, Miss..... | W. T. Lowrey..... | 14 | 139 | 40,000 |
| Hollins ..... | Hollins, Va..... | Matty L. Cocke..... | 37 | 250 | 200,000 |
| Hood Col. (formerly Woman's Col.)..... | Frederick, Md..... | Jos. H. Apple..... | 24 | 300 | 300,000 |
| Howard Female..... | Gallatin, Tenn..... | Carline Polk Horton. | 12 | 90 | 25,000 |
| Howard Payne..... | Fayette, Mo..... | Henry Elbert Stout.. | 17 | 170 | 150,000 |
| Illinois Woman's..... | Jacksonville, Ill..... | Joseph R. Harker... | 38 | 350 | 510,000 |
| Irving ..... | Mechanicsburg, Penn | Edmond E. Campbell | 16 | 135 | 100,000 |
| Isbell ..... | Talladega, Ala..... | Frank Bell Webb.... | 6 | 75 | 10,000 |
| Judson ..... | Marion, Ala. ..... | Paul V. Bomar..... | 30 | 222 | 275,000 |
| La Grange Female... | La Grange, Ga..... | Rufus W. Smith..... | 18 | 201 | 224,000 |
| Lake Erie ..... | Painesville, Ohio.... | Vivian B. Small.... | 25 | 115 | 607,000 |
| Lander ..... | Greenwood, S. C.... | John O. Wilson..... | 20 | 275 | 147,000 |
| Lasell S..... | Auburndale, Mass... | Guy M. Winslow.... | 40 | 215 | 200,000 |
| Lexington ..... | Lexington, Mo..... | C. Lewis Fowler.... | 20 | 135 | 120,000 |
| Liberty ..... | Glasgow, Ky..... | Robert E. Hatton... | 13 | 100 | 60,000 |
| Limestone ..... | Gaffney, S. C..... | Lee Davis Lodge... | 15 | 207 | 150,000 |
| Lindenwood ..... | St. Charles, Mo..... | John Fenton Hendy. | 15 | 95 | 200,000 |
| Logan Female ..... | Russellville, Ky..... | Joseph Wharton.... | 14 | 127 | 75,000 |
| Louisburg ..... | Louisburg, N. C..... | Mary D. Allen..... | 16 | 132 | 50,000 |
| Lucy Cobb Institute.. | Athens, Ga. ..... | Susan G. Gerdine & A. W. Beverly.... | 21 | 150 | 75,000 |
| Mansfield ..... | Mansfield, La..... | A. B. Peters..... | 9 | 145 | 75,000 |
| Margaret ..... | Versailles, Ky..... | James M. Maxon.... | 11 | 96 | 55,000 |
| Marion Inst..... | Marion, Ala..... | H. O. Murphy..... | 14 | 150 | 150,000 |
| Marion Female..... | Marion, Va..... | J. P. Miller..... | 11 | 93 | 50,000 |
| Martha Washington.. | Abingdon, Va..... | S. D. Long..... | 18 | 170 | 115,000 |
| Martin ..... | Pulaski, Tenn..... | William T. Wynn... | 17 | 195 | 86,000 |
| Maryland for Women. | Lutherville, Md..... | Chas. W. Gallagher. | 18 | 110 | 200,000 |
| Memphis Con. F. Ins. | Jackson, Tenn..... | Gabriel Hawkins.... | 14 | 132 | 50,000 |
| Meridian ..... | Meridian, Miss..... | J. W. Beeson..... | 35 | 500 | 200,000 |
| Meredith ..... | Raleigh, N. C..... | Richard T. Vann.... | 30 | 340 | 375,000 |
| Millersburg Female... | Millersburg, Ky..... | Charles G. Fisher... | 12 | 140 | 60,000 |
| Mills ..... | Oakland, Cal..... | Luella C. Carson.... | 40 | 120 | 900,000 |
| Milwaukee-Downer .. | Milwaukee, Wis..... | Ellen C. Sabin..... | 32 | 312 | ——— |
| Miss. Ind. Inst. & C. | Columbus, Miss..... | Henry L. Whitfield. | 73 | 853 | 800,000 |
| Moravian Seminary.. | Bethlehem, Penn.... | John H. Clewell..... | 30 | 220 | 185,000 |
| Mount Holyoke..... | South Hadley, Mass. | Mary E. Woolley.... | 86 | 765 | 2,655,000 |
| New Rochelle..... | New Rochelle, N. Y. | M. C. O'Farrell..... | 25 | 260 | 1,000,000 |
| Notre Dame ..... | San José, Cal..... | Sister M. Bernardine | 30 | 118 | 240,000 |
| Ogonts Sch. for Girls. | Ogontz, Penn..... | Miss A. A. Sutherland ..... | 37 | 100 | ——— |
| *Owensboro Female.. | Owensboro, Ky..... | J. Byron La Rue.... | 14 | 300 | 30,000 |
| Oxford ..... | Oxford, N. C..... | Mary McMicking.... | 14 | 100 | 40,000 |
| Oxford ..... | Oxford, Ohio..... | Jane Sherzer ..... | 18 | 190 | 200,000 |
| Packer Col. Ins..... | Brooklyn, N. Y..... | Edward J. Goodwin. | 60 | 675 | ——— |
| Pennsylv'a for Wom'n | Pittsburg, Penn..... | Henry D. Lindsay... | 24 | 227 | 500,000 |
| Port Gibson..... | Port Gibson, Miss... | C. M. Chapman..... | 14 | 100 | 35,000 |
| Radcliffe ..... | Cambridge, Mass.... | See Harvard U..... | 131 | 564 | 1,900,000 |
| Randolph-Macon .... | Lynchburg, Va..... | William A. Webb... | 45 | 576 | 697,000 |
| Roanoke Female..... | Danville, Va..... | J. B. Brewer..... | 13 | 152 | 65,000 |
| Rockford ..... | Rockford, Ill..... | Julia H. Gulliver.... | 31 | 225 | 573,000 |
| St. Anne's..... | Charlottesville, Va.. | Mary Hyde Duval... | 10 | 105 | 25,000 |
| St. Elizabeth..... | Convent Station, N.J. | Mary Paul. Kelligar | 40 | 350 | ——— |
| St. Mary's C. A..... | Notre Dame, Ind.... | Sisters of Holy Cross | 62 | 325 | ——— |
| St. Mary's School.... | Knoxville, Ill..... | C. W. Leffingwell... | 25 | 100 | 200,000 |
| St. Sophie, New. Mem | New Orleans, La.... | Brandt V. B. Dixon. | 64 | 507 | 4,000,000 |
| Salem Acad. and C.. | Winston-Salem, N.C. | H. E. Rondthaler... | 53 | 612 | 450,000 |
| San Antonio Female.. | San Antonio, Tex.... | J. E. Harrison..... | 18 | 200 | 150,000 |
| Sayre Female Inst.... | Lexington, Ky..... | J. Morton Spencer... | 17 | 150 | 225,000 |
| Shorter ..... | Rome, Ga. ..... | A. W. Van Hose... | 32 | 287 | 425,000 |
| Silliman Col. Inst.... | Clinton, La..... | H. H. Brownlee..... | 10 | 125 | 75,000 |
| Simmons ..... | Boston, Mass..... | Henry Lefavour..... | 116 | 1,052 | 3,112,000 |
| Sisters of Bethany... | Topeka, Kan..... | Frank R. Millspaugh | 16 | 116 | 400,000 |
| Smith ..... | Northampton, Mass. | M. Le Roy Burton.. | 149 | 1,550 | 3,573,000 |

The number of passengers carried on the various transit lines in New York City during the year ended, June 30, 1913, was 1,769,889,284, or 146,589,284 more than the world's population.

**Statistics of Universities and Colleges for Men and for Both Sexes (Continued).**

| Name of institution. | Location. | President. | No. of instructors. | No. of students. | Value of property (including endowment). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Soule | Murfreesboro, Tenn. | Martha A. Hopkins. | 12 | 150 | 25,000 |
| So. Female | La Grange, Ga. | J. E. Ricketson | 18 | 125 | 75,000 |
| So. Presbyterian | Red Springs, N. C. | Charles G. Vardell | 29 | 292 | 175,000 |
| Statesville | Statesville, N. C. | John A. Scott | 14 | 150 | 75,000 |
| Stanton | Natchez, Miss. | Hiram P. Todd | 16 | 120 | —— |
| Stephens | Columbia, Mo. | James M. Wood | 28 | 187 | 300,000 |
| Stonewall Jackson | Abingdon, Va. | Frank L. McCue | 15 | 110 | 85,000 |
| Stuart Hall | Staunton, Va. | Maria P. Duvall | 20 | 125 | 75,000 |
| Sullins | Bristol, Va. | W. S. Neighbors | 20 | 257 | 130,000 |
| Synodical Female | Fulton, Mo. | L. I. Mac Queen | 17 | 96 | 75,000 |
| Tennessee Female | Franklin, Tenn. | T. B. Allen | 14 | 160 | 20,000 |
| Tennessee Female | Murfreesboro, Tenn. | George J. Burnett | 20 | 250 | 140,000 |
| Vassar | Poughkeepsie, N. Y. | James M. Taylor | 115 | 1,073 | 4,500,000 |
| Valley Female | Luray, Va. | J. H. Reed | 4 | 102 | 5,000 |
| Virginia Intermont | Bristol, Va. | John T. Henderson | 20 | 180 | 150,000 |
| Ward-Belmont | Nashville, Tenn. | John D. Blanton | 64 | 750 | 500,000 |
| Wellesley | Wellesley, Mass. | Ellen F. Pendleton | 133 | 1,480 | 3,700,000 |
| Wells | Aurora, N. Y. | Kerr D. Macmillan | 31 | 192 | 850,000 |
| Wesleyan Female | Macon, Ga. | Wm. N. Ainsworth | 40 | 410 | 500,000 |
| *Westbrook Seminary | Portland, Me. | W. M. Harris | 10 | 100 | 131,000 |
| Western for Women | Oxford, Ohio | Mary A. Sawyer | 25 | 245 | 630,000 |
| Whitworth Female | Brookhaven, Miss. | Inman W. Cooper | 16 | 215 | 125,000 |
| William Smith | Geneva, N. Y. | Lyman P. Powell | 25 | 74 | 272,000 |
| Wilson | Chambersburg, Penn | Anna J. McKeag | 25 | 190 | 346,000 |
| Young Female | Thomasville, Ga. | James E. Fogartie | 27 | 64 | 80,000 |

**Table III—Schools of Technology.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Ala. Mech. | Normal, Ala. | Walter S. Buchanan | 28 | 343 | $130,000 |
| Agricul., and Mech. (Colored) | Greensboro, N. C. | James B. Dudley | 25 | 546 | 140,000 |
| *Alabama Poly. Inst. | Auburn, Ala. | Charles C. Thach | 65 | 850 | 800,000 |
| *Alcorn Ag. & Mech. | Alcorn, Miss. | J. A. Martin | 25 | 550 | 225,000 |
| Armour Ins. of Tech. | Chicago, Ill. | F. W. Gunsaulus | 65 | 1,400 | 5,000,000 |
| Case Sch. of Ap. Sci. | Cleveland, Ohio | Charles S. Howe | 43 | 531 | 3,500,000 |
| Clarkson C. of T. | Potsdam, N. Y. | John P. Brooks | 10 | 103 | 600,000 |
| Clemson Agricultural. | Clemson, Coll. S. C. | Walter M. Riggs | 64 | — | 1,330,000 |
| *Colorado Agricult'ral | Fort Collins, Col. | Charles A. Lory | 65 | 940 | 1,300 |
| *Colorado S. of Mines | Golden, Col. | Geo. Haldane | 20 | 250 | 794,000 |
| Colored Ag. and M. of So. Carolina | Orangeburg, S. C. | R. S. Wilkinson | 48 | 876 | 275,000 |
| *Connecticut Agricul. | Storrs, Conn. | Charles L. Beach | 30 | 230 | 500,000 |
| *Florida Ag. & Mech. for Negroes | Tallahassee, Fla. | Nathan B. Young | 34 | 377 | 100,000 |
| Georgia Sch. of Tech. | Atlanta, Ga. | K. G. Matheson | 67 | 939 | 800,000 |
| *Hampton N. & Ag. Institute | Hampton, Va. | Hollis B. Frissell | 135 | 1,637 | 3,721,000 |
| Hawaii, A. and M. A. | Honolulu, Hawaii | John W. Gilmore | 18 | 158 | 225,000 |
| *Iowa of Ag. & M. A. | Ames, Iowa | R. A. Pearson | 203 | 2,882 | 921,000 |
| *Kansas State Ag. | Manhattan, Kan. | Henry J. Waters | 189 | 2,927 | 2,500,000 |
| *Kentucky Ag. & M. | Lexington, Ky. | Jas. K. Patterson | 60 | 681 | 468,485 |
| *Louisiana State U., Ag. and Mech. | Baton Rouge, La. | Thomas D. Boyd | 70 | 716 | 848,000 |
| Maryland Ag. | College Park, Md. | H. J. Patterson | 32 | 265 | 500,000 |
| *Massachusetts Ag. | Amherst, Mass. | K. L. Butterfield | 65 | 605 | —— |
| *Mass. Inst. of Tech. | Boston, Mass. | R. C. McLaurin | 254 | 1,611 | 10,500,000 |
| *Michigan State Agr. | Lansing, Mich. | J. Le M. Snyder | 150 | 1,530 | 1,415,000 |
| Michigan C. of Mines. | Houghton, Mich. | Fred W. McNair | 25 | 150 | 750,000 |
| *Miller Manual | Crozet, Va. | Robert B. Fulton | 30 | 250 | 1,748,000 |
| Miss. Ag. & Mech. | Starksville, Miss. | Geo. R. Hightower | 77 | 1,150 | 1,150,000 |
| *Montana Agricult'l. | Bozeman, Mont. | James M. Hamilton | 41 | 537 | 1,506,000 |
| *Montana State Sch. of Mines | Butte, Mont. | C. H. Bowman | 8 | 51 | 1,203,000 |
| *Newark Tech. Sch. | Newark, N. J. | Charles A. Colton | 27 | 425 | 200,000 |
| N. E. Ala. A. & I. I. | Linneville, Ala. | Anderson G. Cusick | 13 | 500 | 20,000 |
| *N. H. of A. & M. A. | Durham, N. H. | Ed. T. Fairchild | 46 | 385 | 1,475,000 |
| *N M. of A. & M. A. | Mesilla Park, N. M. | Winifred E. Garrison | 42 | 372 | 300,000 |
| *N. Mex. Sch. M. | Socorro, N. M. | Fayette A. Jones | 7 | 50 | —— |
| N. C. of A. & M. A. | West Raleigh, N. C. | Daniel H. Hill | 56 | 660 | 1,016,000 |
| *North Dakota Ag. | Fargo, N. D. | John Henry Worst | 56 | 1,322 | 885,000 |
| *North Ga. A. & M. | Dahlonega, Ga. | Gustavus R. Glenn | 15 | 245 | 100,000 |
| *Okla. Ag. & Mech. | Stillwater, Okla. | J. H. Connell | 68 | 1,850 | 808,000 |

In 1904 there were 2 taxicabs and 11,057 horse-drawn public cabs in operation in London; in 1910 there were 6,336 taxicabs and 4,701 horse-drawn cabs.

| Name of institution. | Location. | President. | No. of instructors. | No. of students. | Value of property (including endowment). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Oregon Agricultural. | Corvallis, Ore..... | William J. Kerr.... | 137 | 2,314 | 1,500,000 |
| *Purdue University.. | Lafayette, Ind..... | Winthrop E. Stone.. | 180 | 2,197 | 2,187,000 |
| Rensselaer Poly. Inst. | Troy, N. Y..... | Palmer C. Ricketts.. | 62 | 607 | 2,798,000 |
| *R. I. State College.. | Kingston, R. I..... | Howard Edwards... | 27 | 244 | ——— |
| Rose Polytechnic Ins. | Terre Haute, Ind.... | C. Leo Mees..... | 23 | 207 | 1,750,000 |
| *South Dakota Agr.. | Brookings, S. D..... | Robert L. Slagle.... | 62 | 851 | 597,000 |
| *S. D. S. of Mines... | Rapid City, S. D... | Cleophas C. O'Harra | 18 | 68 | 166,000 |
| Stevens Ins. of Tech. | Hoboken, N. J..... | A. C. Humphreys... | 32 | 324 | 2,000,000 |
| Texas Ag. & Mech... | College Station, Tex. | Charles Puryear.... | 40 | 1,128 | 1,500,000 |
| Throop Polytechnic... | Pasadena, Cal..... | J. A. B. Scherer.... | 19 | 56 | 884,000 |
| *Tuskegee Institute.. | Tuskegee, Ala..... | B. T. Washington.. | 198 | 1,618 | 3,326,000 |
| U. S. Military Acad. | West Point, N. Y... | C. P. Townsley..... | 130 | 613 | 34,017,000 |
| U. S. Naval Academy | Annapolis, Md..... | John H. Gibbons.... | 125 | 785 | 13,566,000 |
| *Utah Ag..... | Logan, Utah..... | John A. Widtsoe... | 75 | 1,200 | ——— |
| *Utica Normal and Ind. Inst..... | Utica, Miss..... | Wm. H. Holtzclaw.. | 30 | 452 | 110,000 |
| Virginia Poly. Inst... | Blacksburg, Va..... | Joseph D. Eggleston | 53 | 512 | 800,000 |
| Washington Ag..... | Pullman, Wash..... | Enoch A. Bryan.... | 130 | 1,537 | 8,500,000 |
| Winthrop N. & Ind.. | Rockhill, S. C..... | David B. Johnson... | 100 | 810 | 890,000 |
| Worcester Pol. Inst.. | Worcester, Mass.... | Ira Nelson Hollis.... | 52 | 536 | 2,207,000 |

## STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF TECHNOLOGY, 1899-1912.

| Year. | Universities and colleges. | | Colleges for women (Division A). | Colleges for women (Division B). | Schools of technology. | | Total number. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men. | Women. | Women. | Women. | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. |
| 1899-1900 | 61,812 | 20,452 | 4,872 | 11,006 | 10,347 | 1,440 | 72,159 | 37,770 |
| 1900-1901 | 65,069 | 21,468 | 5,260 | 11,021 | 10,403 | 1,151 | 75,472 | 38,900 |
| 1901-2 ... | 66,325 | 22,507 | 5,549 | 11,311 | 11,808 | 1,202 | 78,133 | 40,569 |
| 1902-3 ... | 69,178 | 24,863 | 5,749 | 10,995 | 13,216 | 1,124 | 82,394 | 42,731 |
| 1903-4 ... | 71,817 | 24,413 | 6,341 | 10,034 | 14,189 | 1,269 | 86,006 | 42,057 |
| 1904-5 ... | 77,250 | 26,739 | 6,305 | 11,319 | 14,911 | 1,199 | 92,161 | 45,562 |
| 1905-6 ... | [1]97,738 | [1]31,443 | 6,653 | 12,730 | (1) | (1) | 97,738 | 50,826 |
| 1906-7 ... | [1]96,575 | [1]32,850 | 7,612 | 12,663 | (1) | (1) | 96,575 | 53,125 |
| 1907-8 ... | [1]106,945 | [1]35,265 | 7,977 | 11,573 | (1) | (1) | 106,945 | 54,815 |
| 1908-9 ... | [1]119,480 | [1]42,328 | 8,458 | 12,211 | (1) | (1) | 119,480 | 62,997 |
| 1909-10 .. | [1]119,578 | [1]43,441 | 8,874 | 11,690 | (1) | (1) | 119,578 | 64,005 |
| 1910-11 .. | [1]119,026 | [1]64,546 | (2) | (2) | (1) | (1) | 119,026 | 64,546 |
| 1911-12 .. | [1]125,750 | [1]72,703 | (2) | (2) | (1) | (1) | 125,750 | 72,703 |

[1]Students in schools of technology are tabulated in universities and colleges.
[2]Students in colleges for women are tabulated in universities and colleges.

## COMMON SCHOOL ENROLMENT 1910-'11, BY STATES.

| States. | Number of different pupils of all ages enrolled. | | | Average daily attendance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | |
| United States | 19,081,217 | 18,953,901 | 18,035,118 | 12,871,980 |
| North Atlantic Division | 2,133,411 | 2,124,044 | 4,257,455 | 3,371,331 |
| North Central Division | 3,076,338 | 2,943,893 | 6,020,231 | 4,446,313 |
| South Atlantic Division | 1,279,315 | 1,332,599 | 2,611,914 | 1,701,228 |
| South Central Division | 1,948,856 | 1,938,748 | 3,887,604 | 2,406,971 |
| Western Division | 643,297 | 614,617 | 1,257,914 | 946,137 |
| North Atlantic Division: | | | | |
| Maine | ——— | ——— | 144,582 | 108,299 |
| New Hampshire | 31,630 | 30,664 | 62,294 | 48,844 |
| Vermont[2] | 34,803 | 34,028 | 68,831 | 53,574 |
| Massachusetts | ——— | ——— | 538,845 | [2]446,603 |
| Rhode Island | 43,303 | 40,734 | 84,037 | 63,026 |
| Connecticut | ——— | ——— | 193,055 | 149,019 |
| New York | 721,205 | 715,375 | 1,436,580 | 1,134,323 |
| New Jersey | 223,087 | 219,871 | 442,958 | 339,353 |
| Pennsylvania | 640,276 | 645,997 | 1,286,273 | 1,028,290 |
| North Central Division: | | | | |
| Ohio | 479,215 | 413,660 | 892,875 | 651,746 |
| Indiana (1910) | 266,700 | 264,759 | 531,459 | 420,780 |
| Illinois | 510,021 | 497,873 | 1,007,894 | 789,975 |
| Michigan | 275,379 | 269,900 | 545,279 | 408,959 |

The number of salaried officials and clerks in the automobile industry in 1909 was 9,922, and the average number of wage-earners 75,721.

## COMMON SCHOOL ENROLMENT 1910-'11, BY STATES (Continued).

| States. | Number of different pupils of all ages enrolled. | | | Average daily attendance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | |
| Wisconsin | ——— | ——— | 460,794 | 329,577 |
| Minnesota | ——— | ——— | 443,792 | 326,505 |
| Iowa | ——— | ——— | 492,778 | 361,161 |
| Missouri | 349,286 | 347,607 | 696,893 | 488,619 |
| North Dakota | 70,599 | 66,069 | 136,668 | 91,835 |
| South Dakota | 66,713 | 63,584 | 130,297 | [2]83,390 |
| Nebraska | 143,643 | 139,110 | 282,753 | 197,990 |
| Kansas | 200,712 | 198,037 | 398,749 | 295,776 |
| South Atlantic Division: | | | | |
| Delaware (1910) | 18,100 | 17,850 | 35,950 | 22,559 |
| Maryland | ——— | ——— | 237,119 | 145,349 |
| District of Columbia | 27,378 | 29,406 | 56,784 | 45,436 |
| Virginia | 202,716 | 206,681 | 409,397 | 263,241 |
| West Virginia | 140,607 | 134,645 | 275,252 | 189,169 |
| North Carolina | ——— | ——— | 528,413 | 344,431 |
| South Carolina | 168,064 | 186,206 | 354,270 | 235,028 |
| Georgia | 274,559 | 290,519 | 565,078 | 352,059 |
| Florida | 73,004 | 76,647 | 149,651 | 103,956 |
| South Central Division: | | | | |
| Kentucky | 252,093 | 250,929 | 503,022 | 275,060 |
| Tennessee | 266,255 | 263,414 | 529,669 | 360,205 |
| Alabama | ——— | ——— | 434,748 | 268,768 |
| Mississippi (1910) | 232,193 | 236,944 | 469,137 | 261,384 |
| Louisiana | 136,993 | 141,362 | 278,355 | 179,299 |
| Texas | 414,709 | 409,977 | 824,686 | 546,832 |
| Arkansas | 203,330 | 201,430 | 404,760 | 255,405 |
| Oklahoma | 225,483 | 217,744 | 443,227 | 260,018 |
| Western Division: | | | | |
| Montana | ——— | ——— | 63,255 | 45,576 |
| Wyoming | 13,270 | 12,770 | 26,040 | 19,453 |
| Colorado | 87,252 | 85,977 | 173,229 | 118,245 |
| New Mexico | ——— | ——— | 57,436 | 37,013 |
| Arizona (1910) | ——— | ——— | 31,312 | 20,094 |
| Utah | 46,557 | 44,975 | 91,532 | 75,766 |
| Nevada (approximate, 1910) | 5,125 | 5,075 | 10,200 | 7,400 |
| Idaho | 39,912 | 39,214 | 79,126 | 57,359 |
| Washington | 112,815 | 107,646 | 220,461 | 163,021 |
| Oregon | ——— | ——— | 118,412 | 103,553 |
| California | 200,095 | 186,816 | 386,911 | 298,657 |

[1]The footings in columns 2 and 3 for the United States and for the five divisions include estimates for states not reporting by sex. [2]Approximate.

## *SUMMARY OF SCHOOL POPULATION AND SCHOOL EXPENDITURE, 1895 TO 1911.

| School year. | Population, 5 to 18 years of age†. | Pupils enrolled. | Total. Teachers | Salaries of superintendents and teachers. | Total expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1895 | 20,440,479 | 14,243,765 | 398,042 | $113,872,388 | $175,809,279 |
| 1895 | 20,440,479 | 14,243,765 | 398,042 | 113,872,388 | 175,809,279 |
| 1896 | 20,863,807 | 14,498,956 | 400,296 | 117,139,841 | 183,498,965 |
| 1897 | 21,114,812 | 14,823,059 | 404,958 | 119,310,503 | 187,682,269 |
| 1898 | 21,572,114 | 15,103,874 | 410,813 | 124,192,270 | 194,292,911 |
| 1899 | 21,917,865 | 15,176,219 | 414,272 | 129,345,873 | 200,154,597 |
| 1900 | 21,404,322 | 15,503,110 | 423,062 | 137,687,746 | 214,964,618 |
| 1901 | 21,982,797 | 15,688,602 | 431,783 | 143,286,204 | 227,465,064 |
| 1902 | 22,278,693 | 15,917,385 | 441,819 | 151,443,681 | 238,262,299 |
| 1903 | 22,655,001 | 15,999,717 | 449,864 | 157,635,732 | 252,804,081 |
| 1904 | 23,028,748 | 16,256,038 | 455,242 | 167,824,753 | 273,216,227 |
| 1905 | 23,410,800 | 16,468,300 | 460,269 | 177,462,981 | 291,616,060 |
| 1906 | 23,792,723 | 16,641,970 | 466,063 | 186,483,464 | 307,765,659 |
| 1907 | 24,262,936 | 16,890,818 | 481,316 | 202,047,814 | 336,898,333 |
| 1908 | 24,613,763 | 17,061,962 | 495,463 | 219,780,123 | 371,844,410 |
| 1909 | 24,239,820 | 17,506,175 | 506,040 | 237,013,913 | 401,397,747 |
| 1910 | 24,360,888 | 17,813,852 | 523,210 | ‡253,915,470 | 426,250,434 |
| 1911 | 24,862,726 | 18,035,118 | 533,606 | ‡266,678,471 | 446,726,929 |

*Alaska and Hawaii not included. Indian Territory not included prior to 1901. †Estimated, except United States census years. ‡Includes salaries of teachers and principals only.

The consumption of distilled spirits in Germany is 1.48 gallons a head per annum.

**PERMANENT SCHOOL FUNDS AND SCHOOL LANDS, 1910.**

For a tabular statement showing the permanent common school funds, state and local, by states, in 1910, the acreage and value of unsold school lands and the total value of permanent school funds and school lands, see pages 433 and 434 of The Tribune Almanac for 1913.

# THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

**The General Education Board was incorporated by an act of Congress approved January 12, 1903. The incorporators were William H. Baldwin, jr., Frederick T. Gates, Daniel C. Gilman, Morris K. Jessup, Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page, George Foster Peabody and Albert Shaw. The object of the incorporation is to promote education within the United States, without distinction of race, sect or creed. For the promotion of such object the said corporation is to build, improve, enlarge or equip, or to aid others to build, improve, enlarge or equip buildings for elementary or primary schools, industrial schools, technical schools, normal schools, training schools for teachers, or schools of any grade or for higher institutions of learning, or in connection therewith, libraries, workshops, gardens, kitchens or other educational accessories; to establish, maintain or endow or aid others to establish, maintain, or endow, elementary or primary schools, industrial schools, technical schools, normal schools, training schools for teachers, or schools of any grade or higher institutions of learning; to aid, co-operate with, or endow associations or other corporations engaged in educational work within the United States, or to donate to any such association or corporation any property or moneys which shall at any time be held by said corporation; to collect educational statistics and to publish reports containing the same.**

**Objects of the Board.**

**For the first three years of its existence the board, through its representatives, made a careful study of public education in the Southern States. As a result of this study it reached the conclusion that the greatest present need of that part of our country is the increased productive efficiency of rural life. Eighty-five per cent of the people of the Southern States live in the country, and by farming.**

**Farming in the Southern States.**

Careful inquiry was therefore made in the United States and in other countries regarding methods of delivering to farmers the practical agricultural knowledge that has been developed by national and state departments of agriculture, experimental farms, etc. In the course of this inquiry the representatives of the board met the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, who by demonstration farms was successfully combating the boll weevil in Texas and Louisiana. It was the opinion of the board that the demonstration farm methods of Dr. Knapp could be employed successfully in promoting general agriculture, as well as in combating the specific enemy of the cotton industry. A conference was therefore had with Secretary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, who agreed that Dr. Knapp, who was a special representative of the Department of Agriculture, might supervise the work in other states than Texas and Louisiana, provided funds for that purpose might be secured.

The General Education Board, through the Department of Agriculture, under the above agreement, beginning in the early part of 1906, has made contributions for this purpose, now aggregating $914,700. For the fiscal year 1913-'14 the appropriation was $255,000. The latest report from Bradford Knapp, now in charge of the work, shows that in the States thus aided by the General Education Board 409 men are at work supervising the demonstration farms, and 22,235 farmers, 91,000 boys and 33,600 girls are pursuing improved agricultural methods under such direction. He further estimates that 187,680 farmers are pursuing similar work, as influenced by those farmers who are under the immediate supervision of the agents.

**The general study on educational conditions in the Southern States led the board to believe that the greatest lack in that region, and, therefore, the greatest need, was of public high schools. It is the policy of the board to do this work through existing organizations. Arrangement was therefore made with the several state universities in the Southern states whereby such universities could assume the leadership and direction of a movement designed to develop systems of high schools. Appropriations have been made by the General Education Board to the state universities in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky.**

**The Promotion of Public High Schools.**

**The General Education Board appropriates to each university a sum sufficient to pay the salary and travelling expenses of a special high school representative. This man, representing the university and the State Department of Education, goes to counties throughout the state, arouses and organizes public sentiment favorable to high schools and secures the establishment and maintenance of public high schools. The following high schools have been established: Alabama, 105; Arkansas, 45; Florida, 16; Georgia, 120; Louisiana, 56; Mississippi, 64, North Carolina, 207; South Carolina, 94; Tennessee, 67; Virginia, 261; West Virginia, 29. As a result of this co-operative initiative on the part of the General Education Board 1,077 new high schools have been established.**

**The General Education Board uniformly makes its gifts for endowment.**

**In the Middle Atlantic States seven-tenths of the population is urban.**

**The Promotion of Institutions of Higher Learning**

Colleges throughout the country decide how much money they wish to raise at a given time. Application is made to the General Education Board. A careful study of the institution is made covering both its financial and educational strength. It is studied not only as a particular institution of learning, but in its relation to higher education generally in a particular state. Then to approved institutions the board makes contributions toward the total sums which they themselves have decided to raise. These contributions are made absolutely to the trustees of the several institutions and the General Education Board exercises no supervision or control in any case.

Appropriations by the board for higher education have been made as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| In the Southern States | $2,877,500 |
| In the Western States | 3,925,000 |
| In the Eastern and Middle States | 3,115,000 |
| Total | $9,917,500 |

These gifts on the part of the General Education Board are toward an approximate total of $47,500,000, which total sum represents the increase of educational endowment and equipment, largely made possible by the contributions of the General Education Board.

John D. Rockefeller, on July 9, 1909, made a gift of $10,000,000 to the board, increasing his gifts to the enterprise to a total of $32,000,000.

The present officers of the board are: Frederick T. Gates, chairman; Wallace Buttrick, secretary; E. C. Sage and Abraham Flexner, assistant secretaries; L. G. Myers, treasurer.

The present members of the board are: Frederick T. Gates, Walter H. Page, J. D. Rockefeller, jr., Albert Shaw, Wallace Buttrick, Starr J. Murphy, Edwin A. Alderman, Hollis B. Frissell, Harry Pratt Judson, Charles W. Eliot, Andrew Carnegie, Edgar L. Marston, Wickliffe Rose, Jerome D. Greene and Anson Phelps Stokes. Headquarters, No. 17 Battery Place, New York City.

## THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1905 and incorporated by the Congress of the United States in 1906 for the purpose of providing retiring allowances for teachers and officers of universities, colleges and technical schools in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, and, in general, of advancing the profession of the teacher and the cause of higher education. By the eighth annual meeting of the trustees in 1913, 316 allowances were being paid to teachers, and 88 pensions to widows of teachers, the amount of the average allowance being $1,703 34, the total annual cost being $618,120, and the average age of retirement being about 70 years.

In the administration of its endowment, which now amounts to $15,000,000, the Foundation has restricted its allowances to professors and officers in a list of 73 institutions selected for their educational standing, and has published a series of reports and bulletins concerning educational conditions. The president of the Foundation is Henry S. Pritchett; its trustees are presidents of universities and colleges and financiers. Further information may be had by addressing the secretary, Clyde Furst, No. 576 Fifth avenue, New York City.

## THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION.

The Carnegie Corporation, endowed by Andrew Carnegie with a $25,000,000 fund, was organized November 10, 1911, under a charter granted by the New York Legislature on June 9, 1911. The purposes of the corporation, as stated in the charter, are as follows: "Andrew Carnegie, Elihu Root, Henry S. Pritchett, William N. Frew, Robert S. Woodward, Charles L. Taylor, Robert A. Franks, James Bertram and their successors are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the Carnegie Corporation of New York for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income thereof to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge among the people of the United States by aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds, useful publications and by such other agencies and means as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor."

The officers are: President, Andrew Carnegie; vice-president, Elihu Root; treasurer, Robert A. Franks; secretary, James Bertram, No. 2 East 91st street, New York.

## THE SOUTHERN EDUCATION BOARD.

The Southern Education Board was organized in New York City, November 3, 1901. Up to 1910 its funds were used mainly for defraying the expenses of public schools. At present the funds are being used in co-operation with the Peabody Education Fund, and state and local authorities in building up the state systems of rural schools. A state supervisor of rural schools is being maintained in each of nine states. Small contributions are made from time to time toward the maintenance of a number of supervising teachers of rural schools in selected counties. Contributions are made toward the maintenance in four states of state organizers of school improvement leagues. Small contributions are made from time to time toward the support of educational campaigns.

The officers of the board are: Frank R. Chambers, president; George Foster Peabody, treasurer; A. P. Bourland, executive secretary. The office of the board is Room 222, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

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* consumption of distilled liquors in the United States is 1.45 gallons a head per annum.

## THE JOHN F. SLATER FUND.

The John F. Slater Fund was created by John Fox Slater, of Norwich, Conn. (born at Smithfield, R. I., March 4, 1815; died at Norwich, Conn., May 7, 1884), who on May 18, 1882, transferred to a board of trustees in the city of New York the sum of $1,000,000 for the benefit of the negro race. The general object of the trust, as indicated by the donor, is "the uplifting of the emancipated population of the Southern States and their posterity by conferring upon them the blessings of a Christian education, an education in which the instruction of the mind in the common branches of secular learning shall be associated with training in just notions of duty toward God and man, in the light of Holy Scriptures." The means used in the prosecution of this general object are the training of teachers from among the people requiring to be taught, and the encouragement of such institutions as are most useful in promoting this training of teachers.

The board of trustees consists of: Wm. A. Slater, president; Richard H. Williams, vice-president; John A. Stewart, Alexander E. Orr, Cleveland H. Dodge, David F. Houston, Wickliffe Rose, Walter H. Page, Wm. Lawrence, James H. Dillard and Charles E. Hughes. James H. Dillard is secretary and director. No. 17 Battery Place, New York, or Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.

## THE ANNA T. JEANES FOUNDATION.

The Anna T. Jeanes Foundation was organized for the purpose of administering a fund given by Miss Anna T. Jeanes, of Philadelphia, Pa., for negro rural schools. The principal of the fund is $1,000,000. The board of trustees was formally organized on February 29, 1908, and its officers are James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va., president; Walter H. Page, New York, vice-president; George Foster Peabody, No. 43 Exchange Place, New York, treasurer; Robert R. Moton, Hampton, Va., secretary. In his first statement to the board of trustees, June 1, 1908, the president suggested that the best line of work in using the money placed at the disposal of the board is "(1) to get something additional from the school authorities, whether lengthening of term, or better pay, or larger teaching force, or better house; (2) to get the co-operative effort of the people themselves; (3) to improve the effectiveness of the school and widen its neighborhood influence by introducing industrial features." The Fund supplies the salaries for 115 supervising industrial teachers in as many counties in the South.

## CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON.

The Carnegie Institution, organized in 1902 under the general law governing the organization of corporations in the District of Columbia, was reorganized as the Carnegie Institution of Washington under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved April 28, 1904. The Institution was endowed by Andrew Carnegie, the original fund consisting of $10,000,000 of registered 5 per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Carnegie, in December, 1907, increased the endowment by $2,000,000, and in January, 1911, added a further $10,000,000, both sums being donated in 5 per cent registered bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. The objects of the corporation, as stated in the act of April 28, 1904, are in general: "To encourage, in the broadest and most liberal manner, investigation, research and discovery, and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind." Ten organized departments of research have been established, as follows: Department of Botanical Research, Department of Experimental Evolution, Geophysical Laboratory, Department of Historical Research, Department of Marine Biology, Department of Meridian Astronomy, Mount Wilson Solar Observatory, Nutrition Laboratory, Department of Terrestrial Magnetism and Department of Economics and Sociology. The institution is governed by a board of twenty-four trustees. The trustees are Robert S. Brookings, John L. Cadwalader, Cleveland H. Dodge, Simon Flexner, William N. Frew, Henry L. Higginson, Charles L. Hutchinson, Seth Low, S. Weir Mitchell, Andrew J. Montague, William W. Morrow, Wm. Barclay Parsons, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, Martin A. Ryerson, William H. Taft, Charles D. Walcott, Henry P. Walcott, William H. Welch, Andrew D. White, George W. Wickersham and Robert S. Woodward. Robert S. Woodward is president of the institution, Elihu Root is vice-chairman of the Board of Trustees, and Cleveland H. Dodge is secretary. An administration building was erected in 1909 at 16th and P streets, Washington, D. C.

## RHODES OXFORD SCHOLARSHIPS.

The first elections of scholars in the United States under the bequests of Cecil J. Rhodes occurred in 1904. All candidates in each State and Territory must pass an Oxford Responsions examination, and one competitor will be named for each by the committee or university charged with making appointments. Scholars must have reached at least the end of their sophomore or second year work at some recognized degree-granting university or college of the United States. Scholars must be unmarried, must be citizens of the United States and must be between nineteen and twenty-five years of age. The scholarships offered afford a cash allowance of $1,500 a year for three years. It is intended to have at all times two beneficiaries at Oxford from each of the 48 States.

The president of the State or Territorial university or college is in each of the following States and Territories chairman of the committee of selection for that State: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Mis-

The number of industrial establishments in the United States in 1909 was [illegible] against 216,180 in 1904.

souri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The following chairmen have been named for other States: Connecticut, President Arthur T. Hadley, Yale University; Illinois, President Harry P. Judson, University of Chicago; Kentucky, President D. B. Gray, Georgetown College; Maryland, President W. A. Remsen, Johns Hopkins University; Massachusetts, President A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard University; New Jersey, President John Grier Hibben, Princeton University; New York, President Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University; Rhode Island, President W. H. P. Faunce, Brown University.

In the following States appointments are made by the chartered colleges and universities in rotation: California, University of California, Leland Stanford University, smaller colleges every seventh year; Vermont, University of Vermont, Middlebury College.

### THE RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION.

In 1907 Mrs. Russell Sage, of New York, gave to a board of trustees the sum of $10,000,000, the income from which was to be used for "the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States of America."

The Foundation does not attempt to relieve individual or family need; its function is to eradicate so far as possible the causes of poverty and ignorance rather than to relieve the sufferings of those who are poor or ignorant. It does not give financial aid to churches or to educational or charitable institutions.

The Foundation studies and investigates social and living conditions, publishes books and pamphlets and is a national clearing house for information and advice on social subjects. It encourages campaigns of social education and publicity, and through correspondence, distribution of literature, the loan of lantern slides, personal conference and in other ways assists local movements throughout the United States.

The Foundation has promoted campaigns against tuberculosis, against child labor, for better housing, prevention of infant mortality, probation and similar work. The Foundation has departments of Charity Organization, Child Helping, Recreation, Education, Remedial Loans and Surveys and Exhibits. It maintains a sociological library that is free to the public.

Board of Trustees: Mrs. Russell Sage, president; Robert W. de Forest, vice-president; Cleveland H. Dodge, treasurer; John M. Glenn, secretary and general director (to whom all communications should be addressed); Mrs. William B. Rice, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard.

All departments of the Foundation are at No. 130 East 22d street, New York.

## CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

On December 14, 1910, Andrew Carnegie transferred to a board of trustees $10,000,000 in 5 per cent first mortgage bonds, valued at $11,500,000, the revenue of which will be used to hasten the abolition of international war and establish a lasting world peace. The method by which the annual income of half a million dollars shall be expended was left by Mr. Carnegie entirely in the hands of the trustees. The endowment foundation is to be perpetual, and when the establishment of universal peace is attained the donor provides that the revenue shall be devoted to the banishment of the "next most degrading evil or evils," the suppression of which would "most advance the progress, elevation and happiness of man."

The trustees of the endowment are Robert S. Brookings, Thomas Burke, Nicholas Murray Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Joseph H. Choate, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles W. Eliot, Arthur William Foster, John W. Foster, Austen G. Fox, Robert A. Franks, William M. Howard, Samuel Mather, Andrew J. Montague, Henry S. Pritchett, George W. Perkins, Elihu Root, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, James Brown Scott, James L. Slayden, Oscar S. Straus, Charles L. Taylor, Charlemagne Tower, Andrew D. White, John Sharp Williams, Robert S. Woodward and Luke E. Wright.

The officers of the endowment are: President, Elihu Root; vice-president, Joseph H. Choate; secretary, James Brown Scott; treasurer, Charlemagne Tower; assistant secretary, S. N. D. North; assistant to the secretary, George A. Finch. The headquarters of the endowment are at No. 2 Jackson place, Washington, D. C. The European bureau is located at No. 24, Rue Pierre Curie.

The executive committee are the president, the secretary and Nicholas Murray Butler, Austen G. Fox, Andrew J. Montague, Henry S. Pritchett and Charlemagne Tower.

The trustees have divided the work of the endowment into three divisions, (1) the Division of Intercourse and Education, of which President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University is acting director, with headquarters at No. 407 West 117th street, New York, N. Y.; (2) the Division of Economics and History, of which Professor John Bates Clark, of Columbia University, is director, in the same headquarters; and (3) the Division of International Law, of which Secretary Scott is the director, with headquarters at No. 2 Jackson place, Washington, D. C. The annual meeting of the trustees is held in Washington

The salaries and wages paid in the manufacture of women's clothing in the United States amounted to $98,986,000 in 1909.

the third Friday in April. A special meeting is held on the second Friday in November of each year.

### THE CARNEGIE HERO FUND.

The Carnegie Hero Fund was created by Andrew Carnegie, who in April, 1904, placed $5,000,000 in first collateral 5 per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation in the hands of a commission, composed of twenty-one persons, residents of Pittsburgh, Penn., for the benefit of the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic effort to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves, if injured only, the fund to be applied only to acts performed within the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, and the waters thereof. Provision was also made for medals to be given in commemoration of heroic acts.

The officers of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission are: President, Charles L. Taylor; vice-president, W. J. Holland; secretary and manager, F. M. Wilmot; treasurer, J. H. Reed; assistant treasurer, S. E. Weir; assistant manager, C. B. Ebersol. Applications should be made by letter addressed to the manager, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

The commission's medals are of three grades, gold, silver and bronze. In 1913, 143 medals were awarded as follows: 84 bronze, 58 silver and 1 gold. Mr. Carnegie has also instituted hero funds for Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Italy, Norway and Denmark.

## PATRIOTIC AND PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

### American Asiatic Association.

Organized 1898. Auxiliary societies at Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe; membership, 300. The purposes of the association are to foster the trade and commercial interests of the citizens of the United States and others associated therewith in China, Japan and Corea, the Philippines, and elsewhere in Asia and Oceanica. Officers: President, Seth Low, New York; vice-presidents, Lowell Lincoln, New York; Theodore B. Wilcox, Portland, Ore.; S. G. Hopkins, Washington; John B. Cleveland, Spartanburg, S. C.; F. Hellyer, Chicago, and Ellison A. Smyth, Pelzer, S. C.; treasurer, William S. Brown, New York; secretary, John Foord, P. O. Box 1,500, New York City.

### American Association for Labor Legislation.

Organized 1906. Officers: President, W. F. Willoughby, Princeton University; vice-presidents, Jane Addams, Chicago; Louis D. Brandels, Boston; Robert W. de Forest, New York City; Richard T. Ely, Madison, Wis.; Samuel Gompers, Washington, D. C.; Morton D. Hull, Chicago; J. W. Jenks, Ithaca, N. Y.; Frederick N. Judson, St. Louis; Paul M. Warburg, New York City; Woodrow Wilson, Trenton, N. J.; secretary, John B. Andrews, No. 131 East 23d street, New York City; treasurer, V. Everit Macy, New York City. Annual convention in December. National headquarters, No. 131 East 23d street, New York City.

### American Bar Association.

Officers: President, William H. Taft, New Haven, Conn.; secretary, George Whitelock, Baltimore; assistant secretaries, W. Thomas Kemp and Gaylord Lee Clark, Baltimore; treasurer, Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y. Membership, 8,000.

### American Civic Alliance.

The objects of the alliance, founded in 1902, are to encourage the co-operation of all civic and non-partisan interests, in every part of the nation, in improving the standards of American citizenship. The officers are: President, John Franklin Crowell, No. 44 Broad street, New York City; secretary, Roderick Begg, No. 220 Broadway, New York City; treasurer, Ameen F. Haddad, No. 89 Broad street, New York City. Headquarters, No. 135 Broadway, New York City.

### American Civic Association.

Organized 1904. General offices, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. Objects: Cultivation of higher ideals of civic life and beauty in America, promotion of city, town and neighborhood improvement preservation and development of landscape and advancement of outdoor art. Officers: President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Penn.; first vice-president, John Nolen, Cambridge, Mass.; vice-presidents, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia; George B. Dealey, Dallas Tex.; Charles H. Wacker, Chicago, Ill.; George W. Marston, San Diego, Cal.; Mrs Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle, Penn.; J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto, Can.; treasurer, William B. Howland, New York City; secretary, Richard B. Watrous, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

### American Flag Association.

The American Flag Association was organized February 17, 1898, its motto being: "One Flag, One Country, God Over All." Its object is to secure national and state legislation for the protection of the flag from degrading and demoralizing uses, and to secure a general celebration of June 14 as "Flag Day." The officers of the association are: President, Colonel Ralph E. Prime, Yonkers, N. Y.; secretary, Louis Annin Ames, No. 99 Fulton street, New York City; assistant secretary,

In 1909 374,154 pianos and 65,335 organs, to the value of $89,790,000, were factured in the United States.

Mrs. I. Sparks Kress, No. 60 East 179th street, New York City; treasurer, Major Henry L. Swords, United States Custom House, New York City.

### American Forestry Association.

Organized in 1882. The association is a national organization composed of citizens interested in the prevention of the wholesale destruction of the forests and in forest extension and utilization. Officers: President, Dr. Henry S. Drinker, South Bethlehem, Penn.; executive secretary, P. S. Ridsdale, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Otto Luebkert, Washington, D. C. Office, Maryland Building, No. 1410 H street, Washington, D. C.

### American Humane Association.

This association is a federation of societies and individuals for the prevention of cruelty, especially of cruelty to children and animals. It was organized in 1877 and incorporated in 1903. The officers are: President, Dr. William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y.; first vice-president, John L. Shortall, Chicago; secretary J. Walker, Albany, N. Y.; field secretary, Sydney H. Coleman, Albany, N. Y.; treasurer, Edgar McDonald, Brooklyn; directors, John L. Shortall, Chicago, Ill.; Peter G. Gerry, Newport, R. I.; Dr. W. A. Robinson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Huntington Smith, Boston, Mass.; Dr. E. L. Conger, Pasadena, Cal.; William O. Stillman, M. D., Albany, N. Y.; Dr. Francis H. Rowley, Boston, Mass.; Walter F. Brown, Toledo, Ohio; Sydney Richmond Taber, New York City; Mrs. William N. Wood, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Caroline Earle White, Philadelphia, Penn.; Alfred Wagstaff, New York City; Robert J. Wilkin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Partridge, San Francisco, Cal., and John A. Blaffer, New Orleans, La.

### The American Institute of Social Service.

Organized 1898. Object: The gathering and disseminating of information on all branches of social thought and service. Officers: President, Josiah Strong; lecturer, James H. Ecob; treasurer, John T. Perkins, Corn Exchange Bank, New York. Headquarters. Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

### The American National Red Cross.

The American Red Cross is the official volunteer aid society of the United States, chartered by the Congress of the United States January 5, 1905, "to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war and to carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and to apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities." Officers: President, Woodrow Wilson; vice-president, Robert W. de Forest; treasurer, John Skelton Williams; counsellor, William Marshall Bullitt; national director, Ernest P. Bicknell; secretary, Charles L. Magee. Central committee—Major General George W. Davis, U. S. A. (retired), chairman; John Bassett Moore, counsellor, Department of State, to represent the Department of State; John Skelton Williams, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to represent the Department of the Treasury; Brigadier General George H. Torney, surgeon general, U. S. A., to represent the War Department; Rear Admiral Charles F. Stokes, surgeon general, U. S. N., to represent the Navy Department; J. W. Davis, solicitor general, to represent the Department of Justice; Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Washington, D. C.; Robert W. de Forest, New York, N. Y.; Colonel A. C. Kaufman, Charleston, S. C.; Judge W. W. Morrow, San Francisco, Cal.; H. Kirke Porter, Pittsburgh, Penn.; James Tanner, Washington, D. C.; Brigadier General Charles Bird, U. S. A. (retired); William W. Farnam, New Haven, Conn.; John M. Glenn, New York, N. Y.; Charles Nagel, Washington, D. C.; Charles D. Norton, New York, N. Y.; Beekman Winthrop, Washington, D. C.

### American Public Health Association.

The association was organized in 1872. Object, the development of the science and art of public hygiene and the promotion of public hygiene as a profession. Officers: President, Rudolph Hering, New York City; first vice-president, W. R. Batt, Harrisburg, Penn.; treasurer, Livingston Farrand, New York City; secretary, Selskar M. Gunn, Boston, Mass.

### American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

Incorporated in 1895 by the New York Legislature, with the object of preserving, either by the acquisition as public trustees or otherwise, beautiful American scenery and landmarks and objects possessing scenic or historic value. President, George F. Kunz, New York; vice-presidents, Henry W. Sackett, H. M. Leipziger, George W. Perkins, New York, and L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y.; treasurer, N. Taylor Phillips, New York; secretary, Edward Hagaman Hall, Tribune Building, New York.

### The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The objects of this society, incorporated April 10, 1866, are: "To provide effective means for the prevention of cruelty to animals throughout the United States; to enforce all laws which are now, or may hereafter be, enacted for the protection of animals; and to secure by lawful means the arrest, conviction and punishment of all persons violating such laws. A further object of the society shall be to instruct the people to be kind to animals by the dissemination of humane literature and other effective methods." Officers: President, Alfred Wag-

staff; secretary, Richard Welling; treasurer, Henry Bergh. Headquarters, Madison avenue and 26th street, New York.

**American Society for Thrift.**

Headquarters, No. 1002 Straus Building, Chicago, Ill. Members of the executive committee: S. W. Straus, chairman; Mrs. Grace Wilbur Pront, Mrs. Celia E. Wooley, Charles E. Piper, Lyman E. Cooley, Henry Kinsey Brown.

**American Veterans of Foreign Service.**

(See Army of the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico.)

**Army League of the United States.**

Organized April, 1913. Officers: President, William D. Endicott; vice-presidents, Robert E. Lee, Robert Bacon and Benjamin Ide Wheeler; secretary, Frederic L. Huidekoper; treasurer, William B. Hibbs. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

**Army and Naval Medal of Honor Legion.**

This organization is composed of men to whom medals have been given by the national government for conspicuous bravery in action outside the line of duty. Membership, 400. Officers: Commander, William D. Dickey, No. 311 Wharton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; senior vice-commander, John C. Hunterson, Philadelphia, Penn.; junior vice-commander, Thaddeus S. Smith, Port Townsend, Wash.; historian, J. Madison Drake, Elizabeth, N. J.; chaplain, Rev. William S. Hubbell, New York; adjutant, John Brosnan, No. 381 3d street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; quartermaster, Alexander A. Forman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; judge advocate, Moses Veale, Philadelphia; surgeon, Dr. George W. Brush, Brooklyn, N. Y.; inspector, Isaac S. Catlin, Apalachin, N. Y.; chief of staff, Thomas W. Brawley, Walden, N. Y.; executive committee, John H. Cook, New York; Michael McKeever, Philadelphia; John H. Surles, East Liverpool, Ohio; Edward M. Knox, New York; Charles H. Houghton, Jersey City, N. J.

**Army and Navy Union.**

Officers: National commander, Captain H. Oden Lake, Philadelphia, Penn.; senior vice-national commander, Captain Otto H. Kurtz, St. Louis, Mo.; junior vice-national commander, John P. Caugher, Fortress Monroe, Va.; adjutant general, Thomas H. Avery, No. 200 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; paymaster general, R. C. Shepherd, New York, N. Y.; inspector general, Alfred G. Binder, Philadelphia, Penn.; judge advocate general, Lemuel Fugitt, Washington, D. C.; surgeon general, Dr. Joseph E. Hendrickson, Phœbus, Va. Next biennial encampment, September, 1915.

**Army and Navy Union—Ladies' Auxiliary.**

Is composed of local garrisons working under the jurisdiction of a national corps chartered by the National Corps, Army and Navy Union. All loyal ladies who have an interest in the welfare of the defenders of our flag are eligible to membership. Officers: National commander, Mrs. Sophia Kappes, No. 518 Union Place, Weehawken, N. J.; national vice-commander, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Judson, Erie, Penn.; deputy commander, Mrs. L. J. Smith, Germantown, Philadelphia, Penn.; adjutant general, Mrs. E. B. Jordan, No. 511 E street, S. E., Washington, D. C.; paymaster general, Mrs. Mary E. De Marzo, No. 316 15th street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

**Army of the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico (formerly American Veterans of Foreign Service.)**

An organization composed of officers and enlisted men who served in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States of America, in Cuba or Porto Rico, between April 21, 1898, and June 1, 1899, in the China Relief Expedition, or in Guam or the Philippines, from April 21, 1898, to July 4, 1902, or who, since July 4, 1902, have served in the Philippines and whose service entitled them to campaign badges issued by the government of the United States. Officers: Commander-in-chief, Rice W. Means, Symer Building, Denver, Colo.; vice-commander-in-chief, R. G. Woodside, Box 367, Pittsburgh, Penn.; inspector general, Gus E. Hartung, No. 970 Gas and Electric Building, Denver, Colo.

**Army Relief Society.**

Officers: President, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, No. 2 West 53d street, New York; vice-presidents, Mrs. Emerson H. Liscum, Mrs. Stephen C. Mills and Mrs. Thomas H. Barry; treasurer, Cornelius R. Agnew; trustees, Levi P. Morton, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Cornelius N. Bliss, jr.; secretary, Mrs. Henry Bischoff.

**Army of the Tennessee Association.**

The Army of the Tennessee Association was organized in 1902 "to keep alive the memory of each other and the stirring scenes in which the army took a part from 1861 to 1865." President, H. L. Deam, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Byron W. Bonney, No. 624 C street, N. E., Washington, D. C.; treasurer, James S. Roy.

**Association of Day Nurseries of New York City.**

Organized 1900. Officers: President, Mrs. Richard Irvin; vice-president, Mrs.

Arthur M. Dodge; secretary, Miss Flora Benjamin; treasurer, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, jr. Office, Room 507, No. 105 East 22d street, New York City.

### Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association.

Headquarters, Crozer Building, Philadelphia, Penn. Organized in 1907 for the purpose of advocating an inland waterway along the Atlantic Coast from Boston, Mass., to Key West, Fla. Officers: President, J. Hampton Moore, Philadelphia, Penn.; secretary-treasurer, Wilfred H. Schoff, Pennsylvania; assistant secretary, Durrell Shuster, Pennsylvania.

### Aztec Club of 1847.

Organized in the City of Mexico October 13, 1847. Eligible to membership, officers in the Mexican War, their descendants or nearest male blood relatives. Membership, 224. Officers: President, General H. G. Gibson, U. S. A.; vice-president, Admiral John H. Upshur, U S N.; secretary, William S. Abert, No. 408 5th street, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, William Turnbull, New York City.

### Children of the American Revolution.

The national Society of the Children of the American Revolution was incorporated April 11, 1895, under the laws of Congress applicable to the District of Columbia, and its headquarters are in Washington. The officers for 1912-'13 are: President, Mrs. Albert B. Cummings; vice-president in charge of organizations, Mrs. Frank Bond; recording secretary, Miss Catherine Curtis; corresponding secretary, Mrs Gains Brumbaugh, No. 905 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, No. 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

### The Civic Forum.

Headquarters, No. 23 West 44th street, New York City. Object: Discussion of public questions and the promotion of international good will. Board of trustees: Isaac N. Seligman, William H. Bliss, Henry Clews, Robert J. Collier, Robert Erskine Ely, Elgin R. L. Gould, Marcus M. Marks, John Mitchell, James B. Reynolds; treasurer, Elgin R. L. Gould; executive director, Robert Erskine Ely.

### Conference on the Education of Backward, Truant, Delinquent and Dependent Children.

Organized in 1904. Purpose: Co-operation among those interested in the above named classes of children President, E. L. Coffeen, Westboro, Mass.; secretary, F. Leslie Hayford, No. 274 Boylston street, Boston, Mass. The next meeting is to be held at Memphis, Tenn., in May, 1914.

### Daughters of the American Revolution.

The society, organized in Washington, D. C., October 11, 1890, is composed of women who are descendants of ancestors any of whom "with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several colonies or states." The present membership is about 95,000. Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, 17th and D streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. National board of management: President general, Mrs. William Cumming Story; vice-president general, Mrs. Henry L. Mann (Frances Ingraham), Washington, D. C.; chaplain general, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Washington, D. C.; recording secretary general, Mrs. William C. Boyle, Washington, D. C.; corresponding secretary general, Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Washington, D. C.; registrar general, Mrs. Gains M. Brumbaugh; treasurer general, Mrs. Joseph E. Ransdell; historian general, Mrs. Charles Wesley Bassett; librarian general, Mrs. George M. Sternberg.

### Daughters of the Revolution.

Society organized August 20, 1891. Membership is based on direct descent from Revolutionary ancestors. The headquarters of the general society are at Aeolian Hall, No. 33 West 42d street, New York. The officers are: President general, Mrs. Clarence L. Bleakley, Yonkers, N. Y.; first vice-president general, Mrs. Nathaniel S. Keay; second vice-president general, Mrs. George E. Smith; third vice-president general, Mrs. Robert Ward; fourth vice-president general, Mrs. Washington Yale; recording secretary general, Mrs. Herbert B. Henry, No. 1383 Pacific street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; corresponding secretary general, Mrs. Fred M. Goss; treasurer general, Mrs. Frank P. Whiting; registrar general, Miss Mary A. Todd; historian general, Miss Mary H. Hinton; librarian general, Mrs. Axel O. Ihlseng; regent of New York State Society, Mrs. Everett M. Raynor; recording secretary, Mrs. William J. Harding, No. 1340 Pacific street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Daughters of Veterans.

The order was organized at Massillon, Ohio, in May, 1885, and chartered December 2, 1885. All daughters and granddaughters (lineal descendants) of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the Union army or navy during the Rebellion of 1861-'65, and who have attained the age of fifteen years, are eligible for membership. Officers: President, Mrs. May C. Kidder, No. 4 South Chestnut street, Milford, N. H.; senior vice-president, Mrs. Lulu Carlin, Chicago, Ill.; junior vice-president, Katherine R. A. Flood, Newton, Mass.; chaplain, Mrs. Agnes Davis, Minneapolis, Minn.; inspector, Myrtle Best, Marietta, Ohio;

**Emigration from Hungary between 1900 and 1910 reached a total of 700,000.**

patriotic instructor, Miss Nellie Orchard, New London, Conn.; treasurer, Miss Augusta M. Snyder, Box 25, Massillon, Ohio; secretary, Mrs. Lorette C. Berry, No. 541 Commonwealth avenue, Boston, Mass. National headquarters, No. 4 South Chestnut street, Milford, N. H.

**Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.**

Organized at Jamestown, Va., July 4, 1907. Headquarters, Philadelphia, Penn. Officers: P. V. D. Conway, Fredericksburg, Va.; first vice-president, General C. L. Davis, New York; treasurer, J. S. Braxton, Philadelphia; registrar, Mrs. Amer W. Draper, Washington; historian, Charles P. Adams, New York; secretary, Findley French, New York City.

**Federated Boys' Clubs.**

Organized in 1905. Officers: President, Thomas Chew, Fall River, Mass.; vice-presidents, William Byron Forbush, Ph. D.; C. J. Atkinson, Toronto, Ont.; treasurer, Frank A. Day; chairman, executive council, George D. Chamberlain, Boston, Mass. Office, No. 35 Congress street, Room 308, Boston, Mass.

**General Federation of Women's Clubs.**

Incorporated by act of Congress of April 28, 1904. Officers: President, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, No. 2606 Whitis avenue, Austin, Tex.; first vice-president, Mrs. L. L. Blankenburg, Philadelphia, Penn.; second vice-president, Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath, Tiffin, Ohio; treasurer, Mrs. William B. Williams, Lapeer, Mich.; auditor, Mrs. C. H. McMahon, Salt Lake City, Utah; recording secretary, Mrs. Harry L. Keefe, Walthill, Neb.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Eugene Reilley, No. 508 Park avenue, Charlotte, N. C.

**General Society of the War of 1812.**

Organized September 14, 1814. The society is composed of state societies organized successively by the original participants in the war and their descendants in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, District of Columbia, New York and New Jersey, the members of each of which are borne upon the membership roll of the general society. Officers: President, John Cadwalader, Pennsylvania; first vice-president, Reynold Webb Wilcox, Pennsylvania; secretary general, Herbert Messinger Leland, Massachusetts; assistant secretary general, John Mason Dulany, Maryland; treasurer general, George Herbert Richardson, New Jersey; registrar general, Henry Harmon Noble, New York; surgeon general, George Horace Burgin, Pennsylvania; judge advocate general, General Aloysius Lee Knott, Maryland; chaplain general, the Rev. Henry Branch, Maryland. Office of secretary general, No. 10 Postoffice Square, Boston, Mass.

**Grand Army of the Republic.**

First post organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. First national encampment held at Indianapolis, November 20, 1866. There are forty-four state and territorial departments. The officers of the national body are: Commander in chief, Washington Gardner, Albion, Mich.; senior vice-commander, Thomas H. Seward, Guthrie, Okla.; junior vice-commander, William L. Ross, Pittsfield, Me.; chaplain in chief, Horace M. Carr, Parsons, Kan.; surgeon general, J. K. Weaver, Morristown, Penn.; adjutant general, O. A. Janes, Detroit, Mich.; quartermaster general, Colonel D. R. Stowits, Buffalo, N. Y. Headquarters, No. 1812 Dime Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

**The Merchants' Association of New York.**

A commercial organization founded in 1898, whose object it is "to foster the trade and welfare of New York," to develop its industries and to protect its interests. Its headquarters are in the Woolworth Building, No. 233 Broadway. It has about 3,400 members. Its president is William A. Marble, and its secretary, S. C. Mead. Its organization includes a research bureau, a traffic bureau, an industrial bureau, a convention bureau, a publicity bureau and a membership bureau. Among the subjects to which it is giving attention are the proposal to establish a "free port" in New York, and the improvement of the postal service. It initiated proceedings which led to the reform of the methods of the express companies and the reduction of express rates.

**Military Order of Foreign Wars.**

Instituted December 27, 1894. Incorporated January 15, 1895. Eligibility: Veteran commissioned officers of the Revolution, war with Tripoli, war with Mexico, War of 1812, war with Spain, and all subsequent foreign wars. Hereditary companions are defined as direct male descendants in the male line of veteran companions and all commissioned officers in any one of the above named wars. The officers of the National Commandery for 1911-'14 are: Commander general, General Charles F. Roe; secretary general, David Banks, No. 23 Park Place, New York City, treasurer general, Colonel O. C. Bosbyshell, Philadelphia; registrar general, Rev. Henry N. Wayne; judge advocate general, Henry W. Lamberton. There are twenty-two subordinate or state commanderies. Membership, 1,600.

**Military Order of the Loyal Legion.**

Organized April 15, 1865; non-sectarian and non-political. The members are of three classes: (1) Commissioned officers and honorably discharged commis-

*The consumption of wines* in Germany is 1.16 gallons a head per annum.

sioned officers of the army, navy and marine corps (regulars and volunteers) actually engaged in suppressing the Rebellion prior to April 15, 1865, and all sons of deceased officers who served as above. (2) The sons of living original companions of the first class who are twenty-one years old. Membership on July 15, 1913, 411. National officers elected at the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the commander in chief in Philadelphia, October 15, 1913, are: Commander in chief, Brevet Brigadier General Thomas H. Hubbard; senior vice-commander in chief, Rear Admiral Louis Kempff; junior vice-commander in chief, Brigadier General Edward S. Godfrey; recorder in chief, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John P. Nicholson; registrar in chief, First Lieutenant Thomas H. McKee; treasurer in chief, Brigadier General Joseph W. Plume; chancellor in chief, Brevet Captain John O. Foering; chaplain in chief, Brevet Major Henry S. Burrage, D. D.; council in chief, Captain Urban A. Woodbury, Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry M. Rogers, Captain William R. Hodges, Captain Roswell H. Mason, First Lieutenant Orville C. Allen. Headquarters, No. 381 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Military Order of Medal of Honor.**

Organized 1910. Membership is limited to holders of medals of honor awarded by Congress for distinguished service in battle. Officers: President, General J. M. Schoonmaker; vice-president, General Horatio C. King; secretary, George D. Sidman, Postoffice Building, Philadelphia, Penn; treasurer, N. D. Preston.

**The Municipal Government Association of New York State.**

The association is the successor to the Commission Government Association, and its object is to unite the cities of New York State in the battle for municipal freedom. Officers: President, John K. Sague, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; treasurer, Sam A. Lewisohn, New York City; secretary, Ralph Bowman, New York City.

**National Association of Naval Veterans, U. S. of A., 1861-1865.**

The National Association of Naval Veterans was organized in 1887 by the combination of various naval organizations throughout the United States. The object is to keep in touch with every living shipmate of the Civil War, 1861-'65, to obtain the names upon which they served, to record the deaths and to print them. In 1908 Congress passed a bill granting the naval veterans of 1861 to 1865 of good record a service medal. Officers: Sherburne C. Van Tassel, commodore commanding, No. 73 Hamilton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; W. H. Comstock, fleet captain, No. 315 Fox street, Denver, Col.; Robert McWilliams, fleet commander and chief of staff, No. 366 West Warren avenue, Detroit, Mich.; William H. Travis, fleet lieutenant commander, No. 408½ West 9th street, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Carter C. Morgan, fleet lieutenant, Lafayette, N. Y.; Alex. S. McWilliams, fleet chaplain, Detroit, Mich; Henry J. Brewer, M. D., fleet surgeon, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cornelius Stringham, fleet boatswain, Jamaica, N. Y.; Horatio L. Wait, fleet judge advocate, Chicago, Ill.; Cyrus Sears, fleet historian, Baltimore, Md.; Henry F. McCollum, fleet secretary and paymaster, No. 40 Shelter street, New Haven, Conn.

**National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.**

Organized in 1904. Officers: President, John H. Lowman, Cleveland, Ohio; vice-presidents, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Washington, D. C., and Theodore B. Sachs, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, William H. Baldwin, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Henry Barton Jacobs, No. 11 Mount Vernon Place West, Baltimore, Md.; executive secretary, Livingston Farrand, New York City. Office, Room 514, United Charities Building, No. 105 East 22d street, New York City.

**National Child Labor Committee.**

The committee was organized April 15, 1904, and incorporated by act of Congress March 8, 1907. Officers: Chairman, Dr. Felix Adler; vice-chairmen, Homer Folks and Samuel McCune Lindsay; treasurer, V. Everit Macy; general secretary, Owen R. Lovejoy. Main office, No. 105 East 22d street, New York City.

**The National Citizens' League.**

The object of the league is the promotion of a sound banking system. Headquarters, No. 223 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. President, John V. Farwell; vice-president, John Barton-Payne; treasurer, A. C. Bartlett; general secretary, A. D. Welton, all of Chicago.

**National Civil Service Reform League.**

Headquarters, No. 79 Wall street, New York City. Officers: President, Charles W. Eliot; vice-presidents, Edwin A. Alderman, Charles J. Bonaparte, Joseph H. Choate, Harry A. Garfield, George Gray, Arthur T. Hadley, Seth Low, Franklin MacVeagh, George A. Pope, Moorfield Storey, Thomas N. Strong, Herbert Welsh; chairman of council, Robert D. Jenks; treasurer, A. S. Frissell; secretary, Robert W. Belcher; assistant secretaries, George T. Keyes and Harry W. Marsh.

**National Conference of Charities and Correction.**

Established 1874. Headquarters, Chicago, City Club Building, No. 315 Plymouth Court. Exists to discuss the problems of charities and correction, to disseminate information and promote reforms. It does not formulate platforms. Officers: President, Graham Taylor, Chicago; treasurer, Washington Loan and Trust Co., Washington, D. C.; general secretary, William T. Cross, No. 315

**Germany consumed in 1910 more than 35,000,000 pounds of horse meat.**

Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill. Next meeting at Memphis, Tenn., May 8-15, 1914.

**National Conservation Congress.**

The object of the congress is to afford an agency through which the people of the country may frame policies and principles affecting the conservation and utilization of natural resources. The first National Conservation Congress was held at Seattle, Wash., August 26-28, 1909, under the auspices of the Washington Conservation Association, and the fifth at Washington, D. C., November 18-20, 1913. Officers: President, Charles Lathrop Pack, Lakewood, N. J.; vice-president, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, St. Louis, Mo.; treasurer, D. Austin Latchaw, Kansas City, Mo.; executive secretary, Thomas R. Shipp, New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C. Executive committee: E. Lee Warsham, Atlanta, Ga., chairman; Walter H. Page, New York City; J. B. White, Kansas City, Mo.; B. W. Baker, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Henry S. Drinker, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Dr. George E. Condra, Lincoln, Neb.; Joseph N. Teal, Portland, Ore.; Dr. Henry Wallace, Des Moines, Ia.; Dr. George C. Pardee, Oakland, Cal.; Thomas Nelson Page, Washington, D. C.; Gifford Pinchot, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Emmons Crocker, Fitchburg, Mass.; F. W. Kellogg, Altadena, Cal.

**National Economic League.**

The object of the league is the education and expression of public opinion. Executive council: David Starr Jordan, chairman; Leland Stanford, jr., university; Louis D. Brandeis, Jacob Gould Schurman, Charles D. Bonaparte, John D. Long, John Graham Brooks, Peter Stenger Grosscup, Franklin K. Lane, Charles P. Neill, Edward Ginn, Charles F. Thwing; Harvey S. Chase, No. 84 State street, Boston, Mass., treasurer; J. W. Beatson, No. 6 Beacon street, Boston, Mass., secretary.

**National Education Association.**

The purpose of the National Education Association is to elevate the character and advance the interests of the profession of teaching and to promote the cause of education in the United States. Officers of the executive committee: President, Joseph Swain, president Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penn.; vice-president, Edward D. Fairchild, president College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H.; treasurer, Grace M. Shepherd, State Superintendent of Public Institutions, Boise, Idaho; secretary, Durand W. Springer, Ann Arbor, Mich.; board of trustees—J. Stanley Brown, Joliet, Ill., chairman; James Y. Joyner, Raleigh, N. C., secretary; Robert J. Aley, Orono, Me.; James M. Greenwood, Kansas City, Mo.; Joseph Swain, ex-officio.

**National Federation of Remedial Loan Associations.**

The federation, organized at Buffalo, N. Y., June 10, 1909, is affiliated with the National Conference of Charities and Correction. Officers: Chairman, W. N. Finley, No. 9 East Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.; secretary, J. T. Exnicios, No. 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Headquarters, No. 9 East Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.

**National Highways Protective Society.**

Incorporated March 30, 1909. Headquarters, No. 46 East 29th street, New York City. Officers: President, Thomas N. Rhinelander; vice-president, Alfred L. Seligman; secretary, Edward S. Cornell; treasurer, Bradley Martin, jr.

**National House Association.**

Established 1910; headquarters, No. 105 East 22d street, New York City Purpose: To improve housing conditions. Officers: President, Robert W. de Forest; treasurer, John M. Glenn; secretary and director, Lawrence Veiller; field secretary, John Ihlder.

**National Liberal Immigration League.**

Organized 1906. Object: The proper regulation and better distribution of immigration. Headquarters, No. 150 Nassau street, New York City. President, Edward Lauterbach; first vice-president, S. M. Newman; second vice-president, William D. Eckert; third vice-president, J. B. Young; treasurer, Antonio Zucca; managing director, N. Behar; secretaries, John E. O'Brien and Mark J. Katz; field secretary, B. A. Sekely.

**National Municipal League.**

Officers: President, William Dudley Foulke, Richmond, Ind.; treasurer, George Burnham, jr., Philadelphia; secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia; chairman executive committee, M. N. Baker, Montclair, N. J. Offices of the secretary, North American Building, Broad street, Richmond, Ind.

**National Probation Association.**

Organized in 1906 as the National Probation Officers' Association; title changed to present one in 1911. Purposes: The purposes of the association are to promote the more extensive and wise use of the probation and parole systems of dealing with both juvenile and adult offenders, and to encourage the adoption of the most approved methods of conducting children's courts. Officers: President, Edwin Mulready, New York; first vice-president, Arthur W. Towne, New York; second vice-president, Julia C. Lathrop, Washington; secretary and treasurer, Hugh Fullerton, St. Louis. Executive committee: Bernard Flexner, Louisville; Frank E. Wade, Buffalo; Joel D. Hunter, Chicago; Mrs. Benjamin G. West, Memphis; John G. Gascoyne, Newark. Secretary's office, Municipal Courts Building, St. Louis, Mo.

The number of immigrants to Brazil in the year 1911 was 133,616.

### The National Short Ballot Organization.

The society was organized to explain the short ballot principle to the American people. President, Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C.; vice-presidents, Winston Churchill, Cornish, N. H.; Horace E. Deming, New York, N. Y.; Ben B. Lindsey, Denver, Col.; John Mitchell, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; William S. Uren, Oregon City, Ore.; William Allen White, Emporia, Kan.; Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia, Penn.; secretary and treasurer, Richard S. Childs; executive secretary, H. S. Gilbertson, No. 383 Fourth avenue, New York City.

### National Society for Broader Education.

The National Society for Broader Education was organized in December, 1909, and was incorporated under the laws of New York in January, 1910. Its purpose is: "Through the education of the adult to aid in the normal development of national life in removing the causes of distrust and antagonism between classes and in promoting the interests of the whole people." The society carries on its work through the lecture platform, the pulpit and the newspapers. In 1913 its speakers delivered 490 lectures, 268 concert-lectures, 842 sermons and conducted 315 discussions. Its purposes have been advanced through 49 field secretaries, whose work has been carried on in 36 states and five of the Canadian provinces. The president of the fellows and associates of the society is Dr. George E. Read, Wilmington, Del., and the secretary is A. Pollock, corner 11th and Kenyon streets, Washington, D. C. The officers of the corporation are: Managing director and president, Guy Carleton Lee, Carlisle, Penn.; secretary and treasurer, H. H. Langsdorf, Carlisle, Penn.; statistician and resident director, William E. Anderson, No. 114 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### National Society of Colonial Dames.

The National Society of Colonial Dames, organized 1893, is composed of societies of which there is one in each of the thirteen original states and one in the District of Columbia, with associate societies in twenty-four of the non-colonial states. The aggregate membership is over 6,000. The officers of the National Society are: President, Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, Virginia; vice-presidents, Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, Colorado Springs, Col.; Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, New York; secretary, Mrs. Charles Miller, Wilmington, Del; assistant secretary, Mrs. John T. Taylor, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt, Pennsylvania; registrar, Mrs. Nathaniel Terry Bacon, New Haven, Conn.; historian, Mrs. Albert L. Slussat, Lake Roland, Md. The New York Society maintains Van Cortlandt House, in Van Cortlandt Park, as a free Colonial museum. It pays for four of the City History Club classes. It gives $50 and a medal for an annual essay at Teachers College of New York, and at the Normal School in Rochester. The society's rooms are at No. 105 West 40th street. The officers are: President, Mrs. William Bedlow Beckman; vice-presidents, Mrs. William Adams Brown and Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson; recording secretary, Mrs. Edward Mitchell Townsend; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Benjamin W. Franklin, No. 44 West 9th street, New York; treasurer, Miss Julia G. McAllister; registrar, Mrs. Hamilton R. Fairfax; historian, Mrs. Quincy Gillmore.

### National Society, Daughters of the Union.

Officers: President general, Mrs. Frank Crowell; first vice-president, Mrs. Joseph S. Wood; second vice-president, Mrs. Belle de Rivera; registrar, Mrs. Victor Frederickson; treasurer, Mrs. Henry Samek; recording secretary, Mrs. John Francis Yawger; corresponding secretary, Miss Grace Osborne, New York City.

### National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education.

The National Society was organized in November, 1906, in a general meeting at Cooper Union, New York City, the object being to bring to public attention the importance of industrial education as a factor in the industrial and educational development of the United States. Next annual convention, Grand Rapids, October 23, 24, 25. Officers: President, William C. Redfield; vice-president, George C. Warner; treasurer, Frederick B. Pratt; secretary, C. A. Prosser. Headquarters, No. 105 East 22d stect, New York City.

### National Society for the Study of Education.

The society was organized in 1892 as the National Herbart Society and changed its name in 1902. Purpose: To promote the scientific study of problems of education. Officers: President, M. G. Brumbaugh, superintendent of schools, Philadelphia, Penn.; secretary, S. Chester Parker, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. Annual meeting in February with the National Education Association.

### National Society of U. S. Daughters of 1812.

Organized 1892; incorporated 1901. Objects: To publish memoirs of prominent men and woman of 1812; to gain and preserve records of same period. National officers: President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, No. 832 West 87th street, New York City; first vice-president, Miss M. Louise Edge, Jersey City, N. J.; special secretary, Mrs. George B. Wallis, No. 103 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N. Y. C.; treasurer, Mrs. Clarence F. R. Jenne, Hartford, Conn.; historian, Mrs. Katherine Braddock, Little Rock, Ark.; registrar, Mrs. Calvin A. Troupe, Relay, Maryland; curator, Mrs. Charlton Alexander, Jackson, Miss.; recording secretary, Mrs. Noyes

**The number of journals in the United States published in the French language is 54.**

Darling Baldwin, Conn.; corresponding secretary, national, Mrs. Mathias Steelman, N. J.

**National Women's Trade Union League of America.**

Organized in 1903. Headquarters, Room 901, Unity Building, No. 127 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Object: To promote the trade organization of women into unions, such unions to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Officers: President, Mrs. Raymond Robins; vice-president, Miss Melinda Scott; secretary-treasurer, Miss S. M. Franklin, Chicago, Ill.

**Navy League of the United States.**

Incorporated January 2, 1903. The purposes of the league are to acquire and spread before the citizens of the country information as to the condition of the United States naval forces and ships and to awaken public interest and activity in all matters tending to aid, improve and develop the efficiency of the navy. The officers are: President, General Horace Porter; vice-president, Henry H. Ward; chairman executive committee, Colonel Robert M. Thompson; treasurer, John C. Glover; secretary, Arthur H. Dadmun. Headquarters, Rooms 609-610, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

**New York City Federation of Women's Clubs.**

Officers: President, Miss Florence Guernsey, No. 2 W. 86th street; first vice-president, Mrs. John Francis Yawger; second vice-president, Mrs. A. M. Palmer; third vice-president, Mrs. Grace G. Wolterbeek; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles D. Hirst; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Thomas J. Vivian, No. 407 W. 123d street; treasurer, Mrs. May Barrett; historian, Mrs. North MacLean.

**New York State Federation of Women's Clubs.**

Officers: President, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, Buffalo; first vice-president, Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, Brooklyn; second vice-president, Miss Florence Guernsey, New York City; treasurer, Mrs. John W. Ford, Waterford; recording secretary, Mrs. L. M. Day, Sidney; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. E. Hubbard, Buffalo; federation secretary, Mrs. Stephen D. Stephens, Staten Island, N. Y.

**Order of Founders and Patriots of America.**

Organized at New York City, May 13, 1896. Object: To bring together the descendants of the founders of the country and of the patriots who fought in the Revolution. Officers: Governor general, Rev. Charles Wadsworth, jr., Pennsylvania; deputy governor general, William Cary Sanger, New York; chaplain general, the Rev. Frederick K. Walker Cutler, New York; secretary general, John Elderkin, New York; treasurer general, Professor Arthur Marvin, Connecticut; attorney general, John C. Hinckley, Pennsylvania.

**Order of Pequot and King Philip.**

Founded 1902. The officers are: O. L. Frisbee, chairman for New England, Portsmouth, N. H.; Charles A. Williams, chairman for Western states, Buffalo, N. Y.; George W. Freeman, chairman for Southern states, Morgantown, W. Va.; Appleton Morgan, Westfield, N. J., acting general registrar during vacancy.

**Pan-American Society.**

Officers: President, Henry White; director general, John Barrett; chairman of the executive committee, Cleveland H. Dodge; first vice-president, Lloyd C. Griscom; second vice-president, Cabot Ward; third vice-president, John Barrett; secretary-treasurer, Frederic Brown. Headquarters, Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.

**Patriotic Order of Americans.**

This organization is auxiliary to the Patriotic Order, Sons of America. The officers are: President, Mrs. Minnie Bonn, No. 6505 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago, Ill.; vice-president, Mrs. Harriet L. Smith, No. 203 Crown street, New Haven, Conn.; secretary, George W. Smith, Phillipsburg, N. J.; treasurer, Mrs. Emily S. Harkins, Philadelphia, Penn.; conductor, Miss Hannah Meyer, Jersey City, N. J.; guard, Mrs. Emma Stephens, Yonkers, N. Y.; chaplain, Mrs. Maud Rodey, Chicago, Ill.

**Patriotic Order, Sons of America.**

Membership, June 30, 1913, 225,000. The national officers of the order are: President, Samuel D. Symmes, Crawfordsville, Ind.; vice-president, J. Calvin Strayer, York, Penn.; master of forms, William James Heapes, Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Charles H. Stees, No. 1617 North Broad street, Philadelphia; treasurer, O. B. Wetherhold; assistant secretary, L. F. Stees, No. 1617 Broad street, Philadelphia; chaplain, Rev. C. H. Elder, Trenton, N. J. Next regular meeting of the national camp at Washington, D. C., fourth Tuesday in September, 1914.

**Playground and Recreation Association of America.**

Organized in 1906. Office, No. 1 Madison avenue, New York City. Object: To promote normal, wholesome play and public recreation. Officers: President, Joseph Lee; treasurer, Gustavus T. Kirby; secretary, H. S. Braucher.

**Representative Government League.**

Headquarters, Room 904, No. 154 Nassau street, New York City. Officers:

President, John E. Eastmond; secretary, W. Ward Damon; treasurer, Albert E. Woolf.

**Second Army Corps Association.**

The association was organized at Washington, D. C., March 12, 1892. Officers for 1913: President, H. C. Magoon; vice-president for first division, Myron M. Parker; vice-president for second division, William W. Davis; vice-president for third division, Thomas W. Bradley; secretary-treasurer, James S. Wyckoff, No. 1373 Quincy street W., Washington, D. C.; chaplain, W. S. Shallenberger; historian, Hyland C. Kirk; sergeant-at-arms, John Finn.

**Society of American Officers.**

Organized in 1910. Objects: To bring together the officers of the National Guard, Volunteer and Regular services of the United States of America, and to perpetuate friendships formed during active service. Officers: President, Colonel Daniel Appleton, New York City; vice-president, General George H. Harries, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Colonel W. B. Hotchkin, New York City; secretary, Major Charles E. Warren, New York City; guardian of the rolls, Major W. G. Eliot, No. 1 W. 54th street, New York City.

**Society of American Wars.**

Headquarters, Washington, D. C., Commander in chief, Richard Wainright; recorder general, Henry G. Beyer. New York State commandry: Colonel W. B. Hotchkin, commander; Captain Francis M. Gibson, senior vice-commander; Lieutenant Rufus E. Shirley, junior vice-commander; Dr. Henry Sibley Colding, recorder; Colonel H. S. Sternberger, treasurer: Captain Frederic C. Ringer, register; Richard H. Green, genealogist; George Abbot Stevens, historian; Colonel Edward S. Fowler, chancellor; Dr. W. S. Hubbell, chaplain.

**Society of the Army of the Ohio.**

Organized 1908. President, ————; first vice-president, ————; treasurer, Captain Robert Armour; secretary and historian, J. Fraise Richard, Washington, D. C.; executive committee, Captain A. F. McMillan, Captain Robert Armour, Colonel John A. Joyce, Captain G. A. Lyon, Captain R. A. Ragan, J. G. Burchfield and Captain Theodore F. Brown; publication committee, Captain J. C. Morgan, Captain W. P. Pierce, J. R. Weathers, Clark Arnold, Captain E. A. Fenton and Lieutenant N. H. Merrill.

**Society of the Army of the Philippines.**

This society was organized at Denver, Colo., August 13, 1900. The officers are: Commander in chief, F. Warner Karling, Kansas City, Mo.; vice-commander in chief, Charles F. Manahan, Chicago, Ill.; first junior vice-commander, A. S. Crossfield, Manila, P. I.; second junior vice-commander, George M. Weichelt, Grand Island, Neb.; third junior vice-commander, A. V. Davidson, Denver, Colo.; fourth junior vice-commander, C. T. Spear, St Paul, Minn.; fifth junior vice-commander, Perry W. Jewett, Lincoln, Neb.; paymaster general, William Nelson, Chicago, Ill.; judge advocate general, E. C. Little, Kansas City, Kan.; surgeon general, F. M. Rumbold, St. Louis, Mo.; assistant adjutant general for the Philippines, Edward F. Wilson, Manila, P. I.; chaplain, S. J. Smith, U. S. A.; national historian, Julian E. Duvall, Norton, Kan.; adjutant general, Dr. John W. Goggin, No. 29 East Madison street.

**Society of the Army of the Potomac.**

Organized 1869. Object: To cherish the memories and associations of the Army of the Potomac, etc. President, Colonel Andrew Cowan, Louisville, Ky.; secretary, General Horatio C. King, Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer, Charles A. Shaw, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

**Society of the Army of the Tennessee.**

Organized at Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865. Headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio. Officers: President, Major General Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs, Iowa; vice-presidents, General John C Black, Washington, D. C.; General Maxwell Van Sant Woodhull, Washington, D. C.; General John H. Stibbs, Mrs. Charles H. Smith, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Mrs. James A Sexton, Colonel O. D. Kinsman, General J. W. Barlow, Major A. V. Bohn, Major T. J. Cochrane, Mrs. Grenville Parker, Major H. B. Osborn, Captain W. M. Scott, Major G. W. Reed, Mrs. O. C. Towne, Captain J. S. Lothrop; corresponding secretary, Captain J. L. Bennett, Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.; recording secretary, Smith Hickenlooper, Cincinnati, Ohio; treasurer, Smith Hickenlooper, Cincinnati, Ohio. Next meeting in 1914, Washington, D. C.

**Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland.**

Organized in 1871 to collect and preserve material for a truthful history of the war between the Confederacy and Union and preserve the associations of that war. Membership, 810. Officers in 1913: President, Captain George W. Booth; vice-president, Lieutenant McHenry Howard; secretary, Captain William L. Ritter, Reisterstown, Md.; treasurer, Captain F. M. Colston.

**Society of Colonial Dames.**

Officers: Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, Virginia, president; Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar,

The largest city in Siberia is Vladivostok, which had a population of 90,162 in 1909.

Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, Colorado; Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, New York, vice-presidents; Mrs. Charles R. Muller, Red Oak Road, Wilmington, Del., secretary; Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Pennsylvania, treasurer; Mrs. John Y. Taylor, Washington, D. C., assistant secretary; Mrs. Franklin B. Dexter, New Haven, Conn., registrar; Mrs. Albert L. Sioussat, Baltimore, Md., historian.

### Society of Colonial Wars.

Principal officers: Governor general, Howland Pell, New York City; vice-governor general, Richard McC. Cadwalader, Philadelphia, Penn.; secretary general, Clarence Storm, No. 45 William street, New York City; deputy secretary general, Henry G. Sanford, New York City; treasurer general, William M. Hornor, Philadelphia, Penn.; deputy treasurer general, Francis H. Williams, Philadelphia, Penn.; registrar general, George Norbury Mackenzie, Baltimore, Md.; historian general, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, New York City; chaplain general, Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, Concord, Mass.; surgeon general, Henry A. Griffin, M. D., New York City; chancellor general, Hon. Henry Stockbridge, Baltimore, Md. A deputy governor general is elected for each state society. For New York, Major General Charles F. Roe, New York City. Membership, 4,500. Next triennial meeting in 1915.

### Sons of Veterans.

Membership is limited to male descendants, whether through paternal or maternal line, not less than eighteen years of age, of soldiers, sailors or marines who were regularly mustered and served honorably in, or who were honorably discharged from the army or navy of the United States during the war of 1861-'65, and whose ancestor through whom membership is claimed has never voluntarily borne arms against the government of the United States of America. The general officers are: Commander in chief, John E. Sautter, Aspinwall, Penn.; senior vice-commander in chief, Harry L. Streib, Baltimore, Md.; junior vice-commander in chief, R. L. Bise, Chattanooga, Tenn.; national secretary, Horace H. Mammer, Reading, Penn.; national treasurer, James Lewis Rake, Reading, Penn. Members of the council in chief: William B. Moynihan, Rochester, N. Y.; C. C. Behnke, St. Louis, Me.; Henry F. Weher, Boston, Mass.; chief of staff, Edwin M. Amies, Altoona, Penn.

### State Charities Aid Association.

This association was organized in 1872 and incorporated in 1880. Its objects are: (1) The improvement of the mental, moral and physical condition of the inmates of all public charitable institutions in the State of New York, and especially of those in state institutions, county and city almshouses; (2) to induce the adoption by the community at large of such measures in the organization and administration of both public and private charity as may develop the self-respect and increase the power of self-support of the poorer classes of society; (3) to aid in the care of destitute children by placing them in families; (4) to carry on a campaign of education to prevent tuberculosis and insanity. Supported by voluntary contributions. Board of managers: President, Joseph H. Choate; vice-presidents, Mrs. William B. Rice, George F. Canfield, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler; treasurer, Edward W. Sheldon; secretary, Homer Folks; assistant secretaries, Miss Mary Vide Clark, George J. Nelbach and Everett S. Elwood. Offices, United Charities Building, No. 105 East 22d street, New York.

### Third Army Corps Union.

Officers: President, Lieutenant John J. Perine; vice-president, General James R. O'Beirne; treasurer, Major William P. Shreve; secretary, Captain William H. Howard; chaplain, Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, Hartford, Conn. Directors, Major William Plimley, Major James H. Everett, General Thomas R. Matthews, Major Lovell Purdy, Sergeant C. W. Thompkins, Corporal Griffin A. Hart, Colonel Sylvester Bonnefon, jr., Major A. H. G. Richardson.

### Thirteenth Army Corps Association.

Organized in 1889. Officers: President, ex-Governor Joseph Fifer, of Springfield, Ill.; secretary, Fletcher White, Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C.; E. C. Dougherty, Washington, D. C.

### Travellers' Aid Society.

Office, No. 288 East 48th street, New York City. Object: To safeguard travellers, particularly young women, girls and boys, without fee or gratuity, who, by reason of inexperience, ignorance, illness, infirmity or other disability, are in need of assistance. The society is supported by voluntary contributions. Officers: President, Gilbert Colgate; vice-presidents, Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, Rt. Rev. D. J. McMahon; general secretary, Orin C. Baker; treasurer, Samuel M. Taylor, all of New York. Executive committee, Miss Grace H. Dodge, chairman; Miss Emma Van Buren, secretary; Mrs. Morris Loeb, Rt. Rev. D. J. McMahon, Samuel M. Taylor.

### Union Society of the Civil War.

Organized January 30, 1909. Membership limited to those who outside the Army and Navy of the United States rendered valuable services to the Union cause from April 12, 1861, to April 9, 1865, and their male descendants. Officers: President, General Colonel Henry H. Andrews, No. 507 West End avenue, New York City; treasurer general, Frederic W. Lincoln, Greenwich, Conn.; registrar

In 1911-'12 there were 1,105,360 pupils in public high schools in the United Sta

general, Mayhew W. Bronson, Larchmont, N. Y.; secretary general, Charles Paul Brown, No. 141 Broadway, New York City; counsellor general, William W. Gooch, New York City; chaplain general, Rev. Fisher Howe Booth, Englewood, N. J.; historian general, Charles E. Hamlin, New York City.

### University Forum of America.

The forum, organized in 1900, is intended to bring the students of the larger American universities into personal contact with representative leaders in politics and business by securing authorities to make addresses on the topics of the day. Officers: President, Alexander Cumming, No. 550 W. 113th street, New York City; treasurer, Henry Clews; secretary, Almeron W. Smith, A. M.

### United Confederate Veterans.

Organized at New Orleans, June 10, 1889. Permanent headquarters at New Orleans, La. Object: To unite in a general federation all associations of Confederate Veterans now in existence or hereafter to be formed. Membership, about 55,000; number of camps, 1,770. Officers: Commander in chief, General Bennett H. Young, Louisville, Ky., elected May 7, 1913; adjutant general and chief of staff, Major General William E. Mickle, New Orleans, La.

### United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Officers: Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens, Brandon, Miss., president general; Mrs. B. B. Ross, Auburn, Ala., first vice-president general; Mrs. W. S. Culbertson, Kiowa, Okla., second vice-president general; Mrs. I. W. Faison, Charlotte, N. C., third vice-president general; Mrs. F. M. Williams, Newton, N. C., recording secretary general; Mrs. E. C. Schnabel, Box 1654, New Orleans, La., corresponding secretary general; Mrs. C. B. Tate, Pulaski, Va., treasurer general; Mrs. Orlando Haliburton, Little Rock, Ark., registrar general; Miss Mildred Rutherford, Athens, Ga., historian general.

### THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION.

Date of organization, 1900. An educational movement to help solve problems related to social and industrial progress; to provide for study and discussion of questions of national import; to aid thus in the crystallization of the most enlightened public opinion and, when desirable, to promote legislation. Work carried on through the following agencies: Industrial Economics Department, Department on Regulation of Industrial Corporations, Department on Regulation of Interstate and Municipal Utilities, Department on Reform in Legal Procedure, Taxation Department, Department on Pure Food and Drugs, Industrial Conciliation Department, Department on Compensation for Industrial Accidents and Their Prevention, Wage Earners' Insurance, Welfare Department and Woman's Department. Officers: Seth Low, president; Samuel Gompers, vice-president; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, vice-president; Isaac N. Seligman, treasurer; Ralph M. Easley, chairman Executive Council; William R. Willcox, chairman Welfare Department; John Hays Hammond, chairman Industrial Economics Department; August Belmont, chairman Department Compensation for Industrial Accidents; George W. Perkins, chairman Wage Earners' Insurance Commission; Alton B. Parker, chairman Department on Reform in Legal Procedure; Emerson McMillin, chairman Department on Regulation of Interstate and Municipal Utilities; Seth Low, chairman Department on Regulation of Industrial Corporations; Marcus M. Marks, chairman Department on Industrial Mediation Laws; Miss Maude Wetmore, chairman Woman's Department; E. R. A. Seligman, chairman Taxation Department. D. L. Cease, secretary. Headquarters, 33d floor, Metropolitan Tower, No. 1 Madison avenue, New York City.

### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The American Federation of Labor was organized in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1881. It is a co-operate body, which endeavors to promote the interests of labor through organization and legislation. Officers: President, Samuel Gompers; vice-presidents, James Duncan, James O'Connell, Dennis A. Hayes, Joseph H. Valentine, John R. Alpine, H. B. Perham, John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers, and Frank Duffy, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; treasurer, John B. Lennon; secretary, Frank Morrison. Headquarters are at Nos. 801-809 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C. In 1913 the average paying membership was 1,998,845.

# THE STATES.

### SETTLEMENT, ADMISSION AND AREA OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

| States and Territories. | Settled. By Whom. | Settled. When | Act of organization or date of admission. | *Square miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | French | 1712 | Dec. 14, 1819 | 51,998 |
| Alaska | Purchased from Russia | —— | July 27, 1868 | 590,884 |
| Arizona | Spanish | 1560 | Feb. 14, 1912 | 113,956 |
| Arkansas | French | 1685 | June 15, 1836 | 53,335 |
| California | Spanish | 1769 | Sept. 9, 1850 | 158,297 |
| Colorado | —— | 1850 | Aug. 1, 1876 | 103,948 |
| Connecticut | Emigrants from Massachusetts | 1633 | —— | 4,965 |

In 1911-'12 there were 51,853 teachers in public high schools in the United States.

| States and Territories. | Settled. By Whom. | Settled. When | Act of organization or date of admission. | *Square miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delaware | Swedes and Finns | 1627 | ——— .... | 2,370 |
| Florida | Spanish | 1565 | Mch. 3, 1845 | 58,666 |
| Georgia | English | 1733 | ——— .... | 59,265 |
| Hawaii | ——— | —— | Apr. 30, 1900 | 6,449 |
| Idaho | Emigrants | 1842 | July 3, 1890 | 83,888 |
| Illinois | French | 1720 | Dec. 3, 1818 | 56,665 |
| Indiana | French | 1730 | Dec. 11, 1816 | 36,354 |
| Iowa | Emigrants from New England | 1835 | Dec. 28, 1846 | 56,147 |
| Kansas | Emigrants from Western States | 1850 | Jan. 29, 1861 | 82,158 |
| Kentucky | Emigrants from Virginia | 1775 | June 1, 1792 | 40,598 |
| Louisiana | French | 1699 | Apr. 8, 1812 | 48,506 |
| Maine | English | 1630 | Mch. 15, 1820 | 33,040 |
| Maryland | English | 1634 | ——— .... | 12,327 |
| Massachusetts | English Puritans | 1620 | ——— .... | 8,266 |
| Michigan | French | 1670 | Jan. 26, 1837 | 57,980 |
| Minnesota | New England emigrants | 1819 | May 11, 1858 | 83,682 |
| Mississippi | French | 1716 | Dec. 10, 1817 | 46,865 |
| Missouri | French | 1755 | Aug. 10, 1821 | 69,420 |
| Montana | Emigrants from South | 1862 | Nov. 8, 1889 | 146,997 |
| Nebraska | Emigrants | 1850 | Mch. 1, 1867 | 77,520 |
| New Hampshire | English | 1623 | ——— .... | 9,341 |
| Nevada | Emigrants from California | 1850 | Oct. 31, 1864 | 110,690 |
| New Jersey | Dutch and Danes | 1627 | ——— .... | 8,224 |
| New Mexico | Spanish | 1582 | ——— .... | 122,634 |
| New York | Dutch | 1623 | ——— .... | 49,204 |
| North Carolina | English | 1585 | ——— .... | 52,426 |
| North Dakota | Emigrants from Middle States | 1859 | Nov. 2, 1889 | 70,837 |
| Ohio | New England emigrants | 1765 | Feb. 19, 1803 | 41,040 |
| Oklahoma | Emigrants | 1889 | Nov. 16, 1907 | 70,057 |
| Oregon | Emigrants from New York | 1811 | Feb. 14, 1859 | 96,699 |
| Pennsylvania | Swedes | 1648 | ——— .... | 45,126 |
| Rhode Island | English | 1636 | ——— .... | 1,248 |
| South Carolina | French | 1562 | ——— .... | 30,989 |
| South Dakota | Emigrants from Middle States | 1859 | Nov. 2, 1889 | 77,615 |
| Tennessee | Emigrants from North Carolina | 1765 | June 1, 1796 | 42,022 |
| Texas | Spanish | 1690 | Dec. 29, 1845 | 265,896 |
| Utah | Spanish | 1847 | Jan. 4, 1896 | 84,990 |
| Vermont | Emigrants from Massachusetts | 1768 | Mch. 4, 1791 | 9,564 |
| Virginia | English | 1607 | ——— .... | 42,627 |
| Washington | Emigrants from California | 1845 | Nov. 11, 1889 | 69,127 |
| West Virginia | English | 1607 | June 19, 1863 | 24,170 |
| Wisconsin | French | 1745 | May 29, 1848 | 56,066 |
| Wyoming | Emigrants from Middle States | 1867 | July 10, 1890 | 97,914 |

*Inclusive of land and water. For terms of office, salaries, etc., of governors and other state officers see pages 487 to 494.

If the forty-eight states be arranged according to the mode of admission, excepting the thirteen original states, they would be grouped thus: Four were formed from other states—Vermont from New York, Maine from Massachusetts, Kentucky and West Virginia from Virginia. One (California) had no previous territorial government. One (Texas) was annexed; one (Oklahoma) was formed by the union of two territories, and the remaining twenty-eight had been organized as territories prior to their admission as states. North Dakota and South Dakota were formed out of the Territory of Dakota.

## LEGISLATIVE TERMS AND ELECTIONS IN STATES.

All the states choose Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of Presidential years, and all the states except Maine and Vermont choose Representatives in Congress on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every even numbered year. The two states named above choose Representatives at their regular September state elections in the even numbered years. The elections for which dates are given below are general state elections. Michigan chooses a few minor officials at a special spring election. New Jersey and New York elect a part of the membership of their legislatures every year. In the table which follows the Legislatures which meet biennially are not specially designated. Those which have other than biennial sessions are indicated by footnote references. State elections, if not otherwise indicated, are biennial.

| States and Territories. | Legislature. Length of term. | Legislature. Next session begins. | Next general election. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 60 days | [2]Tu. a. 2 M. Jan., 1915 | [4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Arizona | 60 days | 2 M. Jan., 1915 | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914. |
| Arkansas | 60 days | 2 M. Jan., 1915 | 2 M. Sept., 1914. |
| California | 60 days | [1] M. Jan., 1915 | [4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Colorado | 60 days | 1 W. Jan., 1915 | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Connecticut | 6 mos. | 1 W. a 1 M. Jan., 1915 | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Delaware | 60 days | 2 Tu. Jan., 1915 | [4]Tu. a 1 M. Nov., 1914 |

In 1911-'12 there were 141,467 pupils in private high schools in the United Sta

## LEGISLATIVE TERMS AND ELECTIONS (Continued).

| States and Territories. | Legislature. | | Next general election. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Length of term. | Next session begins. | |
| Florida | 60 days | Tu. a 1 M. April, 1915 | [4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Georgia | 50 days | [1]4 W. June, 1914 | 1 W. Oct., 1914 |
| Hawaii | 60 days | 3W. Feb., 1915 | Tu. a 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Idaho | 60 days | 1 M. a. Jan. 1, 1915 | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Illinois | No limit. | W. a. 1 M. Jan., 1915 | [4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Indiana | 61 days | Jan. 8, 1915 | Tu. a 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Iowa | No limit. | 1 M. Jan., 1915 | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Kansas | 50 days | 2 Tu. Jan., 1915 | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Kentucky | 60 days | Jan. 2, 1914 | [4]Tu. a. 1 M Nov., 1915 |
| Louisiana | 60 days | 2 M. May, 1914 | [4]2 Tu. April, 1916 |
| Maine | No limit. | 1 W. Jan., 1915 | 2 M. Sept., 1914 |
| Maryland | 90 days | 1 W. a. Jan. 1, 1914 | [4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1915 |
| Massachusetts | No limit. | [1]1 W. Jan., 1914 | [5]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Michigan | No limit. | Tu. a. 1 M. Jan., 1915 | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Minnesota | 90 days | Tu. a. 1 M. Jan., 1915 | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Mississippi | 30 days | [2]4 W. a. Jan. 1, 1916 | [4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1915 |
| Missouri | 70 days | 1 M. Jan., 1915 | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Montana | 60 days | 1 Tu. Jan., 1915 | [4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Nebraska | 60 days | 3 M. Jan., 1915 | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Nevada | No limit. | 2 Tu. Jan., 1915 | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| New Hampshire | 60 days | 1 W. Jan., 1915 | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| New Jersey | 60 days | [1]3 M. Jan., 1914 | [3]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1916 |
| New Mexico | 60 days | 2 Tu. Jan., 1915 | [4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1916 |
| New York | No limit. | [1]W. a. 1 M., Jan., 1914 | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| North Carolina | No limit. | 2 Tu. Jan., 1915 | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| North Dakota | 60 days | 1 M. Jan., 1915 | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Ohio | No limit. | 1 M. Jan., 1915 | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Oklahoma | 60 days | 1 Tu. Jan., 1915 | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Oregon | 40 days | 1 Tu. Jan., 1915 | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Pennsylvania | No limit. | 1 Tu. Jan., 1915 | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Rhode Island | 60 days | 2 Tu. Jan., 1915 | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| South Carolina | 40 days | [1]Tu. a. 1 M. Jan., 1914 | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| South Dakota | 75 days | 1 M. Jan., 1915 | Tu. a 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Tennessee | 75 days | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1915 | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Texas | No limit. | —— | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Utah | 60 days | 2 M. Jan., 1915 | [4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Vermont | No limit. | —— | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Virginia | 60 days | 2 W. Jan., 1914 | [4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1917 |
| Washington | 60 days | 2 M. Jan., 1915 | [4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| West Virginia | 45 days | 2 W. Jan., 1915 | [4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1916 |
| Wisconsin | No limit. | Jan. 14, 1915 | Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |
| Wyoming | 40 days | 2 Tu. Jan., 1915 | [4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914 |

[1]Annual sessions. [2]Quadrennial sessions. [3]Annual elections. [4]Quadrennial elections. [5]Triennial elections.

## POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1800 TO 1850.

| States and Territories. | 1800. | 1810. | 1820. | 1830. | 1840. | 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | —— | —— | 127,901 | 309,527 | 590,756 | 771,623 |
| Alaska | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| Arizona | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| Arkansas | —— | —— | 14,273 | 30,388 | 97,574 | 209,897 |
| California | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— | 92,597 |
| Colorado | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| Connecticut | 251,002 | 261,942 | 275,248 | 297,675 | 309,978 | 370,792 |
| Delaware | 64,273 | 72,674 | 72,749 | 76,748 | 78,085 | 91,532 |
| District of Columbia | 14,093 | 24,023 | 33,039 | 39,834 | 43,712 | 51,687 |
| Florida | —— | —— | —— | 34,730 | 54,477 | 87,445 |
| Georgia | 162,686 | 252,433 | 340,989 | 516,823 | 691,392 | 906,185 |
| Hawaii | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| Idaho | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| Illinois | —— | 12,282 | 55,211 | 157,445 | 476,183 | 851,470 |
| Indiana | 5,641 | 24,520 | 147,178 | 343,031 | 685,866 | 988,416 |
| Indian Territory | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| Iowa | —— | —— | —— | —— | 43,112 | 192,214 |
| Kentucky | 220,955 | 406,511 | 564,317 | 667,917 | 779,828 | 982,405 |
| Kansas | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| Louisiana | —— | 76,556 | 153,407 | 215,739 | 352,411 | 511,762 |
| Maine | 151,719 | 228,705 | 298,335 | 399,455 | 501,793 | 583,169 |
| Maryland | 341,548 | 380,546 | 407,350 | 447,040 | 470,019 | 583,034 |
| Massachusetts | 422,845 | 472,040 | 523,287 | 610,408 | 737,699 | 994,514 |
| Michigan | —— | 4,762 | 8,896 | 31,639 | 212,267 | 397,654 |
| Minnesota | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— | 6,077 |
| Mississippi | 8,850 | 40,352 | 75,448 | 136,621 | 375,651 | 606,526 |

In 1911-'12 there were 2,044 private high schools in the United States.

## POPULATION OF STATES, 1860-1910.

| States and Territories. | 1800. | 1810. | 1820. | 1830. | 1840. | 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri | — | 20,845 | 66,586 | 140,451 | 383,702 | 682,044 |
| Montana | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nebraska | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nevada | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| New Hampshire | 183,858 | 214,460 | 244,161 | 269,328 | 284,574 | 317,976 |
| New Jersey | 211,149 | 245,562 | 277,575 | 329,823 | 373,306 | 489,555 |
| New Mexico | — | — | — | — | — | 61,547 |
| New York | 589,051 | 959,049 | 1,372,812 | 1,918,608 | 2,428,921 | 3,097,394 |
| North Carolina | 478,103 | 555,500 | 638,829 | 737,987 | 753,419 | 869,039 |
| North Dakota | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ohio | 45,365 | 230,760 | 581,434 | 937,903 | 1,519,467 | 1,980,329 |
| Oklahoma | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Oregon | — | — | — | — | — | 13,294 |
| Pennsylvania | 602,365 | 810,091 | 1,049,458 | 1,348,233 | 1,724,033 | 2,311,786 |
| Rhode Island | 69,122 | 76,931 | 83,059 | 97,199 | 108,830 | 147,545 |
| South Carolina | 345,591 | 415,115 | 502,741 | 581,185 | 594,398 | 668,507 |
| South Dakota | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tennessee | 105,602 | 261,727 | 422,423 | 681,904 | 829,210 | 1,002,717 |
| Texas | — | — | — | — | — | 212,592 |
| Utah | — | — | — | — | — | 11,380 |
| Vermont | 154,565 | 217,895 | 235,981 | 280,652 | 291,948 | 314,120 |
| Virginia | 880,200 | 974,600 | 1,065,366 | 1,211,405 | 1,239,797 | 1,421,651 |
| Washington | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| West Virginia | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wisconsin | — | — | — | — | 30,945 | 305,391 |
| Wyoming | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals | 5,308,483 | 7,239,881 | 9,638,453 | 12,866,020 | 17,069,453 | 23,191,876 |

Note.—The total population in 1830 included 5,318 persons on public ships in the service of the United States not credited to any state and the total in 1840 included 6,100 such persons.

## POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1860-1910.

| States & Territories. | 1860. | 1870. | 1880. | 1890. | 1900. | 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 964,201 | 996,992 | 1,262,505 | 1,513,401 | 1,828,697 | 2,138,093 |
| Alaska | — | — | — | 32,052 | 63,592 | 64,356 |
| Arizona | — | 9,658 | 40,440 | 88,243 | 122,931 | 204,354 |
| Arkansas | 435,450 | 484,471 | 802,525 | 1,128,211 | 1,311,564 | 1,574,449 |
| California | 379,994 | 560,247 | 864,694 | 1,213,398 | 1,485,053 | 2,377,549 |
| Colorado | 34,277 | 39,864 | 194,327 | 413,249 | 539,700 | 799,024 |
| Connecticut | 460,147 | 537,454 | 622,700 | 746,258 | 908,420 | 1,114,756 |
| Delaware | 112,216 | 125,015 | 146,608 | 168,493 | 184,735 | 202,322 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 75,089 | 131,700 | 177,624 | 230,392 | 278,718 | 331,069 |
| Florida | 140,424 | 187,748 | 269,493 | 391,422 | 528,542 | 752,619 |
| Georgia | 1,057,286 | 1,184,109 | 1,542,180 | 1,837,353 | 2,216,331 | 2,609,121 |
| Hawaii | — | — | — | — | 154,001 | 191,909 |
| Idaho | — | 14,999 | 32,610 | 88,548 | 161,772 | 325,594 |
| Illinois | 1,711,951 | 2,539,891 | 3,077,871 | 3,826,352 | 4,821,550 | 5,638,591 |
| Indiana | 1,350,428 | 1,680,637 | 1,978,301 | 2,192,404 | 2,516,462 | 2,700,876 |
| Indian Territory | — | — | 76,895 | 180,182 | 392,060 | — |
| Iowa | 674,913 | 1,194,020 | 1,624,615 | 1,912,297 | 2,231,853 | 2,224,771 |
| Kansas | 107,206 | 364,399 | 996,096 | 1,428,108 | 1,470,495 | 1,690,949 |
| Kentucky | 1,155,684 | 1,321,011 | 1,648,690 | 1,858,635 | 2,147,174 | 2,289,905 |
| Louisiana | 708,002 | 726,915 | 939,946 | 1,118,588 | 1,381,625 | 1,656,388 |
| Maine | 628,279 | 626,915 | 648,936 | 661,086 | 694,466 | 742,571 |
| Maryland | 687,049 | 780,894 | 934,943 | 1,042,390 | 1,188,044 | 1,295,346 |
| Massachusetts | 1,231,066 | 1,457,351 | 1,783,085 | 2,238,947 | 2,805,346 | 3,366,416 |
| Michigan | 749,113 | 1,184,059 | 1,636,937 | 2,093,890 | 2,420,982 | 2,810,173 |
| Minnesota | 172,023 | 439,706 | 780,773 | 1,310,283 | 1,751,394 | 2,075,708 |
| Mississippi | 791,305 | 827,922 | 1,131,597 | 1,289,600 | 1,551,270 | 1,797,114 |
| Missouri | 1,182,012 | 1,721,295 | 2,168,380 | 2,679,185 | 3,106,665 | 3,293,335 |
| Montana | — | 20,595 | 39,159 | 142,924 | 243,329 | 376,053 |
| Nebraska | 28,841 | 122,993 | 452,402 | 1,062,656 | 1,066,300 | 1,192,214 |
| Nevada | 6,857 | 42,491 | 62,266 | 47,355 | 42,335 | 81,875 |
| New Hampshire | 326,073 | 318,300 | 346,991 | 376,530 | 411,588 | 430,572 |
| New Jersey | 672,035 | 906,096 | 1,131,116 | 1,444,933 | 1,883,669 | 2,537,167 |
| New Mexico | 93,516 | 91,874 | 119,565 | 160,282 | 195,310 | 327,301 |
| New York | 3,880,735 | 4,382,759 | 5,082,871 | 6,003,174 | 7,268,894 | 9,113,614 |
| North Carolina | 992,622 | 1,071,361 | 1,399,750 | 1,617,949 | 1,893,810 | 2,206,287 |
| North Dakota | — | — | — | 190,983 | 319,146 | 577,056 |
| Ohio | 2,339,511 | 2,665,260 | 3,198,062 | 3,672,329 | 4,157,545 | 4,767,121 |
| Oklahoma | — | — | — | 258,657 | 398,331 | 1,657,155 |
| Oregon | 52,465 | 90,923 | 174,768 | 317,704 | 413,536 | 672,765 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,906,215 | 3,521,951 | 4,282,891 | 5,258,113 | 6,302,115 | 7,665,111 |
| Rhode Island | 174,620 | 217,353 | 276,531 | 345,506 | 428,556 | 542,610 |
| South Carolina | 703,708 | 705,606 | 995,577 | 1,151,149 | 1,340,316 | 1,515,400 |
| South Dakota | — | — | — | 348,600 | 401,570 | 583,888 |
| Tennessee | 1,109,801 | 1,258,520 | 1,542,359 | 1,767,518 | 2,020,616 | 2,184,789 |
| Texas | 604,215 | 818,579 | 1,591,749 | 2,235,527 | 3,048,710 | 3,896,542 |

**In 1911-'12 there were 12,383 teachers in private high schools in the United States.**

## POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1860-1910 (Continued).

| States & Territories. | 1860. | 1870. | 1880. | 1890. | 1900. | 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Utah | 40,273 | 86,786 | 143,963 | 210,779 | 276,749 | 373,351 |
| Vermont | 315,098 | 330,551 | 332,286 | 332,422 | 343,641 | 355,956 |
| Virginia | 1,596,318 | 1,225,163 | 1,512,565 | 1,655,980 | 1,854,184 | 2,061,612 |
| Washington | 11,594 | 23,955 | 75,116 | 357,232 | 518,103 | 1,141,990 |
| West Virginia | ——— | 442,014 | 618,457 | 762,794 | 958,800 | 1,221,119 |
| Wisconsin | 775,881 | 1,054,670 | 1,315,497 | 1,693,330 | 2,069,042 | 2,333,860 |
| Wyoming | ——— | 9,118 | 20,789 | 62,555 | 92,531 | 145,965 |
| Totals | 31,443,321 | 38,558,371 | 50,155,783 | 62,979,766 | *76,303,387 | †92,284,139 |

Note.—The total population in 1860 does not include 9,761 persons in the Inidan Territory; that for 1870 does not include 68,152 persons in that territory; that for 1880 does not include 76,895 persons in the Indian Territory and 33,426 in Alaska. In the 1900 table the total of 180,182 credited to Indian Territory is also included in the Oklahoma total.

*Inclusive of 91,219 persons in the military and naval service of the United States. †Excluding Porto Rico and including 55,608 persons in the military and naval services. The total for Continental United States, excluding Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, is 91,972,266. Including Porto Rico the total is 93,402,151.

## VALUE OF PROPERTY BY STATES, 1904.

For a tabular statement showing the value of certain forms of property in the United States in 1904, by states and territories, including real property and improvements, livestock, manufacturing machinery, tools and implements and railroads and their equipment, see pages 452 and 453 of the Tribune Almanac for 1913.

## INDEBTEDNESS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1902.

For a tabular statement of the indebtedness of states and territories in 1902, see pages 453 and 454 of The Tribune Almanac for 1913.

## LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

**Alabama.**—New Year's Day, R. E. Lee's birthday (Jan. 19), Shrove Tuesday Washington's Birthday, Good Friday, Jefferson Davis's birthday (June 3), July 4, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

**Arizona.**—Jan. 1, Washington's Birthday, May 30, July 4, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Christmas, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day and Arbor Day.

**Arkansas**—Arbor Day,, Thanksgiving Day, July 4, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day) and Christmas.

**California.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, May 30, July 4, first Monday in September, Sept. 9, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Nov. 24, Thanksgiving Day, Dec. 25, day of general election and every day appointed by the President or the Governor.

**Colorado.**—Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Day and birthday), Labor Day (first Monday in September) and Oct. 12 (Columbus Day).

**Connecticut.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 12, Feb. 22, May 30, July 4, Good Friday, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving Day and Dec. 25. Also Fast Day by Governor's proclamation.

**Delaware.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 12, Feb. 22, July 4, Arbor and Bird Day, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day) Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**District of Columbia.**—New Year's Day, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

**Florida.**—Jan. 1, Jan 19 (R. E. Lee's birthday), Feb. 12, Feb. 22, April 26 (Confederate Memorial Day), June 3 (Jefferson Davis's birthday), July 4, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**Georgia.**—Jan. 19 (R. E. Lee's birthday), April 26, June 3, July 4, Labor Day and Dec. 25.

**Idaho**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, Friday following May 1, July 4 (Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Election Day, Christmas.

**Illinois.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day, July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving Day and Dec. 25.

**Indiana**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving and Christmas.

**Iowa.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**Kansas**—Feb. 12, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), Labor Day (first Monday in September) and Oct. 12 (Columbus Day).

**Kentucky**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**Louisiana.**—Jan. 1, Jan. 8 (anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans), Feb. 22, Mardi Gras (day before Ash Wednesday), Good Friday, June 3 (Confederate Memorial Day), July 4, Nov. 1 (All Saints' Day), Labor Day (Nov. 25), Thanksgiving Day and Dec. 25.

**Maine**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Fast Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**Maryland.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, Good Friday, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**Of the 533,606 teachers in the public schools of the United States in 1911-'12 20.7 per cent were men and 79.3 per cent were women.**

**Massachusetts.**—Feb. 22, April 19 (Patriots' Day), May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**Michigan.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day) and Dec. 25.

**Minnesota.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, Good Friday, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Thanksgiving, Dec. 25 and Arbor and Bird Days (designated by the Governor).

**Mississippi.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, June 3, July 4, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

**Missouri.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**Montana.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Election Day and Dec. 25.

**Nebraska.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, April 22 (Arbor Day), May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**Nevada.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 12, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Oct. 31 (Admission Day), General Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**New Hampshire.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Fast Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**New Jersey.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, Good Friday, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), General Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**New Mexico.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), Arbor Day (second Friday in March), Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving, Dec. 25 and Flag Day.

**New York.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**North Carolina.**—Jan. 1, Jan. 19 (R. E. Lee's Birthday), Feb. 22, April 12, May 10 (Confederate Memorial Day), May 20 (Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence), July 4, Oct. 12, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**North Dakota.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 12, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**Ohio**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4 Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**Oklahoma.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, Arbor Day, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving and Christmas.

**Oregon.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**Pennsylvania.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, Good Friday, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), November Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**Porto Rico**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, March 22, Good Friday, May 30, July 4, July 25, Labor Day, Election Day, Dec. 25.

**Rhode Island.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, second Friday in May, May 30 (Memorial Day), Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Election Day and Thanksgiving Day.

**South Carolina.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 10 (Confederate Memorial Day), June 3, July 4, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**South Dakota.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**Tennessee.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, Good Friday, May 30 (Memorial Day), June 3 (Jefferson Davis's birthday), July 4, Labor Day, Election Day and Thanksgiving.

**Texas.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, March 2 (Texas independence), April 21 (Battle of San Jacinto), June 3 (Jefferson Davis's birthday), July 4, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**Utah.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, Arbor Day, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 24 (Pioneers' Day), Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**Vermont.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Aug. 16 (Bennington Battle Day), Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**Virginia.**—Jan 1, Jan. 19 (R. E. Lee's birthday), Feb. 22, July 4, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**Washington.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**West Virginia.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**Wisconsin.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**Wyoming.**—Jan 1, Feb 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

**Federal Holidays.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Dec. 25.

## INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

Twenty states of the Union have adopted the initiative and referendum as a method of supplementing legislation through the legislatures. By the initiative a proposed law may be submitted to the people directly on petition from a certain number of voters. Under the referendum a law passed by the legislature may be suspended on the petition of a certain number of voters until it can receive popular approval. The States which have adopted the referendum and initiative are Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Mis-

**In Ohio in 1910 Steubenville had the highest death rate, 17.9 per 1,000 population, and Norwood the lowest, 9.**

souri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. Nevada has adopted the referendum only.

**INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.**

For a table summarizing the interest rates and statutes of limitation in the various states and territories see pages 456 and 457 of The Tribune Almanac for 1913.

# UNITED STATES SENATORS CHOSEN, 1913.

**Alabama.**—Joseph F. Johnston, D., having died on August 8, Governor O'Neal, on August 12, appointed Henry D. Clayton, D., to serve ad interim. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held up Mr. Clayton's credentials and, on October 11 he resigned the appointment. Governor O'Neal, on November 17, appointed Frank P. Glass, D., to serve ad interim.

**Arkansas**—To succeed Jeff Davis, D., who died on January 3, Governor Donaghey, on January 6, appointed John N. Heiskell, D., ad interim. The Legislature of Arkansas on January 28 elected W. M. Kavanaugh, D., to serve out the unexpired portion of Mr. Davis's term, ending March 3, 1913. He received 52 votes in the House of Representatives out of 100, and 25 in the Senate out of 35.

For the full term ending March 3, 1919, Joseph T. Robinson, D., was elected on January 29. There was no choice in the separate houses on January 28, Mr. Robinson receiving 15 votes in the Senate and 47 in the House, to 9 in the Senate and 26 in the House for Stephen Brundige, D., his nearest opponent. On the following day in joint session the vote was: Robinson, 71; Brundige, 36; Norwood, 15; Kirby, 8; Oldfield, 1; Martin, 1; Reid, 1; Taylor, 1. Jeff Davis, D., had been designated for re-election in a Democratic primary.

**Colorado**—The Legislature of Colorado on January 14 elected Charles S. Thomas, D., United States Senator to serve out the unexpired term of Charles J. Hughes, jr., D., ending March 3, 1915. Mr. Hughes died on January 11, 1911, and the Legislature of 1911-'12 failed to elect his successor.

The vote in the two branches of the Legislature was: Senate—Thomas, 28; Waterman, R., 5; Stevens, Prog., 1. House of Representatives—Thomas, 60; Waterman, 4; Vincent, Prog., 1.

On the same day the Legislature elected John F. Shafroth, D., United States Senator to succeed Simon Guggenheim, R., for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. The vote in the two branches of the Legislature was: Senate—Shafroth, 26; Dawson, R., 7; Hunter, D., 1. House of Representatives—Shafroth, 60; Dawson, R., 4; Catlin, Prog., 1. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Shafroth were designated for the Senate at the state election of 1912.

**Delaware**—The Legislature of Delaware on January 29 elected Willard Saulsbury, D., United States Senator to succeed Harry A. Richardson, R., for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. There was no choice when the two houses voted separately on January 21, and a deadlock ensued in joint session when four Democratic members refused to support Mr. Saulsbury, the caucus candidate. The vote on January 29 was: Saulsbury, 28; H. A. Richardson, R., 11; Ruby R. Vale, R., 1; John G. Townsend, R., 5; Alfred I. du Pont, R., 3; Alexander P. Corbit, R., 1; Simeon S. Pennewill, R., 1.

**Georgia**—Augustus O. Bacon, D., received an appointment from the Governor, continuing his service from March 4, 1913. On June 15 he was re-elected by popular vote without opposition for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919.

**Illinois**—The Legislature of Illinois on March 26 elected James Hamilton Lewis, D., to succeed Shelby M. Cullom, R., for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919, and Lawrence Y. Sherman, R., to fill the vacancy for the term ending March 3, 1915, caused by the unseating of William Lorimer, R. The vote for the long term was: Lewis, 164; Sherman, 9; Funk, Prog., 22; Berlyn, Soc., 4. For the short term the vote was: Sherman, 143; Boeschenstein, D., 25; Funk, 22; McDonald, Soc., 4; scattering, 2. The two Senators were chosen by a Democratic-Republican coalition.

**Idaho**—The Legislature of Idaho on January 14 elected William E. Borah, R., United States Senator to succeed himself for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. Mr. Borah received 20 votes in the Senate and 55 in the House of Representatives. Five votes were cast in the two houses for George A. Tannahill, D., and 2 for Kirtland I. Perky, D. Mr. Borah was designated for the Senatorship at the state election of 1912.

On January 26, after a deadlock of twelve days, the Legislature elected James H. Brady, R., United States Senator to serve out the remainder of the term of Weldon B. Heyburn, R., ending March 3, 1915. The vote in joint assembly was: Brady, 43; James F. Ailshie, 7; E. H. Dewey, 4; C. A. Beale, 1; Burton L. French, 2; James E. Babb, 5; Robert N. Dunn, 4; J. T. Morrison, 3; George Fields, 1; J. F. Maclane, 1; T. L. Burkland, 1; John F. Nugent, 5; James Hanrahan, 2; W. C. Courtney, 1. Messrs. Nugent and Hanrahan were Democrats. Mr. Heyburn died on October 17, 1912, and Governor Hawley appointed Kirtland I. Perky, D., to serve ad interim. Mr. Brady was nominated in a Republican caucus.

**Iowa**—The Legislature of Iowa on January 21 elected William S. Kenyon, R., United States Senator to succeed himself for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. The vote in the two branches of the Legislature was: Senate:—Kenyon, 39; D. W. Hamilton, D., 18. House of Representatives—Kenyon, 62; Hamilton, 40. Mr. Kenyon was nominated in a Republican primary.

**Kansas**—The Legislature of Kansas on January 28 elected William H. Thompson, D., to succeed Charles Curtis, R., for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. He received a unanimous vote in the

Senate and all but 4 votes in the House of Representatives, three members of the latter branch voting for W. R. Stubbs, R., and one for Henry J. Allen, Prog. Mr. Thompson was designated for Senator in the state election of 1912.

**Maine**—The Legislature of Maine on January 15 elected Edwin C. Burleigh, R., United States Senator to succeed Obadiah Gardner, D., for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. There was no choice in the separate ballotting on January 14. The next day in joint assembly Mr. Burleigh received 91 votes, Mr. Gardner 82 and E. M. Thompson, Prog., 7. Mr. Burleigh was nominated in a Republican primary.

**Maryland**—At an election held November 4, Blair Lee, D., was chosen United States Senator to serve out the unexpired term of Isidor Rayner, ending March 3, 1917.

**Massachusetts**—The Legislature of Massachusetts on January 14 elected John W. Weeks, R., United States Senator to succeed W. Murray Crane, R., for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. The vote was: Senate—Weeks, 26; Sherman L. Whipple, D., 11; John A. Keliher, D., 1; Joseph C. Felletier, D., 1. House of Representatives—Weeks, 134; Whipple, 69; John Graham Brooks, Prog., 5; scattering, 25. Mr. Weeks was nominated by a Republican caucus.

**Michigan**—The Legislature of Michigan on Januaray 14 elected William Alden Smith, R., United States Senator to succeed himself for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. Mr. Smith received 20 votes in the Senate to 5 for Alfred Lucking, D., and 6 for Theodore Joslin, Prog. In the House of Representatives he received 54 votes to 36 for Mr. Lucking and 11 for Mr. Joslin. Mr. Smith was nominated in a Republican primary.

**Minnesota**—The Legislature of Minnesota on Januaray 21 elected Knute Nelson, R., United States Senator to succeed himself for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. He received 117 votes in the House of Representatives and 61 in the Senate. Mr. Nelson was designated for the Senate at the state election of 1912.

**Montana**—The Legislature of Montana on January 14 elected Thomas J. Walsh D., United States Senator to succeed Joseph M. Dixon, Prog., for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. The vote in each branch of the Legislature was unanimous. Mr. Walsh was designated for the Senatorship at the state election of 1912.

**Nebraska**—The Legislature of Nebraska on January 21 elected George W. Norris, R. and Prog., United States Senator to succeed Norris Brown, R., for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. The vote in each branch was unanimous. Mr. Norris was designated for the Senate at the state election of 1912.

**Nevada**—The Legislature of Nevada on January 28 elected Key Pittman, D., United States Senator to serve out the unexpired term of George S. Nixon, R., ending March 3, 1917. The vote in each house was unanimous, except that one Senator and one Representative voted for George Stale, Soc. Mr. Pittman was designated for the Senate at the state election of 1912.

**New Jersey**—The Legislature of New Jersey on January 28 elected William Hughes, D., United States Senator to succeed Frank O. Briggs, R., for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. The vote in the two branches of the Legislature was: Senate—Hughes, 12; Briggs, 9. House of Representatives—Hughes, 51; Briggs, 8. Mr. Hughes was nominated in a Democratic primary.

**New Hampshire**—The Legislature of New Hampshire on March 18 elected Henry F. Hollis, D., to succeed Henry E. Burnham, R., for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. The Legislature had been deadlocked since January 14. The vote in joint session was: Hollis, 189; John H. Bartlett, R., 121; H. B. Quinby, R., 18; Edward N. Pearson, R., 14; Robert P. Bass, Prog., 12; scattering, 17. Mr. Hollis was nominated by a Democratic caucus.

**New Mexico**—The Legislature of New Mexico having decided that the election of Albert B. Fall on June 4 and 6, 1912, to succeed himself for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919, was invalid, re-elected Mr. Fall on January 28. He received 15 out of 21 votes in the Senate and 28 out of 49 votes in the House of Representatives.

**North Carolina**—The Legislature of North Carolina on January 21 elected Furnifold M. Simmons, D., United States Senator to succeed himself for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. The vote in the two branches of the Legislature was: Senate—Simmons, 47; Cyrus Thompson, R., 3. House of Representatives—Simmons, 97; Thompson, 16. Mr. Simmons was nominated in a Democratic primary.

**Oklahoma**—The Legislature of Oklahoma on January 21 elected Robert L. Owen, D., United States Senator to succeed himself for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. Mr. Owen was designated for the Senate at the state election of 1912.

**Oregon**—The Legislature of Oregon on January 21 elected Harry Lane, D., United States Senator to succeed Jonathan Bourne, Jr., R., for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. He was designated for Senator in the state election of 1912 and received the votes of all the members of the Legislature except three, two votes in the Senate and one in the House of Representatives being cast for Ben Selling, R.

**Rhode Island**—The Legislature of Rhode Island on January 21 elected Le Baron B. Colt, R., United States Senator to succeed George P. Wetmore, R., for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. The vote in the two branches of the Legislature was: Senate—Colt, 32; Addison P. Munroe, D., 5. House of Representatives—Colt, 56; Munroe, 37; George W. Parks, Prog., 7. Mr. Colt was nominated by a Republican caucus.

**South Carolina**—The Legislature of South Carolina on January 28 elected Benjamin R. Tillman D., United States Senator to succeed himself for the six-year term ending March 3, 1913. The vote in both branches was unanimous. Mr Tillman was nominated in a Democratic primary

**South Dakota**—The Legislature of South Dakota on January 22 elected Thomas

**The visitors to the American Museum of Natural History in New York numl 840,000 in 1912.**

Sterling, R., United States Senator to succeed Robert J. Gamble, R., for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. There was no choice on January 21 in the two houses voting separately. In joint session the next day Mr. Sterling received 97 votes and was elected. He was nominated in a Republican primary.

**Tennessee**—The Legislature of Tennessee on January 23 elected John K. Shields, D., United States Senator for the six-year term ending March 3,, 1919. There was no choice on January 14, when the two houses voted separately, and the deadlock continued in joint session until January 23. On the seventh joint ballot Mr. Shields received 69 votes to 61 for Charles T. Cates, jr., Independent Democrat. Of the supporters of the winning candidate 51 were Regular Democrats, 8 Republicans and 10 Independent Democrats.

On January 24 the Legislature elected W. R. Webb, Independent Democrat, to serve out the unexpired portion of the term of Robert L. Taylor, D., ending March 3, 1913. Mr. Taylor died on March 11, 1912, and Governor Hooper on April 8, 1912, appointed Newell Sanders, R., to serve ad interim. There was no choice when the two houses voted separately on January 14 and the deadlock continued until January 24. On the eighth joint ballot Mr. Webb received 73 votes, to 53 for M. T. Bryan, D., 1 for J. A. Clements, D., and 1 for C. W. Tyler, D. Mr. Webb was supported by the Fusionists in the legislature.

**Texas**—Joseph W. Bailey, D., resigned as United States Senator on January 3. On January 4 Governor Colquitt appointed R. M. Johnston, D., to serve ad interim. On January 28 the Legislature of Texas elected Morris Sheppard, D., to serve out the unexpired term of Mr. Bailey, ending March 3, 1913, and for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. The vote for the short term was 87 for Sheppard to 54 for Johnston in the House of Representatives, and 17 for Sheppard to 12 for Johnston in the Senate. For the long term the vote was unanimous in both branches. Mr. Sheppard was nominated in a Democratic primary.

**West Virginia**—The Legislature of West Virginia on February 21 elected Nathan Goff, R., to succeed Clarence W. Watson, D., for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. The election followed a deadlock which had lasted the entire session. The vote in the joint Assembly was: Goff, 60; Watson, 43; Robert W. Dailey, D., 1; John W. Davis, D., 1; John W. Hamilton, D., 1; ten absent and not voting. Mr. Goff was nominated in a Republican caucus.

**Wyoming**—The Legislature of Wyoming on January 28 elected Francis E. Warren, R., United States Senator to succeed himself for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. The vote in the two branches of the Legislature was: Senate—Warren, 16; John B. Kendrick, D., 11. House of Representatives—Warren, 29; Kendrick, 27.

# WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the United States women enjoy suffrage on equal terms with men at all elections in nine states: Wyoming, established in 1869; Colorado, in 1893; Utah, in 1896; Idaho, in 1896; Washington, in 1910; California, in 1911; Arizona, Kansas and Oregon, in 1912. In 1913 Illinois granted the suffrage to women for all non-constitutional officers, including Presidential electors. The territory of Alaska also granted suffrage to women in 1913.

School board suffrage prevails in some form in Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont and Wisconsin. Women taxpayers have been invested with the right to vote on questions affecting taxation by Montana in 1887, Louisiana in 1898, and by Michigan in 1908. Suffrage on bond questions was given to women in Iowa in 1894, and the New York Legislature passed, in 1901, a law providing that a woman who possesses the qualifiaction to vote for village or town officers, except the qualification of sex, who is the owner of property in the village assessed upon the last assessment roll, shall be entitled to vote upon a proposition to raise money by tax assessments.

**Females of Voting Age in Suffrage States.**

A census bulletin, issued August 26, 1912, gave the number of females of voting age in the states granting the suffrage to women as follows:

| States. | Females 21 and over. | States. | Females 21 and over. | States. | Females 21 and over. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total (six states)** | **1,346,925** | **California (Con.)** | | **Utah, Total** | **85,729** |
| **California, Total** | **671,386** | San Jose | **9,638** | Ogden | **6,576** |
| **Berkeley** | **18,923** | **Colorado, Total** | **213,425** | Salt Lake City | **25,941** |
| Los Angeles | 108,128 | Colorado | | **Washington, Total** | **277,727** |
| **Oakland** | **47,278** | Springs | **10,032** | Seattle | **65,990** |
| **Pasadena** | **11,950** | Denver | **69,857** | Spokane | **29,341** |
| **Sacramento** | **12,923** | Pueblo | **11,539** | Tacoma | **22,048** |
| **San Diego** | **12,960** | **Idaho, Total** | **69,818** | **Wyoming, Total** | **28,840** |
| **San Francisco** | **121,318** | | | | |

The female inhabitants of the three states which adopted woman suffrage in 1912 numbered, in 1910: Arizona, 85,780; Kansas, 805,037; Oregon, 288,500. In Illinois, granting partial suffrage in 1913, there are 2,726,917 females. These figures include females below the voting age.

**The visitors to the New York Metropolitan Museum numbered 850,000 in 1912.**

## NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

The object of this association is to secure protection in the right to vote to the women citizens of the United States by appropriate national and state legislation. Individuals may become members or co-operating members of the association by the payment of $1; organizations may become auxiliary members on approval of two-thirds of the National Executive Committee and upon the payment of 10c. per member annual dues. The officers are: President, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Moylan, Penn.; first vice-president, Miss Jane Addams, Chicago, Ill.; second vice-president, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, Lexington, Ky.; third vice-president, Miss Rutz-Rees, of Connecticut; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, 505 Fifth avenue, New York City; recording secretary, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, Boston, Mass; treasurer, Mrs. Katherine D. McCormick, Boston, Mass; auditors, Mrs. James L. Laidlaw, New York City, and Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Chicago, Ill.

At the annual meeting in Washington, D. C., November 29 to December 4, 1913, a new constitution was presented for adoption by a committee entrusted to prepare a revision. It was keenly debated, objection being made to the provision in it which provided: "Whenever the amount of the national budget accepted by the convention shall be greater than the sum of all the moneys owing and payable by all the members, an affiliated member shall pay its share of the deficiency, which share the treasurer shall determine by apportioning said deficiency among the affiliated members, in proportion to their respective total expenditures during their past fiscal year.." The contsitution was referred back to a committee, which on December 4 dropped the objectionable clause and reported a compromise providing for a tax on local societies of 5 per cent of their budgets, in addition to dues of 10 cents a head.

Headquarters, No. 505 Fifth avenue, New York. The dues-paying membership is now about 50,000 and the registered membership about 200,000.

## NEW YORK STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Headquarters, No. 180 Madison avenue, New York City. The object of this association is to secure to the women of the State of New York and of the United States protection of their right to vote by appropriate state and national legislation. The officers are: President, Mrs. Raymond Brown, No. 294 West 92d street, New York; recording secretary, Mrs. Nicolas Shaw Fraser, Geneseo: corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. M. Childs, No. 362 Riverside Drive, New York; treasurer, Mrs. H. W. Cannon, New York. Board of Directors: Miss Harriet May Mills, Syracuse; Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, Yonkers; Mrs. Helen Probst Abbott, Rochester; Mrs. Dexter P. Rumsey, Buffalo; Mrs. George W. Topliff, Binghamton. The association has 5,139 paid members and 150,000 enrolled members. Auxiliary clubs or chairmen of the association are in every one of the sixty-one counties of the state.

## THE POLITICAL EQUALITY ASSOCIATION.

The Political Equality Association, devoted to the advancement of woman suffrage, has its headquarters at No. 15 East 41st street, New York City. Its president is Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont. It maintains various branches in New York City, including the following: Harlem Club, Wage Earners' League, Bronx Branch, New York Physicians' and Surgeons' League, Brooklyn Physicians' and Surgeons' League, East New York, Trained Nurses, 14th Assembly District Club, Artist League, Artist Musical League and Brockholt Branch.

## THE WOMEN'S POLITICAL UNION.

This organization, organized in 1907, was formerly called the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women. Its headquarters are at No. 13 West 42d street, New York City. Membership, 6,000 members, and 25,000 members of affiliated societies. The officers are: Founder and president, Harriot Stanton Blatch; vice-president, Elizabeth Ellsworth Cook; executive secretary, Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest; field secretary, Miss Caroline Lexow; treasurers, Mrs. A. F. Townsend and Mrs. John Winters Brannan; chairman finance committee, Eunice D. Brannan; executive board, Florence Kelley, Alice J. G. Perkins, Elizabeth Selden Rogers, Maude Cabot, Anna Constable, Frances F. Einstein, Dora Sedgwick Hazard and Rose Perkins Hale.

Immediate aim of the association: To bring about and win the suffrage referendum to the voters in 1915. Organization according to Senatorial districts throughout New York State, with executive committees in each Senatorial district in the first class cities and about seventy-five branches in smaller cities. There are regular free meetings at No. 13 West 42d street on Sunday afternoons, and at No. 420 South Warren street, Syracuse, on Saturday afternoons.

## THE SOUTHERN STATES WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Organized at New Orleans, November 12, 1913. The organization will seek votes for women through state legislation rather than by amendment of the federal Constitution. The officers are: President-at-large, Miss Kate M. Gordon, New Orleans; vice-president-at-large, Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John M. Parker, New Orleans.

## THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Organized in New York, November 28, 1911. Officers: President, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge. No. 563 Park avenue, New York City; first vice-president, Miss Mary

**The visitors to Independence Hall in Philadelphia numbered 950,000 in 1913.**

S. Ames, Massachusetts; second vice-president, Miss Anna McIlvaine, New Jersey; secretary, Mrs. John T. Herron, Pennsylvania; treasurer, Mrs. Robert Garrett, Maryland. The executive committee consists of Miss Mary S. Ames, of Massachusetts; Miss Alice H. Chittenden, New York; Mrs. Horace Brock, Philadelphia; Mrs. Rowland G. Hazard, Peacedale, R. I.; Mrs. Daniel A. Markham, Hartford, Conn.; Miss Anna Dayton, Trenton, N. J.; Miss Jane U. Rutherford, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Brookes Brown, Vermont, and Mrs. Albertas T. Dudley, Exeter, N. H. Headquarters, No. 37 West 39th street, New York City.

### NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage was organized on April 8, 1895. The policy of the association is to present an unwavering opposition to universal suffrage for women and to advocate the duty of women toward the state through educational and philanthropic work and in appointive office and to pursue a cultivation of public opinion along these lines. The association, on November 20, 1912, announced that it would not take any action during the coming legislative session to oppose the passage of a woman suffrage constitutional amendment by the Legislature. The officers are: President, Miss Alice Chittenden; vice-presidents, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Miss Eleanor G. Hewitt, Mrs. George Douglas Miller and Mrs. W. Phelps Northrup; treasurer, Mrs. John A. Church; secretary, Mrs. M. E. Loomis; executive committee, Miss Elizabeth F. Gallaudet, Mrs. Robert Sturgis, Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler and Mrs. Francis S. Bangs. The headquarters are at No. 37 West 39th street, Rooms 301-302.

### INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance is a federation of national suffrage associations and numbers twenty-six national auxiliaries. Headquarters No. 7 Adam street, Adelphi, London. Its officers are: President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, No. 2 West 86th street, New York, N. Y.; first vice-president, Mrs. Millicent Fawcett, LL. D., London, England; second vice-president, Miss Annie Furuhjelm, Helsingfors, Finland; third vice-president, Anna Lindemann, Stuttgart, Germany; fourth vice-president, Mme. DeWitt Schlumberger, Paris, France; secretaries, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, 393 Commonwealth avenue, Boston, Mass.; Rosika Schwimmer, 67 Istvan-Ut, Budapest, Hungary; Chrystal MacMillan, 39 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Scotland; Marie Stritt, 30 Durerstrasse 110, Dresden, Germany; treasurer, Signe Bergman, 10a Arsenalsgatan, Stockholm, Sweden; first treasurer, Adela Stanton Cort, 30 Hyde Park Gate, London, England.

The affiliated associations are: Australia, Women's Political Association; president, Miss Vida Goldstein, Whitehall, Bank Place, Melbourne. Belgium, Federation Belge pour le Suffrage des Femmes; president, Mrs. Jane Brigode, 3 Bis Rue de la Regence, Bruxelles. Bulgaria, Woman's Rights Alliance; president, Mme. I. Malinoff, Uliza Graf-Ignatieff II, Sofia. Canada, Dominion Woman Suffrage Association; president, Mrs. Flora MacD. Denison, 22 Carlton street, Toronto. China, National Woman Suffrage Association; secretary, Miss Sophia Chang, N. Sychuen Road, 24 Helen Terrace, Shanghai. Denmark, Danske Kvindeforeningers Valgretsforbund; president, Miss Eline Hansen, 6 Falledvej, Copenhagen; Danske Landsforbundet; president, Mrs. Elna Munch, 138 Osterbrogade, Copenhagen. Finland, Federation of Auxiliaries; chairman, Miss Annie Furuhjelm, Helsingfors. France, L'Union Francaise pour le Suffrage des Femmes; president, Mme. DeWitt Schlumberger, 14 Rue Pierre Charron, Paris. Germany, Deutscher Verband fur Frauenstimmrecht; president, Frau Marie Stritt, 110 Durerstrasse, Dresden. Great Britain, National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies; president, Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, LL. D., 2 Gower street, London. Hungary, Feministak Egyesulete; president, Fraulein Vilma Glucklich, Hegedus Sandor-u 19, Budapest, VI; Iceland, president, Mrs. Briet Asmundsson, Reikjavik. Italy, Comitato Nazionale per il Voto alla Donna; president, Marchesa Clelia Pelicano, Via Trionfale 30, Rome. Netherlands, Vereeniging voor Vrouwenkiesrecht; president, Dr. Aletta Jacobs, Amsterdam. Norway, Landskvindestemmeretsforeningen; president, Fru. F. M. Qvam, Gjævran per Stenkjaer. Portugal, Associacao de Propaganda Feminista; president, Mme. Jeanne d'Almeida Nogueira, Largo do Calhariz 15, Lisbon. Rumania, National Suffrage Association; president, Mrs. Eugenie de Reus Jancoulesco, 204 Rue Serban Voda, Bucharest. Russia, Union of Defenders of Women's Rights; president, Mme. P. Schischkina Yavein, M. D., 20 Snamenskaya, St. Petersburg. Servia, Szpshi narodni zenski Saves; secretary, Mlle. Helene Losanitch, 17 Brancova, Belgrade. South Africa, Women's Enfranchisement Association; president, Mrs. Wm. Macintosh, Port Elizabeth, South Africa. Sweden, Landsforeningen for Kvinnans Politiska Rostratt; president, Miss Anna Whitlock, Glittne, Djursholm, Stockholm. Switzerland, Verband fur Frauenstimmrecht; president, M. M. de Morsier, Deputy, Geneva.- The United States, National-American Woman Suffrage Association; president, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, No. 505 Fifth avenue, New York.

## THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT.

The policy of prohibition by state law of the sale and manufacture of alcoholic beverages began with the law of Maine of 1846, replaced in 1851 by a more stringent one, which, with the exception of the years 1856 and 1857, has been in force ever since that time. The "Maine law" was enacted in Vermont in 1852 and in New Hampshire in 1855. Prohibition laws have at one time or another been

**The largest city of Portugal is Lisbon, which had a population of 356,000 in 1900.**

enacted in Connecticut (1854); in New York (in 1855, repealed in 1857); Delaware, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Kansas, Ohio and North and South Dakota, but were repealed after a longer or shorter trial.

At present there are nine prohibition states—Maine (1854), Kansas (1880), North Dakota (1890), Georgia (1907), Tennessee (July 1, 1907); Oklahoma (1907), North Carolina and Mississippi (in each of which states the law went into effect January 1, 1909), Tennessee (July 1, 1909). The amendment in West Virginia is to go into effect on July 1, 1914. A state prohibition amendment was defeated in Texas July 22, 1911, by a majority of 6,879. A resubmission of the prohibition amendment to the Maine constitution on September 11, 1911, resulted in the retention of the amendment by a majority of 758. Alabama, after experimenting with prohibition in 1909 and 1910, returned to the local option system in 1911.

While a number of bills for federal prohibition have been introduced in Congress the only federal legislation of a prohibitionist nature enacted has had reference to the sale of alcoholic liquors to Indians living in tribal relations and to the sale of intoxicating beverages in army canteens (1901)

## NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, November 18-20, 1874, incorporated March 1, 1883. It is now organized in every state of the Union. There are about 12,000 local unions, with a membership and following, including the children's societies, of about half a million. The W. C. T. U. has forty distinct departments of work, presided over by as many women experts in the national society and in nearly every state. All the states in the republic have laws requiring the study of scientific temperance in the public schools, and all these laws were secured by the W. C. T. U.; also the laws forbidding the sale of tobacco to minors. The first police matrons and many industrial homes for girls were secured through the efforts of the society; also refuges for erring women. Laws raising the age of consent and providing for better protection for women and girls have been enacted by many Legislatures through the influence of the union.

The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union was founded through the influence of Miss Frances E. Willard in 1883 and already has auxiliaries in more than fifty countries and provinces. The white ribbon is the badge of all the W. C. T. U. members.

The headquarters of the national organization are No. 1730 Chicago avenue, Evanston, Ill. The following are the officers: President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Portland, Me.; vice-president-at-large, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Evanston, Ill.; recording secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Jamestown, N. D.; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Sarah Hoge, Lincoln, Va.; general secretary, Mrs. Rhena Mosher, Holyoke, Mass.; treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, Evanston, Ill.

Officers of the World's W. C. T. U. are: President, the Countess of Carlisle, Castle Howard, York, England; vice-president, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Portland, Me.; secretaries, Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, England, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill.; treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson, Danville, Quebec, Canada.

## THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

The Anti-Saloon League of America was organized at Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1895. It is a league of temperance organizations and churches and its object is the suppression of the liquor traffic by means of agitation, legislation and law enforcement, in harmony with advancing public sentiment. A large part of the result of the league's efforts has been secured through the medium of local option, but the league has fought for state-wide prohibition in certain states where public sentiment has been strong enough to maintain such a law.

The Anti-Saloon League maintains a state organization in every state and territory. It has a total active working force of approximately 500 men. It maintains offices in every large city of the United States and in practically every state capital. It is publishing an official organ, "The American Issue," with twenty-four separate state editions, having an aggregate average circulation of 350,000 copies.

The officers are: President, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, New York; vice-presidents, Bishop G. M. Mathews, Chicago; Father James M. Cleary, Minneapolis; Rev. David J. Burrell, New York City; Rev. W. B. Crumpton, Montgomery, Ala.; Judge Charles A. Pollock, Fargo, N. D.; Rev. Washington Gladden, Columbus, Ohio; Rev. W. L. McEwan, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Rev. J. C. Barr, New Orleans, La.; Bishop H. C. Morrison, Birmingham, Ala., and Bishop Samuel P. Spreng, Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. R. F. Coyle, Denver, Col.; Rev. J. H. O. Smith, Oklahoma City, Okla.; general superintendent, Rev. P. A. Baker, Westerville, Ohio; associate general superintendent, Rev. Howard H. Russell, Westerville, Ohio; general secretary, S. E. Nicholson, Richmond, Ind.; legislative superintendent, Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Foster Copeland, Columbus, Ohio; national attorney, Wayne B. Wheeler, Columbus, Ohio; editor and general manager of the league publishing house, Ernest H. Cherrington, Westerville, Ohio; executive committee: Fillmore Condit, New York City; A. J. Scrogin, Lexington, Ill.; Rev. James Cannon, jr., Blackstone, Va.; Wayne B. Wheeler, Columbus, Ohio; Rev. Brooks Lawrence, Birmingham, Ala.; Wm. H. Anderson, Baltimore, Md.

The Irish-born population of the United States numbered about 2,000,000 in 191

# MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

## MARRIAGES EACH YEAR BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

| State or Territory. | 1887–1906. | 1906. | 1905. | 1904. | 1903. | 1902. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Continental U. S. | 12,552,044 | 853,290 | 804,787 | 781,145 | 786,132 | 746,733 | 716,621 |
| North Atlantic division. | 3,338,912 | 236,753 | 210,624 | 197,409 | 203,263 | 190,596 | 180,321 |
| Maine | 86,592 | 6,574 | 6,204 | 6,208 | 6,200 | 5,905 | 5,735 |
| New Hampshire | 77,764 | 4,278 | 4,212 | 3,803 | 4,004 | 4,061 | 4,001 |
| Vermont | 53,472 | 3,106 | 2,992 | 3,078 | 3,135 | 3,146 | 3,054 |
| Massachusetts | 463,267 | 29,654 | 27,184 | 25,993 | 26,940 | 26,685 | 24,891 |
| Rhode Island | 73,536 | 5,117 | 4,760 | 4,174 | 4,473 | 4,136 | 3,546 |
| Connecticut | 136,954 | 9,069 | 8,075 | 7,635 | 8,075 | 7,660 | 7,112 |
| New York | 1,206,665 | 83,979 | 80,162 | 74,581 | 73,338 | 69,439 | 65,158 |
| New Jersey | 336,809 | 21,580 | 20,571 | 18,942 | 19,552 | 18,149 | 15,889 |
| Pennsylvania | 896,653 | 58,426 | 56,404 | 52,995 | 57,533 | 52,415 | 51,135 |
| South Atlantic division. | 1,567,157 | 104,995 | 101,429 | 97,192 | 97,428 | 92,870 | 89,423 |
| Delaware | 25,374 | 2,302 | 2,018 | 1,776 | 1,822 | 1,620 | 1,404 |
| Maryland | 195,875 | 12,564 | 12,511 | 11,956 | 12,248 | 11,577 | 10,954 |
| District of Columbia | 50,244 | 3,833 | 3,702 | 3,772 | 3,652 | 3,560 | 3,270 |
| Virginia | 295,377 | 17,851 | 17,148 | 16,879 | 17,376 | 17,172 | 16,393 |
| West Virginia | 170,810 | 11,551 | 11,258 | 10,771 | 10,786 | 10,435 | 10,032 |
| North Carolina | 313,725 | 20,085 | 20,036 | 19,260 | 19,093 | 18,248 | 17,777 |
| South Carolina | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Georgia | 401,266 | 27,438 | 26,312 | 24,612 | 25,093 | 23,446 | 23,160 |
| Florida | 114,486 | 9,371 | 8,444 | 8,166 | 7,358 | 6,818 | 6,433 |
| North Central division | 4,577,684 | 279,933 | 268,441 | 264,459 | 269,424 | 258,482 | 246,909 |
| Ohio | 727,408 | 45,365 | 43,118 | 41,184 | 43,537 | 42,069 | 39,611 |
| Indiana | 493,890 | 28,306 | 26,492 | 27,364 | 28,230 | 26,966 | 26,638 |
| Illinois | 861,717 | 53,717 | 52,798 | 51,594 | 52,745 | 49,703 | 47,212 |
| Michigan | 424,096 | 27,335 | 26,119 | 24,918 | 26,029 | 25,653 | 24,079 |
| Wisconsin | 337,583 | 17,819 | 16,315 | 17,575 | 17,095 | 16,731 | 15,925 |
| Minnesota | 242,147 | 15,809 | 15,182 | 14,919 | 15,209 | 14,652 | 13,666 |
| Iowa | 366,350 | 20,135 | 19,616 | 19,289 | 20,189 | 20,425 | 20,031 |
| Missouri | 579,807 | 35,750 | 34,724 | 35,390 | 34,159 | 32,100 | 30,837 |
| North Dakota | 44,022 | 4,753 | 3,937 | 3,366 | 3,482 | 3,034 | 2,464 |
| South Dakota | 54,782 | 4,131 | 3,740 | 3,617 | 3,536 | 3,379 | 3,233 |
| Nebraska | 170,820 | 10,344 | 9,985 | 9,470 | 9,534 | 9,075 | 8,774 |
| Kansas | 275,062 | 16,969 | 16,415 | 15,774 | 15,679 | 14,695 | 14,439 |
| South Central division. | 2,730,718 | 187,455 | 176,207 | 178,098 | 172,887 | 165,074 | 163,861 |
| Kentucky | 359,783 | 22,087 | 21,514 | 21,287 | 21,926 | 21,749 | 19,906 |
| Tennessee | 396,990 | 24,418 | 23,772 | 22,997 | 23,212 | 22,081 | 20,781 |
| Alabama | 372,525 | 25,390 | 24,215 | 23,309 | 22,786 | 21,949 | 21,605 |
| Mississippi | 313,500 | 22,061 | 21,071 | 22,752 | 20,081 | 18,661 | 18,670 |
| Louisiana | 243,881 | 16,751 | 15,556 | 16,859 | 15,983 | 15,491 | 14,767 |
| Arkansas | 310,767 | 20,227 | 18,778 | 19,567 | 19,337 | 18,073 | 18,969 |
| Indian Territory | 67,412 | 8,422 | 7,906 | 7,167 | 6,751 | 6,146 | 5,373 |
| Oklahoma | 45,415 | 5,590 | 4,991 | 4,701 | 4,875 | 4,331 | 3,948 |
| Texas | 620,445 | 42,509 | 38,404 | 39,459 | 37,956 | 36,593 | 39,842 |
| Western division | 617,573 | 54,124 | 48,086 | 43,987 | 43,140 | 39,705 | 36,607 |
| Montana | 36,362 | 2,675 | 2,605 | 2,485 | 2,581 | 2,407 | 2,382 |
| Idaho | 23,330 | 2,193 | 2,108 | 1,932 | 1,784 | 1,657 | 1,449 |
| Wyoming | 13,509 | 1,181 | 1,079 | 1,000 | 1,018 | 1,009 | 920 |
| Colorado | 98,877 | 7,307 | 6,584 | 6,106 | 6,559 | 6,400 | 5,858 |
| New Mexico | 25,625 | 2,667 | 2,171 | 1,541 | 1,601 | 1,464 | 1,295 |
| Arizona | 17,342 | 1,579 | 1,441 | 1,252 | 1,272 | 1,254 | 1,160 |
| Utah | 51,259 | 3,853 | 3,746 | 3,405 | 3,425 | 3,095 | 2,994 |
| Nevada | 7,073 | 534 | 458 | 416 | 502 | 673 | 479 |
| Washington | 87,182 | 9,182 | 7,946 | 7,643 | 7,125 | 6,200 | 5,169 |
| Oregon | 67,475 | 5,233 | 5,155 | 4,683 | 4,410 | 3,922 | 3,619 |
| California | 189,539 | 17,720 | 14,793 | 13,524 | 12,863 | 11,624 | 10,282 |

## DIVORCES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

| State or Territory. | 1887–1906. | 1906. | 1905. | 1904. | 1903. | 1902. | 1901. | 1900. | 1889. | 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Continental U. S. | 945,625 | 72,062 | 67,976 | 66,199 | 64,925 | 61,480 | 60,984 | 55,751 | 51,437 | 47,849 |
| Alabama | 23,807 | 2,162 | 1,925 | 1,876 | 1,555 | 1,365 | 1,467 | 1,299 | 1,067 | 1,138 |
| Arizona | 2,380 | 214 | 226 | 215 | 185 | 136 | 179 | 158 | 142 | 122 |
| Arkansas | 29,541 | 2,428 | 2,192 | 2,390 | 2,107 | 2,041 | 2,288 | 1,810 | 1,511 | 1,278 |
| California | 25,170 | 1,813 | 1,660 | 716 | 862 | 1,733 | 1,732 | 1,649 | 1,506 | 1,411 |
| Colorado | 15,344 | 1,165 | 1,101 | 1,141 | 1,176 | 1,073 | 977 | 802 | 743 | 653 |
| Connecticut | 9,224 | 587 | 508 | 476 | 538 | 460 | 508 | 450 | 424 | 457 |
| Delaware | 857 | 51 | 78 | 66 | 54 | 52 | 35 | 25 | 21 | 15 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 2,325 | 86 | 72 | 68 | 136 | 97 | 186 | 200 | 170 | 168 |
| Florida | 7,556 | 830 | 752 | 659 | 589 | 545 | 499 | 394 | 366 | 263 |
| Georgia | 10,401 | 862 | 765 | 694 | 626 | 663 | 612 | 527 | 545 | 553 |

Italy is smaller than either New Mexico or Arizona, yet Italy has 33,000,000 population, while New Mexico has but 327,000 and Arizona 204,000.

| State or Territory. | 1887–1906. | 1906. | 1905. | 1904. | 1903. | 1902. | 1901. | 1900. | 1889. | 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Idaho | 3,205 | 320 | 296 | 281 | 296 | 223 | 242 | 204 | 158 | 162 |
| Illinois | 82,209 | 5,943 | *5,715 | 5,592 | 5,653 | 5,298 | 5,252 | 4,695 | 4,666 | 4,176 |
| [1]Indian Territory | 6,751 | 995 | 985 | 722 | 585 | 505 | 597 | 419 | 420 | 358 |
| Indiana | 60,721 | 4,048 | 3,859 | 3,473 | 3,978 | 3,758 | 3,622 | 3,586 | 3,587 | 3,276 |
| Iowa | 34,874 | 2,385 | 2,209 | 2,149 | 2,268 | 2,247 | 2,275 | 2,118 | 1,922 | 1,787 |
| Kansas | 28,904 | 1,940 | 1,929 | 1,857 | 1,810 | 1,770 | 1,776 | 1,628 | 1,398 | 1,447 |
| Kentucky | 30,641 | 2,050 | 1,943 | 2,065 | 2,095 | 1,943 | 1,915 | 1,795 | 1,674 | 1,638 |
| Louisiana | 9,785 | 832 | 735 | 922 | 740 | 733 | 750 | 550 | 404 | 417 |
| Maine | 14,194 | 783 | 853 | 891 | 951 | 911 | 791 | 807 | 795 | 751 |
| Maryland | 7,920 | 696 | 992 | 593 | 582 | 540 | 495 | 524 | 426 | 418 |
| Massachusetts | 22,940 | 1,540 | 1,576 | 1,645 | 1,717 | 1,529 | 1,281 | 1,260 | 1,185 | 1,181 |
| Michigan | 42,371 | 3,259 | 2,911 | 2,927 | 3,023 | 2,927 | 2,558 | 2,530 | 2,478 | 2,092 |
| Minnesota | 15,646 | 1,066 | 1,046 | 1,027 | 1,098 | 1,122 | 923 | 989 | 936 | 829 |
| Mississippi | 19,993 | 1,980 | 1,730 | 1,528 | 1,531 | 1,286 | 1,236 | 1,189 | 1,036 | 980 |
| Missouri | 54,766 | 3,936 | 4,043 | 3,975 | 3,866 | 3,375 | 3,553 | 3,170 | 3,006 | 2,920 |
| Montana | 6,454 | 491 | 482 | 478 | 520 | 465 | 459 | 377 | 387 | 319 |
| Nebraska | 16,711 | 1,186 | 1,071 | 1,019 | 1,094 | 937 | 952 | 813 | 921 | 751 |
| Nevada | 1,045 | 119 | 81 | 68 | 73 | 52 | 51 | 42 | 43 | 48 |
| New Hampshire | 8,617 | 473 | 496 | 530 | 528 | 475 | 518 | 429 | 432 | 450 |
| New Jersey | 7,441 | 530 | 535 | 525 | 485 | 454 | 462 | 463 | 420 | 405 |
| New Mexico | 2,437 | 218 | 212 | 181 | 192 | 167 | 153 | 145 | 117 | 129 |
| New York | 29,125 | 2,069 | 2,114 | 1,952 | 1,774 | 1,533 | 1,832 | 1,800 | 1,690 | 1,493 |
| North Carolina | 7,047 | 580 | 564 | 679 | 617 | 471 | 573 | 479 | 398 | 374 |
| [2]North Dakota | 4,317 | 320 | 329 | 265 | 242 | 193 | 174 | 202 | 336 | 450 |
| Ohio | 63,982 | 4,781 | 4,295 | 4,235 | 4,352 | 4,377 | 4,292 | 3,597 | 3,368 | 3,192 |
| [3]Oklahoma | 7,669 | 871 | 846 | 813 | 795 | 611 | 678 | 504 | 372 | 410 |
| Oregon | 10,145 | 1,026 | 899 | 785 | 752 | 617 | 525 | 620 | 565 | 447 |
| Pennsylvania | 39,686 | 3,027 | 2,966 | 2,928 | 2,962 | 2,619 | 2,389 | 2,312 | 1,906 | 1,855 |
| Rhode Island | 6,953 | 368 | 461 | 412 | 210 | 421 | 516 | 484 | 420 | 409 |
| [2]South Dakota | 7,108 | 604 | 531 | 601 | 568 | 454 | 391 | 382 | 358 | 314 |
| Tennessee | 30,447 | 2,172 | 2,001 | 2,056 | 2,052 | 1,958 | 1,938 | 1,836 | 1,660 | 1,646 |
| Texas | 62,655 | 5,173 | 4,716 | 4,719 | 4,138 | 4,352 | 4,677 | 4,212 | 3,490 | 3,231 |
| Utah | 4,670 | 387 | 355 | 410 | 350 | 295 | 266 | 273 | 234 | 209 |
| Vermont | 4,740 | 301 | 289 | 311 | 315 | 327 | 236 | 239 | 246 | 236 |
| Virginia | 12,129 | 1,074 | 969 | 1,030 | 887 | 830 | 743 | 744 | 604 | 606 |
| Washington | 16,215 | 1,981 | 1,599 | 1,612 | 1,544 | 1,247 | 1,077 | 958 | 837 | 636 |
| West Virginia | 10,308 | 966 | 901 | 746 | 800 | 721 | 694 | 594 | 604 | 466 |
| Wisconsin | 22,867 | 1,458 | 1,478 | 1,459 | 1,464 | 1,383 | 1,453 | 1,343 | 1,328 | 1,217 |
| Wyoming | 1,772 | 143 | 145 | 137 | 160 | 94 | 144 | 122 | 99 | 84 |

[1]The act of May 2, 1890, creating the Territory of Oklahoma, gave the United States Court in Indian Territory jurisdiction over divorce; prior to that date there is no record of divorce. [2]Organized from part of Dakota Territory, November 2, 1889. Divorces granted in the counties then comprising Dakota Territory are distributed between North Dakota and South Dakota according as the counties are now located in one or the other of these States. [3]Organized from part of Indian Territory, May 2, 1890.

## MARRIAGE AVERAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

| State or Territory. | Average annual number of marriages per— 10,000 unm'd adults, 1900. | 10,000 total population. 1900. | 10,000 total population. 1890. | State or Territory. | Average annual number of marriages per— 10,000 unm'd adults, 1900. | 10,000 total population. 1900. | 10,000 total population. 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indian Territory | 555 | 124 | (*) | Utah | 430 | 109 | 106 |
| Arkansas | 544 | 132 | 121 | Georgia | 422 | 105 | 96 |
| Texas | 475 | 117 | 110 | Tennessee | 404 | 108 | 106 |
| Florida | 468 | 123 | 117 | Nevada | 389 | 151 | 58 |
| Oklahoma | 460 | 104 | (*) | Louisiana | 388 | 104 | 99 |
| Mississippi | 459 | 115 | 99 | Indiana | 381 | 105 | 102 |
| Alabama | 437 | 112 | 107 | West Virginia | 377 | 99 | 88 |
| South Dakota | 294 | 77 | 63 | New Mexico | 286 | 67 | 64 |
| Idaho | 291 | 84 | 87 | North Dakota | 285 | 79 | 75 |
| New Hampshire | 291 | 95 | 99 | Washington | 279 | 92 | 83 |
| Vermont | 291 | 87 | 84 | Arizona | 270 | 86 | 64 |
| Kansas | 358 | 96 | 90 | New York | 269 | 87 | 83 |
| Missouri | 348 | 99 | 98 | New Jersey | 264 | 80 | 109 |
| North Carolina | 348 | 91 | 84 | Oregon | 258 | 85 | 88 |
| Michigan | 346 | 95 | 89 | Maine | 256 | 79 | (*) |
| Kentucky | 343 | 92 | 86 | Minnesota | 256 | 75 | 78 |
| Colorado | 336 | 102 | 103 | Pennsylvania | 255 | 76 | 74 |
| Illinois | 317 | 93 | 100 | Rhode Island | 253 | 87 | 98 |
| Iowa | 309 | 86 | 87 | Wyoming | 249 | 91 | 65 |
| Ohio | 307 | 91 | 90 | Massachusetts | 247 | 86 | 94 |
| Virginia | 307 | 89 | 78 | Montana | 246 | 90 | 91 |
| Nebraska | 305 | 83 | 79 | Delaware | 236 | 72 | 58 |
| Maryland | 290 | 90 | 79 | Connecticut | 232 | 77 | 83 |
| Wisconsin | 289 | 81 | 95 | California | 228 | 84 | 80 |
| Dist. Columbia | 287 | 112 | 66 | South Carolina | (*) | (*) | (*) |

*No figures.

**Of the whole number of 1,344 homicides in thirty cities of the United States in 191[illegible] 48.9 per cent were caused by quarrels.**

## WORLD'S AVERAGES OF MARRIAGE.

The following table shows the average annual number of marriages in the leading countries of the world:

| Country. | Average annual number of marriages.* 1896 to 1905. Per 10,000 pop't'n. | 1896 to 1905. Per 10,000 mar'geable pop't'n. | 1886 to 1895. Per 10,000 pop't'n. | 1886 to 1895. Per 10,000 mar'geable pop't'n. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | 80 | 261 | 78 | 265 |
| Bavaria | 79 | 258 | 72 | 235 |
| Belgium | 83 | 267 | 75 | 239 |
| Denmark | 78 | 254 | 70 | 230 |
| England and Wales | 79 | 265 | 75 | 254 |
| Finland | 69 | 240 | 68 | 249 |
| France | 76 | 256 | 73 | 238 |
| Hungary proper | 85 | 399 | 89 | 456 |
| Ireland | 51 | 126 | 45 | 121 |
| Italy | 72 | 271 | 76 | 273 |
| Netherlands | 76 | 260 | 71 | 243 |
| Norway | 64 | 215 | 64 | 231 |
| Prussia | 85 | 308 | 81 | 296 |
| Russia | 82 | — | — | — |
| Saxony | 88 | 350 | 90 | 349 |
| Scotland | 71 | 216 | 67 | 211 |
| Spain | 79 | — | 74 | — |
| Sweden | 60 | 189 | 59 | 195 |
| Switzerland | 76 | 237 | 71 | 213 |
| Ontario, Canada | 83 | — | — | — |
| Manitoba, Canada | 80 | — | — | — |
| British Columbia, Canada | 63 | — | — | — |
| Australia | 70 | 232 | 70 | 231 |
| New South Wales | 76 | 249 | 70 | 240 |
| Victoria | 70 | 216 | 71 | 220 |
| Queensland | 66 | 209 | 73 | 239 |
| South Australia | 64 | 210 | 66 | 240 |
| Western Australia | 102 | 278 | 77 | 216 |
| Tasmania | 77 | 260 | 63 | 229 |
| United States | 93 | 357 | 91 | 356 |

*For the United States the rate is based on the average annual number of marriages, 1888 to 1892 and 1893 to 1902; for Switzerland, for the earlier period on the average annual number, 1884 to 1893, and the census of 1888; for Canada, on the number reported in the year 1901; for Russia, on the average annual number, 1893 to 1902, and the census of 1897; for the Australian states, on the average annual number, 1900 to 1902.

## DIVORCE AVERAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

| States and territories ranked according to average annual number of divorces[1] per 100,000 married population in 1900. | Average annual number[1] of divorces per 100,000 married population. 1900. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|
| Washington | 513 | 816 |
| Montana | 497 | 430 |
| Colorado | 409 | 561 |
| Arkansas | 399 | 269 |
| Texas | 391 | 253 |
| Oregon | 368 | 312 |
| Wyoming | 361 | 272 |
| Indiana | 355 | 277 |
| Idaho | 347 | 280 |
| Oklahoma[2] | 346 | 122 |
| Arizona | 344 | 201 |
| Indian Territory[3] | 326 | 98 |
| Nevada | 315 | 306 |
| California | 297 | 247 |
| Kansas | 286 | 226 |
| Maine | 282 | 212 |
| Missouri | 281 | 202 |
| Rhode Island | 281 | 208 |
| Utah | 274 | 225 |
| New Hampshire | 272 | 240 |
| South Dakota[4] | 270 | 181 |
| North Dakota[4] | 268 | 185 |
| Illinois | 267 | 207 |
| Tennessee | 261 | 189 |
| Michigan | 257 | 179 |
| Iowa | 246 | 183 |
| Kentucky | 237 | 172 |
| Ohio | 231 | 171 |
| Florida | 226 | 167 |
| Nebraska | 226 | 199 |
| Mississippi | 225 | 151 |
| Alabama | 208 | 167 |
| New Mexico | 193 | 120 |
| West Virginia | 183 | 122 |
| Wisconsin | 180 | 142 |
| Vermont | 177 | 116 |
| District of Columbia | 162 | 98 |
| Minnesota | 161 | 119 |
| Connecticut | 150 | 171 |
| Louisiana | 127 | 91 |
| Massachusetts | 124 | 85 |
| Virginia | 117 | 72 |
| Maryland | 114 | 69 |
| Pennsylvania | 94 | 75 |
| Georgia | 78 | 72 |
| North Carolina | 75 | 37 |
| New Jersey | 60 | 46 |
| New York | 60 | 45 |
| Delaware | 43 | 50 |
| South Carolina[5] | ..... | ..... |

Venezuela's national holidays are: April 19 (formation of executive board to preserve the rights of Ferdinand VII, 1810), June 24 (Bolivar's birthday, 1783), July 5 (Independence Day, 1811) and October 28 (Bolivar's saint's day).

[1]For the five-year period of which the census year is the median year. [2]Organized from part of Indian Territory, May 2, 1890. [3]The act of May 2, 1890, creating the Territory of Oklahoma gave the United States courts in Indian Territory jurisdiction over divorce; prior to that date there is no record of divorce. [4]Organized from part of Dakota territory, November 2, 1889. The divorces granted in the counties then comprising Dakota territory are distributed between North Dakota and South Dakota, according as the counties are now located in one or the other of these states. [5]All laws permitting divorce were repealed in 1878.

## DIVORCE RATES FOR PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

**The following table shows how the divorce rate in the United States compares with that in certain foreign countries. This comparison is affected slightly by the fact that the figures for foreign countries include, as a rule, only absolute divorces, while those for the United States include both absolute and limited divorces. This difference is, however, of almost no practical importance, for in the United States less than one divorce in one hundred is a limited divorce. If it is assumed that exactly one divorce in one hundred is a limited divorce the ratio of the United States would become 72 per 100,000 population, instead of 73, an immaterial difference.**

| Country. | Census year. | Population. | Divorces: annual average.[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number. | Per 100,000 population. |
| Australia, Commonwealth of | 1901 | 3,773,248 | 359 | 10 |
| Austria | 1900 | 26,150,708 | 179 | 1 |
| Belgium | 1900 | 6,693,548 | 705 | 11 |
| Bulgaria | 1900 | 3,744,283 | [2] 396 | 11 |
| Denmark | 1901 | 2,449,540 | 411 | 17 |
| France | 1901 | 38,961,945 | 8,864 | 23 |
| German Empire | 1900 | 56,367,178 | 8,680 | 15 |
| Prussia | 1900 | 34,472,509 | 5,291 | 15 |
| Saxony | 1900 | 4,202,216 | 1,209 | 29 |
| Bavaria | 1900 | 6,176,057 | 491 | 8 |
| Great Britain and Ireland: | | | | |
| England and Wales | 1901 | 32,527,843 | 568 | 2 |
| Scotland | 1901 | 4,472,103 | 175 | 4 |
| Ireland | 1901 | 4,458,775 | ([3]) | ([3]) |
| Hungary, Kingdom of | 1900 | 19,254,559 | [4] 2,130 | [4] 11 |
| Italy | 1901 | 32,475,253 | [5] 819 | [5] 3 |
| Japan | 1898 | 43,763,855 | 93,949 | 215 |
| Netherlands | 1899 | 5,104,137 | 512 | 10 |
| New Zealand [6] | 1901 | 772,719 | 92 | 12 |
| Norway | 1900 | 2,221,477 | 129 | 6 |
| Rumania | 1899 | 5,956,690 | 1,187 | 20 |
| Servia | 1900 | 2,492,882 | 312 | 13 |
| Sweden | 1900 | 5,136,441 | 390 | 8 |
| Switzerland | 1900 | 3,315,443 | 1,053 | 32 |
| United States | 1900 | 75,994,575 | 55,502 | 73 |

[1]For the five-year period of which the census year given is the median year, except for Bulgaria and Servia. [2]Average annual number of divorces 1896-1900. [3]Annual average less than one. Only one divorce granted during the five-year period. [4]Annulments included with divorces. [5]Legal separations. [6]Exclusive of Maoris.

## DIVORCES GRANTED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1887-1906.

**The following table shows the number of divorces in the United States annually from 1887 to 1906 and the increase per year:**

| Year. | Divorces. | | Year. | Divorces. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total number. | Increase over preceding year. | | Total number. | Increase over preceding year. |
| 1906 | 72,062 | 4,086 | 1896 | 42,937 | 2,550 |
| 1905 | 67,976 | 1,777 | 1895 | 40,387 | 2,819 |
| 1904 | 66,199 | 1,274 | 1894 | 37,568 | 100 |
| 1903 | 64,925 | 3,445 | 1893 | 37,468 | 889 |
| 1902 | 61,480 | 496 | 1892 | 36,579 | 1,039 |
| 1901 | 60,984 | 5,233 | 1891 | 35,540 | 2,079 |
| 1900 | 55,751 | 4,814 | 1890 | 33,461 | 1,726 |
| 1899 | 51,437 | 3,588 | 1889 | 31,735 | 3,066 |
| 1898 | 47,849 | 3,150 | 1888 | 28,669 | 750 |
| 1897 | 44,699 | 1,762 | 1887 | 27,919 | 2,384 |

* Decrease.

**Uruguay's national holidays are: April 18-20 ("Crusade" of the Thirty-three, 1825), May 18 (battle of Las Piedras, 1811), May 25 (deposition of viceroy, 1810), July 18 and August 25 (Independence Day, 1825).**

## DIVORCES GRANTED TO HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

| Year. | Divorces. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total number. | Granted to husband. | | Granted to wife. | |
| | | Number. | Per cent. | Number. | Per cent |
| 1906 | 72,062 | 23,455 | 32.5 | 48,607 | 67.5 |
| 1905 | 67,976 | 22,220 | 32.7 | 45,756 | 67.3 |
| 1904 | 66,199 | 22,189 | 33.5 | 44,010 | 66.5 |
| 1903 | 64,925 | 21,321 | 32.8 | 43,604 | 67.2 |
| 1902 | 61,480 | 20,056 | 32.6 | 41,424 | 67.4 |
| 1901 | 60,984 | 20,008 | 32.8 | 40,976 | 67.2 |
| 1900 | 55,751 | 18,620 | 33.4 | 37,131 | 66.6 |
| 1899 | 51,427 | 16,926 | 32.9 | 34,512 | 67.1 |
| 1898 | 47,549 | 15,968 | 33.4 | 31,581 | 66.6 |
| 1897 | 44,699 | 14,765 | 33.0 | 29,934 | 67.0 |
| 1896 | 42,937 | 14,448 | 33.6 | 28,489 | 66.4 |
| 1895 | 40,387 | 13,456 | 33.3 | 26,931 | 66.7 |
| 1894 | 37,568 | 12,551 | 33.4 | 25,017 | 66.6 |
| 1893 | 37,463 | 12,590 | 33.6 | 24,873 | 66.4 |
| 1892 | 36,579 | 12,577 | 34.4 | 24,002 | 65.6 |
| 1891 | 35,540 | 12,478 | 35.1 | 23,062 | 64.9 |
| 1890 | 33,461 | 11,635 | 34.7 | 21,826 | 65.3 |
| 1889 | 31,735 | 11,126 | 35.1 | 20,609 | 64.9 |
| 1888 | 28,669 | 10,022 | 35.0 | 18,647 | 65.0 |
| 1887 | 27,919 | 9,729 | 34.8 | 18,190 | 65.2 |

## DIVORCES GRANTED ACCORDING TO CAUSES.

The most common single ground for divorce is desertion. This accounted for 38.9 per cent of all divorces granted in the period 1887 to 1906: for 49.4 per cent, or almost one-half, of those granted to the husband in this period, and for 33.6 per cent, or one-third, of those granted to the wife.

The next important ground for divorce is, for husbands, adultery, and for wives, cruelty. Of the divorces granted to husbands, 28.7 per cent were for adultery of the wife, and of those granted to wives, 27.5 per cent were for cruelty on the part of the husband. Only 10 per cent of the divorces granted to wives were for adultery of the husband, and 10.5 per cent of the divorces granted to husbands were for cruelty on the part of the wife.

| Cause. | Divorces: 1887 to 1906. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | | Granted to husband. | | Granted to wife. | |
| | Number. | Per cent distribution. | Number. | Per cent distribution. | Number. | Per cent distribution. |
| All causes | 945,625 | 100.0 | 316,149 | 100.0 | 629,476 | 100.0 |
| Adultery | 153,759 | 16.3 | 90,890 | 28.7 | 62,869 | 10.0 |
| Cruelty | 200,225 | 21.3 | 33,178 | 10.5 | 173,047 | 27.5 |
| Desertion | 367,502 | 38.9 | 156,283 | 49.4 | 211,219 | 33.6 |
| Drunkenness | 36,516 | 3.9 | 3,436 | 1.1 | 33,080 | 5.3 |
| Neglect to provide | 34,670 | 3.7 | 6 | * | 34,664 | 5.5 |
| Combinations of preceding causes, etc. | 88,849 | 9.4 | 14,330 | 4.5 | 74,519 | 11.8 |
| All other causes | 58,104 | 6.1 | 18,026 | 5.7 | 40,078 | 6.4 |
| Cause specified | 38,129 | 4.0 | 9,825 | 3.1 | 28,304 | 4.5 |
| Cause unknown | 19,975 | 2.1 | 3,201 | 2.0 | 11,774 | 1.9 |

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

# MARRIAGE LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

**Marriage Licenses**—All the states and territories in the Union, with the exception of South Carolina, require marriage licenses, and also, with the exception of South Carolina, require every marriage solemnized to be reported to some official specified by law. However, in Maine, Maryland, Indiana, Iowa and Kansas a license is not required for the marriage of members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. In Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia and Ohio the parties, instead of securing a license, may have recourse to the publication of banns. There are also other minor exceptions or limitations in certain states.

**Age at Which a Valid Marriage May Be Contracted**—The age at which a valid marriage can be contracted varies in different states. The lowest statutory age for a male is fourteen. The states in which a marriage can be contracted by a male at fourteen years are Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire and Virginia. The states in which the statutory limit is fifteen years are Kansas and Missouri. Those

The national anthems of Englishmen are "God Save the King" and "Rule Britannia."

in which it is sixteen years are the District of Columbia, Iowa, North Carolina, Texas and Utah. Those in which it is seventeen years are Alabama, Arkansas and Georgia, and those in which it is eighteen years are Arizona, California, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnsota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

**Age Limit for Females**—The lowest age at which a valid contract can be made by a female is twelve years. The states in which the statutory limit of twelve obtains are Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri and Virginia. In New Hampshire the statutory limit is thirteen years. In the following states it is fourteen years: Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Georgia, Iowa, North Carolina, Texas and Utah. The states in which the statutory limit is fifteen are California, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota and Wisconsin. The states in which the statutory limit is sixteen years are Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, West Virginia and Wyoming. The statutory limit is eighteen years in Idaho and New York. In other states for which no minimum marriageable age is given the provisions of the common law apply.

### AGE BELOW WHICH PARENTAL CONSENT IS REQUIRED.

**Parental Consent**—The age below which parental consent is required for the marriage of a male is twenty-one years in nearly all the states and territories. In Tennessee it is sixteen years and in Idaho and North Carolina eighteen years. In Georgia, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York and South Carolina no limit is established. It is twenty-one years in all the other states and territories.

The age below which parental consent is required for the female is sixteen years in Maryland and Tennessee. It is twenty-one years in Connecticut, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming. No statutory limit is established in New Hampshire, New York and South Carolina. In all the other states and territories it is eighteen years.

**Remarriage After Disappearance of Former Spouse**—In nearly all states and territories the statutes provide that a person may contract marriage after the disappearance of a former husband or wife (the former marriage not having been dissolved by divorce or annulled) if the latter has been continuously absent for a specified number of years and has not been known to be living during this period. The length of time which the absence without news has continued is three years in Florida, Iowa and New Hampshire. It is two years in Pennsylvania. It is seven years in Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. It is five years in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indian Territory, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

**Prohibited Degrees**—The degrees of relationship within which marrriage is prohibited vary somewhat in the different states and territories. The prohibitions do not extend in most states to first cousins. The states and territories in which first cousins are not allowed to marry are Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

The prohibition of marriages between first cousins is expressly extended to first cousins of the half as well as of the whole blood in North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota and Washington.

In Utah marriages are prohibited between persons related to each other within and not including the fourth degree of consanguinity.

In Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines marriages are prohibited within the fourth degree of consanguinity.

## PROHIBITED, VOID, VOIDABLE AND CRIMINAL MARRIAGES.

### ALABAMA.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees. Marriages by a party in a suit for divorce during the sixty days allowed after a decree for an appeal or pending such appeal if taken. Solemnization of marriage without a license. **Voidable Marriages**—Incestuous marriages. On conviction of incest for marrying within prohibited degrees, the court must declare such marriages null and void. When either party is under the legal age. So held under Alabama decisions, although the statute provides that the party is incapable of contracting marriage **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; miscegenation—between blacks and whites; and marriage of a female compelled by menace, force or duress, abduction and marriage of any girl under fourteen years of age.

### ARIZONA.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriage of persons under the legal age. **Void Marriages**—Incestuous marriages. Marriage between whites and negroes or Mongolians By act of March 19, 1901, marriage between whites and Indians is in-

The Pennsylvania Railroad up to October, 1911, paid out $31,764,055 in b
employes incapacitated for work or to the families of those who had

cluded. **Voidable Marriages**—By Revised Statutes, 1887: "When either party was naturally or incurably impotent at the time of marriage, or when there was any other impediment that rendered the contract void." Revised Statutes, 1901, and the act of March 18, 1903, made impotency a cause of divorce. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages, incestuous marriages, marriages by false personation and marriage of a woman by force or duress.

## ARKANSAS.

**Prohibited Marriages**—A second marriage during the life of a former spouse, unless the former marriage has been lawfully dissolved or a divorce granted. **Void Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattos; marriages under the age of consent, seventeen for males and fourteen for females; marriages when at the time either party is incapable of consenting from want of age or understanding. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages where either party is physically incapable; or where consent is obtained by force or fraud. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; and marriage of a woman compelled by force, duress or menace.

## CALIFORNIA.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriages of white persons with negroes and mulattos amended to include Mongolians by act of March 16, 1901, are declared illegal. Subsequent marriage during the life of a former spouse is, with certain exceptions, declared illegal. Incestuous marriages. **Void Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; marriages of whites with negroes, mulattos, or, by the amendment of 1901, with Mongolians; bigamous marriages; marriage of an insane person. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages when consent is obtained by fraud or force; when either party is under the age of legal consent and parental consent was not given; where either party is physically and incurably incapable of entering into the marriage state. These objections must exist at the time of the marriage **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages under false personation; marriage of a woman by force, menace or duress.

## COLORADO.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriages within one year after divorce. Solemnization of marriage between persons under age without the consent of parents or guardians. **Void Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattos. Section 1093, General Statutes, Colorado, 1888, as amended by Chapter 32, acts of 1885, while granting divorce from a bigamous marriage, provides that no divorce shall affect the legitimacy of the children of a marriage "except in case where the marriage shall be declared void on the ground of a prior marriage." **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages of whites with negroes or mulattos. Forcible or fraudulent detention of a woman with the intention of marrying her or causing her to be married is criminal. The marriage by any unmarried person of the wife or husband of another.

## CONNECTICUT.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; marriage of persons without a license. **Void Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; marriages celebrated otherwise than by an authorized person or the forms of a religious denomination. **Criminal Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages. By act of July 4, 1895, marriages of epileptic, imbecile or feeble minded persons.

## DELAWARE.

**Prohibited marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattos, marriages of paupers, subject to the penalty of dismissal from the almshouse. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; between a white person and a negro or mulatto; bigamous marriages; marriage with a person insane at the time; marriage solemnized by any person not authorized by law, unless lawful in other respects and consummated with full belief of either of the parties in its validity. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattos.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages, by the Code, 1901; marriage of the guilty party after a divorce for adultery, by the Code, 1901. Solemnization is prohibited without a license or by an unauthorized person. **Void Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriage of a person adjudged a lunatic. Code, 1901, repeals the latter. **Voidable Marriages**—No statutory provision prior to the Code. Under the Code, 1901, the following marriages are voidable: Marriages by force or fraud; marriages in which either party is physically incapable of entering the marriage state; marriage of an idiot or person adjudged a lunatic. By Code amendment of June 30, 1902, marriages when either party is under the age of consent. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages.

## GEORGIA.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and persons of African descent. **Void Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and persons of African descent; marriage of an insane person. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages induced by force or fraud;

marriages under age of consent; when either party is impotent at time of marriage. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; marriage by an unmarried person of a married person; incestuous marriages.

## IDAHO.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Solemnization is prohibited without a license or between persons legally incapable of contracting matrimony. **Void Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages of whites with negroes or mulattos; marriage within six months after a divorce, by the act of February 14, 1903. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages procured by fraud or force; when either party is physically incapable of entering the marriage state. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages entered into by falsely impersonating another; incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman by force, menace or duress.

## ILLINOIS.

**Prohibited Marriages**—By amendment of July 1, 1905, marriage after divorce contrary to the statute. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriage after divorce contrary to the amendment of July 1, 1905. The statute provides that no insane person or idiot is capable of contracting marriage and the courts have set aside such a marriage after the death of the party. Amendment of July 1, 1905, provides that common law marriages are void after that date unless certain steps be taken by the parties. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages by false impersonation of another; bigamous marriages. incestuous marriages; marriage after divorce contrary to the statute by the amendment of July 1, 1905.

## INDIANA.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; marriages between whites and persons of one-eighth or more negro blood. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages between whites and persons having as much as one-eighth negro blood; marriages when either party is insane or idiotic at time of marriage. The act of April 15, 1905 provides that if persons resident of this state, with intent to evade the law of the state, go into another state and there have their marriage solemnized with the intention of afterwards returning and residing in this state, and do so return and reside in this state, such marriage shall be void. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and persons of one-eighth or more negro blood.

## IOWA.

**Void Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages, unless the parties live and cohabit together after the death of the former husband or wife. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriage of a person under the age of sixteen years for males or fourteen years for females, at the option of such person, made known before he or she is six months older than the age fixed. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriage solemnized otherwise than prescribed by statute. Persons married without a license are guilty of a misdemeanor.

## KANSAS.

**Prohibited Marriages**—The act of June 1, 1903, prohibits the marriage of an epileptic, imbecile, feeble minded or insane person, except the woman be over forty-five years of age. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degree; marriages in which either party is incapable of contracting, from want of age or understanding. **Criminal Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages, whether contracted within or without this state; marriage of a woman compelled by force, menace or duress; marriage contrary to the prohibition of the act of June 1, 1903. Living together as husband and wife when unmarried is criminal.

## KENTUCKY.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; marriages with an idiot or lunatic; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattos; bigamous marriages; marriages of persons under the age of fourteen years for males and twelve years for females; marriages not solemnized or contracted in the presence of an authorized person or society. **Void Marriages**—All the prohibited marriages; with the exception that no marriage solemnized by an unauthorized person is invalid, if either party at the time of the marriage believed it valid **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages obtained by force or fraud; marriages between the ages of fourteen years and sixteen years for males or twelve and fourteen years for females without parental consent, if not ratified by cohabitation after the greater ages. **Criminal Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattos.

## LOUISIANA.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; marriages within the prohibited degrees; marriage of a woman within ten months after the dissolution of a prior marriage; marriage of an accomplice in adultery after divorce on that ground; marriages between white persons and persons of color **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages between white persons and persons of color. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages without free consent, unless the violence or mistake is condoned voluntarily. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriage of an accomplice in adultery after a divorce on that ground.

**There were 1,344 homicides in the thirty large cities of the United States in 1913**

## MAINE.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of an insane person or idiot, whether contracted in this state, or in another with intent to evade the laws of this state. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman by force, menace or duress.

## MARYLAND.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages between whites and negroes, or persons of negro descent, to the third generation, inclusive; marriage without a license. **Void Marriages**—Bigamous; between whites and negroes or persons of negro descent to the third generation, inclusive. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; marriages within the prohibited degrees or within the three degrees of direct lineal consanguinity or the first degree of collateral consanguinity; marriages between whites and negroes or persons of negro descent to the third generation inclusive; marriages without a license or publication of banns, either in this state or in another by citizens of this state, Quakers excepted.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages between insane persons or idiots. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous; under the age of consent if the parties separate under that age and do not afterward cohabit; marriages out of the state to evade law against incestuous, bigamous or insane marriages. Marriages of insane persons or idiots But inconsistent enactments leave these in a position of some doubt. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; marriages within prohibited degrees; marriage of the party from whom a divorce was granted, within two years; marriage of a female under sixteen years of age without the consent of her parent, guardian or master.

## MICHIGAN.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages of insane persons or idiots; marriages under the age of consent if the parties separate during such nonage and do not cohabit together afterward; marriages procured by force or fraud, if there if no subsequent voluntary cohabitation of the parties. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriage of a party physically incapacitated, if suit is brought within two years after marriage. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman by force, menace or duress; marriages after decree of divorce within the time fixed by the court, not exceeding two years (by amendment of September 28, 1887); marriage by a person who has had any one of certain venereal diseases and has not been cured (by amendment approved June 15, 1899); marriage with a person who has been confined as an epileptic, feeble minded, imbecile or insane patient, without filing the necessary certificate of cure (by amendment approved May 25, 1905).

## MINNESOTA.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a person who is epileptic, imbecile, feeble minded or insane, as modified by the act of April 11, 1901. The act of April 11, 1901, provides that marriages between a woman under the age of forty-five years or a man of any age (except he marry a woman over the age of forty-five years) either of whom is epileptic, imbecile, feeble minded or afflicted with insanity, and any other person, is prohibited. Act of April 10, 1901, prohibits marriage of a person within six months after divorce. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees, if solemnized within this state; bigamous marriages, if solemnized within this state, except that if the former husband or wife has been absent five successive years, without being known to such person to be living, such second marriage is held to be voidable only. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages where either party is incapable of assenting for want of age or understanding, or where the consent has been obtained by force or fraud and there is no subsequent voluntary cohabitation. Bigamous marriage where the former spouse has been absent five successive years without being known to the party to be living. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriage of a female compelled by force, menace or duress; incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriages within six months after divorce, by the act of April 10, 1901; marriage of an epileptic, imbecile, feeble minded or insane person, by the act of April 11, 1901, with the modification introduced by that act.

## MISSISSIPPI.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of whites with negroes or mulattos, or persons having one-fourth or more of negro blood. The Annotated Code, adopted 1892, amended the foregoing by prohibiting marriages between whites and negroes or mulattos, or persons who have one-eighth or more of negro blood, or with Mongolians, or persons who have one-eighth or more of Mongolian blood. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages between whites and negroes or, by the Annotated Code of 1892, Mongolians. **Criminal Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriage of a female over the age of fourteen years by force, menace, fraud, deceit, strategem or duress; marriage of another by false

personation; marriage in another state to avoid the prohibitions of the laws of this state followed by return to and cohabitation in this state.

## MISSOURI.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages between whites and negroes. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of whites and negroes; bigamous marriages. **Criminal Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriages between whites and persons having one-eighth part or more of negro blood; marriage of a woman by force, menace or duress.

## MONTANA.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages when either party is under the age of consent, by the Compiled Statutes, 1887. The Code of 1895 does not in express terms prohibit these marriages, but does prohibit the marriage of the innocent party within two years or of the guilty party within three years after divorce. **Void Marriages**—By the Code of 1895, marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages. **Voidable Marriages**—By the Code of 1895, marriages induced by force or fraud, or where one party is physically incapable at time of marriage, the incapacity continuing and appearing incurable. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriage of female by force, menace or duress, or by false impersonation. By the Code of 1895, marriage of the innocent party within two years or guilty party within three years after divorce.

## NEBRASKA.

**Prohibited Marriages**—It is unlawful for any person who has obtained a decree of divorce to marry during the six months allowed for an appeal, or for either party to an appeal to marry during its pendency. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages of white persons with persons of one-fourth or more negro blood; marriages with persons who are insane or idiotic at the time of marriage. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages under the age of consent, if the parties separate during such nonage and do not cohabit afterward; marriages procured by force or fraud without subsequent voluntary cohabitation. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages within the time limited for taking an appeal from a decree of divorce or while such appeal is pending.

## NEVADA.

**Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees. Bigamous marriages. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages below the age of legal consent, unless the parties voluntarily cohabited after reaching legal age; marriages where either party is incapable, for want of understanding, of assenting thereto, unless there is voluntary cohabitation after such incapacity is removed; marriages obtained by fraud, unless there is subsequent voluntary cohabitation. Such marriages are void from the time their "nullity shall be declared by a court of competent authority." **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages of whites with black persons, mulattos, Indians or Chinese; marriage by false impersonation; marriage of a woman by force, menace or duress.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriage within prohibited degrees. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees, if solemnized within the state; bigamous marriages, if solemnized within the state, knowing the former husband or wife to be alive. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages.

## NEW JERSEY.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; and, by the act of April 3, 1902, bigamous marriages. The act of March 28, 1904, prohibits any person who has been confined in any public asylum or institution as an epileptic, insane or feeble minded patient from intermarrying in this state without a certificate from two regularly licensed physicians of the state that he has been completely cured of such insanity, epilepsy or feeble mind, and that there is no probability that such person will transmit any such defects or disabilities to the issue of such marriage. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees, by the act of April 3, 1902; bigamous marriages; abduction and marriage of a female under 15 years of age without the consent of her parents or guardians. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriage within the prohibited degrees under act of April 3, 1902. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages incestuous or within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman against her will; marriage of a female under 15 years of age without parental consent. The act of March 28, 1904, makes marriages criminal when contracted with an epileptic, insane or feeble minded patient who has not recovered.

## NEW MEXICO.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Solemnization of marriage under the age fixed by law is prohibited in the absence of consent of the parent or guardian. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of males under 18 and females under 15 years of age. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a female by force, menace or duress; marriage under age contrary to the statute.

## NEW YORK.

**Prohibited Marriages**—The statutes prohibit the defendant in a divorce case

on the ground of adultery against whom a decree has been pronounced from marrying again during the life of the plaintiff. The court in which such decree was rendered could modify the decree so as to permit such marriage after five years, provided that the plaintiff had remarried. The act of May 17, 1897, makes the same provision, except that it does not require that the plaintiff shall have remarried **Void Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages under the age of consent, but such marriages are not voidable at suit of the party who was of the age of consent, nor where the parties freely cohabit after reaching such age; marriages to which either party is incapable of consenting, from want of understanding; marriages, either party to which is physically incompetent; marriages in which consent is obtained by force, duress or fraud. The word "duress" was added by the act of April 17, 1896, which also adds marriages when a former wife or husband is living, but such wife or husband has been absent for five successive years and not known to the other party to be living during that time. These marriages are "void from the time" their "nullity is declared by a court of competent jurisdiction." **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous marriages; marriages to which consent is obtained by menace, force or duress; marriages by false personation.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriages between whites and negroes or Indians, or between whites and persons of negro or Indian descent to the third generation, inclusive. **Void Marriages**—Bigamous, and between whites and persons of negro descent to the third generation, inclusive. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; marriages under the age of consent; marriages, either party to which is physically impotent; marriages which either party is incapable of contracting for want of will or understanding. The amendment of March 7, 1887, adds marriage between a Croatan Indian and a person of negro descent to the third generation, inclusive. These marriages may be declared void from the beginning by the court, but their validity cannot be attacked after the birth of issue and the death of one of the parties. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriage of a female under the age of fourteen years; marriages of whites with negroes; bigamous marriages.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

**Prohibited Marriages.**—Under the Code of 1885, the marriage of the guilty party to a divorce for adultery during the life of the innocent party. By the amendment of March 7, 1901, the marriage of either party to a divorce within three months after the decree. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages. **Voidable Marriages**—Under the Code of 1885, until repealed by the Code of 1895, marriages were voidable where either party was incapable, from physical causes, of entering into the marriage state, or where the consent of either was obtained by force or fraud. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriage of a woman induced by force, menace or duress; incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriages by false impersonation.

## OHIO.

**Prohibited Marriages**—The statute declares that "male persons of the age of eighteen years and female persons of the age of sixteen years, not nearer of kin than second cousins and not having a husband or wife living, may be joined in marriage. **Criminal Marriages**—Incestuous; bigamous.

## OREGON.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages The statute in force in 1887 prohibited marriages between whites and negroes, or persons of one-fourth or more negro blood The act of February 20, 1895, amends the foregoing by prohibiting marriages between whites and negroes or Mongolians, or persons of one-fourth or more negro or Mongolian blood. **Void Marriages**—All marriages which are prohibited by law on account of consanguinity between the parties, or on account of either party having a former husband or wife then living; marriages between a white person and a person having one-fourth or more negro, Chinese or Kanaka blood, or more than one-half Indian blood. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages where either party is incapable of contracting or consenting, for want of legal age or sufficient understanding; or when the consent of either party is obtained by force or fraud. Such marriages are voidable only at suit of party laboring under disability, or upon whom force or fraud is practised, and not by such person if the parties freely cohabit after arriving at legal age, or acquiring sufficient understanding, or being restored to reason, freed from the force, or having discovered the fraud. **Criminal Marriages**—The void marriages given above, and marriage of a female under sixteen years without parents' consent.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriage of the guilty party after a divorce for adultery. **Void Marriages**—Bigamous. **Voidable Marriages**—Within prohibited degrees **Criminal Marriages**—Incestuous; bigamous.

## RHODE ISLAND.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Within prohibited degrees. **Void Marriages**—Within prohibited degrees; bigamous; when either party is an idiot or lunatic. **Criminal Marriages**—Within prohibited degrees; bigamous.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of

Brazil in 1911 had 12,221 schools, with 624,539 pupils and 8,064 teachers.

idiots and lunatics. **Void Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; marriages of whites with Indians, negroes, mulattos, mestizos or half-breeds. The courts have held the marriage of an insane person void. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriage of a female under the age of sixteen years, by abduction; marriages of whites with Indians, negroes, mulattos, mestizos or half-breeds.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriage of the guilty party to a divorce for adultery during the life of the innocent party. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages to which consent is obtained by force or fraud, or if either party is physically incapable of entering into the married state. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriage of a female induced by force, menace or duress; marriages induced by false personation; incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages.

## TENNESSEE.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Person guilty of adultery is prohibited from marrying the person with whom the crime was committed during the life of the former spouse. **Marriages within prohibited degrees**; marriages of whites with negroes, mulattos or persons of mixed blood, descended from a negro to the third generation, inclusive; bigamous marriages. **Void Marriages**—The statutes declare that the three prohibited marriages given last above cannot be contracted, but do not expressly declare them void. The courts have held bigamous marriages absolutely void. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriage of a female compelled by force, menace or duress; marriages of whites with negroes or descendants of negroes to the third generation; incestuous marriages, bigamous marriages.

## TEXAS.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages between persons of European blood or their descendants and Africans, or the descendants of Africans. In Section 2959, Revised Civil Statutes, 1895, the word European in the foregoing is changed to Caucasian. **Void Marriages**—Marriages between persons of Caucasian blood or their descendants and Africans or the descendants of Africans. **Criminal Marriages**—The prohibited marriages given above; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman by abduction.

## VERMONT.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees. **Void Marriages**—Bigamous marriages and incestuous marriages, solemnized within the state. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages below the age of legal consent, unless the parties freely cohabited after reaching such age, but not voidable on the application of the party who was of legal age; marriages in which consent is obtained by force or fraud, unless the parties subsequently voluntarily cohabited; marriages in which either party is an idiot or lunatic, unless after the restoration of such person to reason the parties voluntarily cohabited; marriages in which either party is physically incapable of entering into the marriage state, but only voidable at the suit of the injured party and within two years after marriage. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages, incestuous marriages; marriage of a person against whom a decree of divorce is rendered, to any person other than the libellant, within three years from the time the decree is granted.

## VIRGINIA.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Within prohibited degrees. **Void Marriages**—Marriages between white and colored persons, bigamous marriages; marriages under the age of consent, if there be separation during nonage and no cohabitation after reaching such age. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of insane persons and of persons physically incapable of entering the marriage state. Such marriages are declared to be "void from the time they shall be so declared by a decree of divorce or nullity, or from the time of the conviction of the parties," under the penal statutes. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriage by taking away and detaining against her will any female; bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages of white and colored persons.

## WASHINGTON.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Within prohibited degrees; bigamous. **Voidable Marriages**—Marrriages to which either party is incapable of consenting for want of legal age or a sufficient understanding, or where the consent of either is obtained by force or fraud, are voidable, but only at the suit of the party laboring under the disability, or upon whom force or fraud is imposed. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman by force, menace or duress.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Within prohibited degrees. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages between whites and negroes, bigamous marriages, marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages when either party is insane, or incapable from physical causes of entering into the marriage state; marriages under the age of consent. All such marriages are "void from the time they are so declared by a decree of divorce or nullity." **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages, marriages within prohibited degree; marriages of whites and negroes. It it criminal to take away or detain a female against her will with intent to marry her or cause her to marry another.

**Massachusetts is the only state in the Union which elects a Governor annually.**

### WISCONSIN.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages. The act of May 2, 1901, declares it unlawful for persons to marry within one year after divorce unless authorized by the court which grants the divorce. The act of June 19, 1905, amends the foregoing by providing that the court may only authorize the divorced persons to remarry each other within one year. "No insane person or idiot shall be capable of contracting a marriage." **Void Marriages**—Incestuous marriages and bigamous marriages, if solemnized within the state; marriages of insane persons or idiots; marriages of divorced persons within one year after decree, by the act of May 2, 1901. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages to which either party is incapable of assenting from want of age or understanding; marriages to which consent is obtained by force or fraud, in the absence of subsequent voluntary cohabitation. Such marriages are declared to be "void from such time as shall be fixed by the judgment of a court of competent authority declaring the nullity thereof." **Criminal Marriages**—All prohibited marriages.

### WYOMING.

**Prohibited Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; marriage of an insane person or idiot; marriages within the prohibited degree. Such marriages "shall in no case be solemnized." **Void Marriages**—Within prohibited degrees; bigamous; of insane persons or idiots. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages to which either party is under the age of legal consent, if the parties separate during nonage and do not cohabit afterwards; and marriages to which the consent of either party is obtained by force or fraud, and there is no subsequent voluntary cohabitation. **Criminal**—Bigamous.

## DIVORCE LAWS.

### CAUSES FOR DIVORCE.

There are thirty-five different causes for absolute divorce recognized in the different States and Territories. In the following table the causes are given separately and the States and Territories in which each is recognized:

**Desertion—Abandonment or Desertion.**—In all except New York, District of Columbia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

**Refusal to Move to State.**—Tennessee.

**Cruelty—Extreme Cruelty.**—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California.

**Attempt to Take Life.**—Illinois, Tennessee and Louisiana.

**Violence Endangering Life.**—Pennsylvania, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Alabama and Arkansas.

**Indignities and Defamation.**—Pennsylvania, Missouri, Tennessee, Louisiana Arkansas, Wyoming, Washington and Oregon.

**Sexual Immorality—Adultery.**—In all States but South Carolina.

**Crime Against Nature.**—Alabama.

**Lewd Conduct.**—Kentucky.

**Loathsome Disease.**—Kentucky.

**Intemperance—Habitual Drunkenness.**—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota Nebraska, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California.

**Habitual Use of Drugs.**—Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Mississippi

**Neglect—Neglect to Provide.**—Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Tennessee, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and Washington.

Neglect of Duty.—Ohio, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Montana, Idaho and California.

**Defects of Disposition—Violent Temper.**—Florida and Kentucky.

**Intolerant Religious Belief.**—New Hampshire and Kentucky.

**Crime—Conviction or Imprisonment.**—All except Maine, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida.

**Fugitive from Justice.**—Virginia and Louisiana.

**Lack of Real Consent to Marriage—Duress or Force.**—Pennsylvania, Georgia, Kentucky and Washington.

**Fraud or Fraudulent Contract.**—Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Ohio, Kansas, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Washington.

**Incapacity to Contract Marriage—Mental Incapacity.**—Georgia, Mississippi Idaho, Utah and Washington.

**Want of Age.**—Delaware.

**Personal Unfitness to Contract Marriage—Impotency.**—All except Vermont Connecticut, New York, District of Columbia, South Carolina, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Montana, Idaho and California.

**Pregnancy before Marriage.**—Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia,

**In Charleston, S. C., 90 per cent of the school teachers are women.**

Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona.

**Illicit Carnal Intercourse.**—Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

**Illegality of Marriage—Bigamy.**—Pennsylvania, Florida, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Colorado.

**Consanguinity.**—Pennsylvania, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi.

**Other Causes—Void and Voidable Marriages (not otherwise specified).**—Rhode Island and Maryland.

**Previous Divorce in Another State.**—Florida, Ohio and Michigan.

**Misconduct.**—Rhode Island and Wisconsin.

**Vagrancy.**—Missouri and Wyoming.

**Voluntary Separation.**—Rhode Island, after ten years; Kentucky, after five years.

**Civil Death.**—Rhode Island.

**Presumption of Death.**—Rhode Island and Connecticut.

**Causes Deemed Sufficient by Courts.**—Washington.

**Limited Divorces.**—Limited divorces or separations from bed and board are granted in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota (in favor of wife only), Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania (in favor of wife only), Rhode Island, Tennessee (in favor of wife only), Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

**LENGTH OF RESIDENCE REQUIRED BEFORE BRINGING SUIT FOR DIVORCE.**

**Five Years**—Massachusetts (except if when married both parties were residents three years). The residence limitation is four years.

**Three Years**—Alabama (in cases of voluntary abandonment), Connecticut (unless the cause of divorce shall have arisen subsequent to the removal into the state; or unless the defendant shall have continuously resided in the state three years next before the date of petition, and actual service shall have been made upon him; or unless the alleged cause is habitual intemperance, or intolerable cruelty, and the plaintiff was domiciled in the state at the time of the marriage, and before bringing the petition has returned to the state with the intention of permanently remaining), District of Columbia (for any cause occurring outside of the District and prior to residence therein), Massachusetts (in cases where both parties were residents on marriage).

**Two Years**—Florida (except for adultery, when residence qualification is waived), Indiana, Maryland (if cause occurred outside the state), New Jersey (in cases of desertion), North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont (if cause occurred in another state or country).

**One Year**—Alabama (all cases except voluntary abandonment), Arizona, Arkansas (in case the cause of divorce occurred or existed out of the state; the plaintiff must have been a resident of the state at the time the cause arose or existed, unless it was also a legal cause of divorce in the state where it arose or existed), California, Colorado (except on ground of adultery or extreme cruelty, when the offence was committed within the state), Georgia, Idaho (cases of insanity), Illinois (unless the offence or injury complained of was committed in the state, or while one or both of the parties resided in the state), Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky (in case the cause of divorce arose or existed without the state, the plaintiff must have been a resident of the state at the time the cause arose or existed, unless it was also a cause for divorce in the place where it arose or existed), Maine, Michigan, Minnesota (except when the action is on the ground of adultery committed while the complainant was a resident of the state), Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin (except in case of adultery alleged to have been committed while plaintiff was a resident of the state; or if the marriage was solemnized in the state, the plaintiff must have resided therein from the time of such marriage to the time of the commencement of the action), Wyoming.

**Six Months**—Idaho (all cases except insanity), Nebraska (in case the marriage was solemnized in the state it is sufficient that complainant has resided in the state from the time of marriage to the time of filing the complaint), Texas.

# STATISTICS OF CITIES.

**DATE OF INCORPORATION, POPULATION IN 1900 AND 1910, AND AREA IN 1910 OF CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 OR OVER.**

| City. | Date of incorporation. | | Population. | | Land area in acres in 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First. | Latest. | 1910. | 1900. | |
| New York, N. Y. | 1653 | 1901 | 4,766,883 | 3,437,202 | 183,555.0 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 1837 | 1875 | 2,185,283 | 1,698,575 | 117,793.1 |
| Philadelphia, Penn. | 1701 | 1854 | 1,549,008 | 1,293,697 | 83,340.0 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 1822 | 1876 | 687,029 | 575,238 | 39,276.8 |
| Boston, Mass. | 1822 | 1854 | 670,585 | 560,892 | 24,743.0 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 1836 | 1891 | 560,663 | 381,768 | 29,208.8 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 1796 | 1898 | 558,485 | 508,957 | 19,299.0 |

**The fourth largest city in Spain is Seville, which had a population of 155,366 in 1910**

**DATE OF INCORPORATION, POPULATION IN 1900 AND 1910, AND AREA IN 1910 OF CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 OR OVER (Continued).**

| City. | Date of incorporation. | | Population. | | Land area in acres in 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First. | Latest. | 1910. | 1900. | |
| Pittsburgh, Penn | 1816 | 1901 | 533,905 | 451,512 | 26,510.7 |
| Detroit, Mich | 1824 | 1883 | 465,766 | 285,704 | 26,102.6 |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 1832 | 1891 | 423,715 | 352,387 | 24,791.0 |
| San Francisco, Cal | 1850 | 1900 | 416,912 | 342,782 | 29,760.0 |
| Milwaukee, Wis | 1847 | 1874 | 373,857 | 285,315 | 14,585.8 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 1819 | 1903 | 363,591 | 325,902 | 31,893.3 |
| Newark, N. J | 1836 | 1836 | 347,469 | 246,070 | 14,826.0 |
| New Orleans, La | 1805 | 1896 | 339,075 | 287,104 | ——— |
| Washington, D. C | 1802 | 1878 | 331,069 | 278,718 | 38,408.4 |
| Los Angeles, Cal | 1851 | 1889 | 319,198 | 102,479 | 63,480.0 |
| Minneapolis, Minn | 1867 | 1881 | 301,408 | 202,718 | 32,069.0 |
| Jersey City, N. J | 1827 | 1889 | 267,779 | 206,433 | 8,320.0 |
| Kansas City, Mo | 1853 | 1903 | 248,381 | 163,752 | 37,443.0 |
| Seattle, Wash | 1869 | 1896 | 237,194 | 80,671 | [1]36,162.0 |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 1831 | 1905 | 233,650 | 169,164 | 21,130.4 |
| Providence, R. I | 1832 | 1866 | 224,326 | 175,597 | 11,352.2 |
| Louisville, Ky | 1824 | 1893 | 223,028 | 204,731 | 13,229.7 |
| Rochester, N. Y | 1834 | 1908 | 218,149 | 162,608 | 12,876.3 |
| St. Paul, Minn | 1854 | 1900 | 214,744 | 163,065 | 33,388.0 |
| Denver, Col | 1859 | 1904 | 213,381 | 133,859 | 37,028.0 |
| Portland, Ore | 1851 | 1903 | 207,214 | 90,426 | 30,975.0 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 1816 | 1834 | 181,511 | 125,560 | 13,017.8 |
| Toledo, Ohio | 1837 | 1837 | 168,497 | 131,822 | 16,025.6 |
| Atlanta, Ga | 1847 | 1874 | 154,839 | 89,872 | 16,428.0 |
| Oakland, Cal | 1854 | 1889 | 150,174 | 66,960 | 29,248.0 |
| Worcester, Mass | 1848 | 1894 | 145,986 | 118,421 | 23,683.0 |
| Syracuse, N. Y | 1848 | 1900 | 137,249 | 108,374 | 11,083.6 |
| New Haven, Conn | 1784 | 1899 | 133,605 | 108,027 | 11,460.0 |
| Birmingham, Ala | 1871 | 1871 | 132,685 | 38,415 | 30,881.2 |
| Memphis, Tenn | 1849 | 1891 | 131,105 | 102,320 | 11,759.9 |
| Scranton, Penn | 1866 | 1901 | 129,867 | 102,026 | 12,361.7 |
| Richmond, Va | 1782 | 1782 | 127,628 | 85,050 | 6,388.0 |
| Paterson, N. J | 1851 | 1871 | 125,600 | 105,171 | 5,157.0 |
| Omaha, Neb | 1857 | 1905 | 124,096 | 102,555 | 15,400.0 |
| Fall River, Mass | 1854 | 1903 | 119,295 | 104,863 | 21,723.0 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 1841 | 1903 | 116,577 | 85,333 | 10,061.0 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich | 1850 | 1905 | 112,571 | 87,565 | 10,731.0 |
| Nashville, Tenn | 1806 | 1883 | 110,364 | 80,865 | 10,932.0 |
| Lowell, Mass | 1836 | 1836 | 106,294 | 94,969 | 8,308.0 |
| Cambridge, Mass | 1846 | 1891 | 104,839 | 91,886 | 4,014.3 |
| Spokane, Wash | 1883 | 1891 | 104,402 | 36,848 | 23,539.0 |
| Bridgeport, Conn | 1836 | 1895 | 102,054 | 70,996 | 7,906.0 |
| Albany, N. Y | 1686 | 1906 | 100,253 | 94,151 | 6,914.0 |

[1]Includes 652 acres in Fort Lawton.

**SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF CITIES OF 100,000 POPULATION AND OVER, 1910.**

| City. | Receipts in dollars. | | | Payments in dollars. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Revenue. | Non-revenue. | Total. | Governmental cost. | Non-governmental cost. |
| New York | 535,145,930 | 197,779,833 | 337,366,097 | 535,433,127 | 240,018,594 | 295,414,533 |
| Chicago | 100,076,706 | 63,465,054 | 36,611,652 | 95,955,034 | 60,277,925 | 35,677,109 |
| Philadelphia | 55,726,748 | 38,056,147 | 17,670,601 | 61,695,031 | 42,239,838 | 19,455,193 |
| St. Louis | 29,533,134 | 19,557,158 | 9,975,976 | 25,243,685 | 19,262,051 | 5,981,634 |
| Boston | 49,731,616 | 32,605,847 | 17,125,769 | 46,973,277 | 29,569,900 | 17,403,377 |
| Cleveland | 25,567,022 | 14,607,855 | 10,959,167 | 22,495,126 | 15,717,174 | 6,777,952 |
| Baltimore | 19,995,487 | 13,644,880 | 6,350,607 | 18,394,692 | 15,428,734 | 2,965,958 |
| Pittsburgh | 32,219,541 | 18,817,889 | 13,401,652 | 27,969,987 | 18,694,386 | 9,275,601 |
| Detroit | 14,581,710 | 11,359,075 | 3,222,635 | 14,260,088 | 10,892,264 | 3,367,824 |
| Buffalo | 27,959,933 | 10,827,157 | 17,132,776 | 28,139,611 | 14,103,547 | 14,036,064 |
| San Francisco | 23,289,503 | 12,244,414 | 11,045,089 | 22,711,836 | 17,689,678 | 5,022,158 |
| Milwaukee | 13,538,755 | 8,245,234 | 5,293,521 | 13,370,188 | 9,426,185 | 3,944,003 |
| Cincinnati | 25,341,516 | 13,582,575 | 11,758,941 | 23,029,229 | 15,014,918 | 8,014,311 |
| Newark | 32,590,125 | 11,481,150 | 21,108,975 | 31,366,783 | 11,077,591 | 20,289,192 |
| *New Orleans* | 16,415,732 | 7,581,587 | 8,834,145 | 16,412,304 | 8,687,499 | 7,724,805 |

***The people of the United States consumed 183,877,458 gallons of whiskey in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.***

| City. | Receipts in Dollars. | | | Payments in Dollars. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Revenue. | Non-revenue. | Total. | Governmental cost. | Non-governmental cost. |
| Los Angeles | 23,147,128 | 10,435,259 | 12,711,869 | 23,849,830 | 15,867,511 | 7,982,319 |
| Washington | 15,032,596 | 12,909,113 | 2,123,483 | 15,179,209 | 11,599,333 | 3,579,876 |
| Minneapolis | 9,461,505 | 7,786,789 | 1,674,716 | 10,496,097 | 8,939,229 | 1,556,868 |
| Jersey City | 11,511,585 | 5,370,692 | 6,140,893 | 11,661,486 | 5,771,307 | 5,890,179 |
| Kansas City | 8,944,417 | 7,005,826 | 1,938,591 | 9,419,733 | 7,186,514 | 2,233,219 |
| Seattle | 20,438,654 | 11,603,813 | 8,834,841 | 20,994,077 | 15,644,536 | 5,349,541 |
| Indianapolis | 5,521,108 | 4,361,721 | 1,159,387 | 5,680,557 | 4,606,457 | 1,074,100 |
| Providence | 9,894,655 | 5,519,814 | 4,374,841 | 9,832,762 | 5,023,125 | 4,809,637 |
| Louisville | 9,571,954 | 5,422,861 | 4,149,093 | 10,233,581 | 6,517,522 | 3,716,059 |
| Rochester | 13,423,777 | 5,608,930 | 7,814,847 | 13,210,118 | 6,021,058 | 7,189,060 |
| St. Paul | 7,831,999 | 4,496,247 | 3,335,752 | 7,699,632 | 5,231,432 | 2,468,200 |
| Denver | 11,461,416 | 7,051,834 | 4,409,582 | 11,850,928 | 6,628,325 | 5,222,603 |
| Portland | 12,721,293 | 6,760,539 | 5,960,754 | 13,221,255 | 10,766,274 | 2,454,981 |
| Columbus | 10,871,686 | 4,206,178 | 6,665,508 | 10,439,160 | 4,178,912 | 6,260,248 |
| Toledo | 6,661,683 | 3,454,498 | 3,206,985 | 5,993,538 | 3,468,731 | 2,524,807 |
| Atlanta | 4,882,436 | 2,822,827 | 2,059,609 | 4,074,284 | 3,128,274 | 946,010 |
| Oakland | 6,058,504 | 3,964,390 | 2,094,114 | 4,294,591 | 3,907,348 | 387,243 |
| Worcester | 6,569,602 | 3,554,343 | 3,015,259 | 6,682,975 | 3,892,669 | 2,790,306 |
| Syracuse | 7,068,501 | 3,315,467 | 3,753,034 | 7,316,438 | 3,704,404 | 3,612,034 |
| New Haven | 4,140,664 | 2,405,135 | 1,735,529 | 4,237,381 | 2,592,145 | 1,645,236 |
| Birmingham | 3,457,120 | 1,242,188 | 2,214,932 | 3,320,161 | 2,069,791 | 1,250,370 |
| Memphis | 5,075,607 | 2,705,899 | 2,369,708 | 5,101,713 | 4,306,188 | 795,525 |
| Scranton | 2,481,585 | 1,721,128 | 760,457 | 2,422,582 | 1,977,247 | 445,335 |
| Richmond | 3,868,795 | 2,921,819 | 946,976 | 4,299,792 | 3,152,111 | 1,147,681 |
| Paterson | 4,903,977 | 1,933,797 | 2,970,180 | 5,042,105 | 2,001,476 | 3,040,629 |
| Omaha | 6,206,230 | 3,166,748 | 3,039,482 | 6,222,812 | 3,254,346 | 2,968,466 |
| Fall River | 4,693,657 | 2,210,440 | 2,483,217 | 4,339,824 | 2,850,053 | 1,489,771 |
| Dayton | 3,167,802 | 2,068,057 | 1,099,745 | 3,049,126 | 2,153,747 | 895,379 |
| Grand Rapids | 5,033,119 | 1,916,590 | 3,116,529 | 5,095,611 | 2,697,724 | 2,397,887 |
| Nashville | 2,302,326 | 1,819,201 | 483,125 | 2,133,925 | 1,814,550 | 319,375 |
| Lowell | 3,942,877 | 2,069,564 | 1,873,313 | 3,941,579 | 1,949,170 | 1,992,409 |
| Cambridge | 5,041,599 | 2,851,402 | 2,190,197 | 4,768,370 | 2,533,831 | 2,234,539 |
| Spokane | 8,720,626 | 3,547,307 | 5,173,319 | 8,507,262 | 6,130,568 | 2,376,694 |
| Bridgeport | 1,662,175 | 1,589,993 | 72,182 | 1,851,861 | 1,687,671 | 164,190 |
| Albany | 4,005,081 | 2,127,306 | 1,877,775 | 3,964,611 | 2,256,847 | 1,707,764 |

## GROSS AND NET DEBT AT THE CLOSE OF THE CALENDAR YEAR 1910 OF CITIES OF OVER 100,000 POPULATION.

| City. | Gross debt. | | | | Net funded and floating debt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Classified by division of the government of the city issuing. | | | Total. | Per capita. |
| | | City corporation. | School district. | Other divisions of the government of the city. | | |
| New York | $1,024,694,443 | $1,024,694,443 | —— | —— | $656,194,384 | $137 66 |
| Chicago | 95,615,347 | 54,608,841 | $890,923 | $40,125,583 | 66,793,962 | 30 57 |
| Philadelphia | 100,259,845 | 100,236,845 | —— | 23,000 | 86,062,890 | 55 56 |
| St. Louis | 28,963,884 | 28,909,833 | 54,051 | —— | 27,019,282 | 39 33 |
| Boston | 115,427,693 | 115,427,693 | —— | —— | 74,112,216 | 110 52 |
| Cleveland | 42,678,563 | 32,281,769 | 3,832,153 | 6,564,641 | 37,216,013 | 66 38 |
| Baltimore | 62,016,179 | 62,016,179 | —— | —— | 40,0[illegible]8,101 | 71 64 |
| Pittsburgh | 56,438,613 | 41,695,649 | 5,925,059 | 8,817,905 | 43,424,736 | 81 33 |
| Detroit | 13,805,886 | 12,210,564 | —— | 1,595,322 | 9,373,897 | 20 13 |
| Buffalo | 27,231,349 | 25,886,787 | —— | 1,344,562 | 21,879,591 | 51 64 |
| San Francisco | 17,421,735 | 17,421,735 | —— | —— | 16,263,500 | 39 01 |
| Milwaukee | 13,120,425 | 12,517,297 | —— | 603,128 | 10,156,628 | 27 17 |
| Cincinnati | 62,941,488 | 58,219,452 | 2,408,971 | 2,313,065 | 51,021,726 | 140 83 |
| Newark | 38,284,328 | 30,378,907 | —— | 7,905,421 | 24,672,463 | 71 01 |
| New Orleans | 36,898,660 | 36,898,660 | —— | —— | 35,372,277 | 104 32 |
| Washington | 13,264,813 | 13,264,813 | —— | —— | 9,492,061 | 28 67 |
| Los Angeles | 22,132,018 | 20,352,206 | 1,224,011 | 555,801 | 20,209,926 | 63 31 |
| Minneapolis | 17,613,098 | 15,767,870 | —— | 1,845,228 | 11,511,865 | 38 19 |
| Jersey City | 21,928,199 | 21,928,199 | —— | —— | 13,278,637 | 49 59 |
| Kansas City | 8,401,995 | 5,074,298 | 3,327,697 | —— | 6,651,059 | 26 78 |
| Seattle | 20,094,768 | 25,405,690 | 3,689,078 | —— | 16,109,125 | 67 92 |
| Indianapolis | 4,892,491 | 3,701,241 | 1,191,250 | —— | 4,371,310 | 18 71 |
| Providence | 19,683,559 | 19,683,559 | —— | —— | 12,274,779 | 8[illegible] |

The French Government has agreed to pay the French Transatlantic Steamshi

## GROSS AND NET DEBT AT THE CLOSE OF THE CALENDAR YEAR 1910 OF CITIES OF OVER 100,000 POPULATION (Continued).

| City. | Gross debt. | | | | Net funded and floating debt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Classified by division of the government of the city issuing. | | | Total. | Per capita. |
| | | City corporation. | School district. | Other divisions of the government of the city. | | |
| Louisville | 13,265,621 | 13,265,621 | ——— | ——— | 11,036,593 | 49 20 |
| Rochester | 14,361,951 | 14,235,299 | ——— | 126,652 | 6,506,355 | 29 83 |
| St. Paul | 12,421,807 | 12,421,807 | ——— | ——— | 9,643,173 | 44 91 |
| Denver | 6,296,215 | 5,499,404 | 90,092 | 706,719 | 1,265,988 | 5 93 |
| Portland | 16,247,123 | 15,002,123 | 369,000 | 876,000 | 9,061,546 | 43 73 |
| Columbus | 15,799,783 | 14,699,783 | 1,100,000 | ——— | 8,449,968 | 46 55 |
| Toledo | 11,088,999 | 9,800,666 | 1,238,333 | ——— | 7,865,786 | 46 68 |
| Atlanta | 5,430,635 | 5,430,635 | ——— | ——— | 4,293,187 | 27 73 |
| Oakland | 4,666,050 | 3,474,683 | 1,178,167 | 13,200 | 4,472,162 | 29 78 |
| Worcester | 10,396,540 | 10,396,540 | ——— | ——— | 5,909,220 | 40 48 |
| Syracuse | 9,977,530 | 9,927,838 | ——— | 49,692 | 8,311,921 | 60 56 |
| New Haven | 4,083,387 | 4,072,387 | 11,000 | ——— | 3,673,204 | 27 49 |
| Birmingham | 6,348,113 | 6,348,113 | ——— | ——— | 4,970,507 | 37 46 |
| Memphis | 10,307,074 | 10,307,074 | ——— | ——— | 8,964,780 | 68 38 |
| Scranton | 3,428,598 | 1,844,971 | 1,583,627 | ——— | 2,326,073 | 17 91 |
| Richmond | 11,224,837 | 11,224,837 | ——— | ——— | 8,908,770 | 69 80 |
| Paterson | 4,544,797 | 4,544,797 | ——— | ——— | 3,132,521 | 24 94 |
| Omaha | 9,001,068 | 7,531,579 | 1,469,489 | ——— | 6,552,812 | 52 80 |
| Fall River | 7,377,358 | 7,377,358 | ——— | ——— | 4,951,602 | 41 51 |
| Dayton | 5,201,288 | 4,742,435 | 458,853 | ——— | 4,190,523 | 35 95 |
| Grand Rapids | 3,655,951 | 3,655,951 | ——— | ——— | 2,494,477 | 22 16 |
| Nashville | 5,579,290 | 5,579,290 | ——— | ——— | 5,450,500 | 49 39 |
| Lowell | 4,193,119 | 4,193,119 | ——— | ——— | 2,392,500 | 22 50 |
| Cambridge | 11,792,437 | 11,792,437 | ——— | ——— | 8,061,609 | 76 90 |
| Spokane | 8,946,073 | 7,390,872 | 1,555,201 | ——— | 4,856,263 | 46 52 |
| Bridgeport | 2,199,002 | 2,199,002 | ——— | ——— | 1,695,855 | 16 62 |
| Albany | 5,099,733 | 5,099,733 | ——— | ——— | 2,586,697 | 25 80 |

## ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF CITIES OF 100,000 POPULATION AND OVER.

| City and Division of Government. | Assessment. | City and Division of Government. | Assessment. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York, N. Y. | $8,822,958,952 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | *755,818,383 |
| Chicago, Ill. | *848,994,536 | City corporation | 755,818,383 |
| City corporation | 848,994,536 | County | 684,467,110 |
| School district | 848,994,536 | Sixty-two school districts | 755,818,383 |
| Sanitary district | 889,831,089 | Detroit, Mich. | *372,070,980 |
| South Park commission | 505,338,024 | City corporation | 372,070,980 |
| West Chicago Park commission | 186,573,669 | County | 376,435,980 |
| Lincoln Park commission | 122,554,588 | Buffalo, N. Y. | *339,801,975 |
| North Shore Park commission | 2,440,418 | City corporation | 339,801,975 |
| Ridge Park commission | 1,185,460 | County | 328,550,529 |
| Ridge Avenue Park commission | 884,719 | San Francisco, Cal. | 515,420,989 |
| Fernwood Park commission | 770,916 | Milwaukee, Wis. | 247,573,150 |
| County | 848,994,536 | City corporation | 247,573,150 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | *1,458,851,880 | County | 247,573,150 |
| City corporation | 1,458,851,880 | Cincinnati, Ohio | *256,253,260 |
| Poor districts | 143,496,261 | City corporation | 256,253,260 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | *614,993,752 | County | 256,253,260 |
| City corporation | 614,993,752 | School district | 258,583,490 |
| School district | 620,421,782 | Newark, N. J. | 345,969,576 |
| Boston, Mass. | 1,409,479,723 | City corporation | 345,969,576 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | *274,970,605 | County | 345,969,576 |
| City corporation | 274,970,605 | New Orleans, La. | 280,931,347 |
| County | 274,970,605 | Washington, D. C. | 310,346,121 |
| School district | 277,156,280 | Los Angeles, Cal. | *290,905,664 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 682,633,316 | City corporation | 290,905,664 |

The national anthems of Americans are "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America."

| City and Division of Government. | Assessment. |
|---|---|
| County | 290,932,747 |
| School district | 290,894,777 |
| Minneapolis, Minn | 213,143,434 |
| City corporation | 213,143,434 |
| County | 213,143,434 |
| Jersey City, N. J. | 241,561,118 |
| Kansas City, Mo | *149,632,785 |
| City corporation | 149,632,785 |
| School district | 143,441,582 |
| Seattle, Wash | *205,262,448 |
| City corporation | 205,262,448 |
| School district | 206,947,786 |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 185,714,755 |
| City corporation | 185,714,755 |
| School district | 185,714,755 |
| Providence, R. I | 259,145,060 |
| Louisville, Ky | 173,780,853 |
| Rochester, N. Y | *177,864,240 |
| City corporation | 177,864,240 |
| County supervisors' fund | 171,026,721 |
| St. Paul, Minn | 123,608,888 |
| Denver, Colo | 135,467,050 |
| City corporation | 135,467,050 |
| County | 135,467,050 |
| Five school districts | 135,467,050 |
| Portland, Ore | *231,161,600 |
| City corporation | 231,161,600 |
| School district | 233,094,865 |
| Port of Portland | 249,703,902 |
| Columbus, Ohio | *101,588,930 |
| City corporation | 101,588,930 |
| School district | 104,110,020 |
| Toledo, Ohio | *83,002,390 |
| City corporation | 83,002,390 |
| School district | 83,511,180 |
| Atlanta, Ga | 120,480,498 |
| Oakland, Cal | *107,157,050 |
| City corporation | 107,157,050 |
| School district | 109,794,113 |
| Golden Gate sanitary district | 2,635,000 |
| Adeline sanitary district | 669,200 |
| Worcester, Mass | 141,896,607 |
| Syracuse, N. Y | *113,847,973 |
| City corporation | 113,847,973 |
| County supervisors' fund | 109,547,365 |
| New Haven, Conn | *126,825,548 |
| City corporation | 126,825,548 |
| School district | 3,374,559 |
| Borough of Fairhaven, East | 1,799,612 |
| Birmingham, Ala | 65,815,026 |
| Memphis, Tenn | 92,984,254 |
| Scranton, Pa | 72,509,180 |
| City corporation | 72,509,180 |
| School district | 72,509,180 |
| Richmond, Va | 120,010,973 |
| Paterson, N. J | 95,243,359 |
| Omaha, Neb | *29,155,775 |
| City corporation | 29,155,775 |
| School district | 27,803,857 |
| Fall River, Mass | 92,626,570 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 62,631,280 |
| City corporation | 62,631,280 |
| School district | 62,631,280 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich | 83,528,700 |
| Nashville, Tenn | 75,896,248 |
| Lowell, Mass | 80,094,804 |
| Cambridge, Mass | 106,958,135 |
| Spokane, Wash | *85,619,405 |
| City corporation | 85,619,405 |
| School district | 85,786,594 |
| Bridgeport, Conn | 84,724,478 |
| Albany, N. Y | 93,495,318 |

*For city corporation only.

## ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS AND GAS WORKS OWNED AND OPERATED BY CITIES, 1907.

For a tabular statement showing the electric light and power works, and gas works, owned and operated by municipalities in 1907, see page 481 of The Tribune Almanac of 1918.

# STATISTICS OF ILLITERACY.

The term "illiterate" includes all persons at least ten years of age unable to write their own language, the majority of them being also unable to read.

In continental United States illiterates formed in 1910 7.7 per cent of the population ten years of age and over.

## ILLITERATE POPULATION BY STATES.

The following table shows the illiterate population ten years of age and upward in 1900 and 1910, by states and territories.

| States. | Population 10 years of age and over, 1910. | | | Population 10 years of age and over, 1900. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Illiterate. | | Total. | Illiterate. | |
| | | Number. | Per cent. | | Number. | Per cent. |
| United States | 71,580,270 | 5,516,693 | 7.7 | 57,949,824 | 6,180,069 | 10.7 |
| North Atlantic Division | 20,777,429 | 1,154,818 | 5.6 | 16,692,161 | 976,536 | 5.9 |
| North Central Division | 21,071,660 | 643,822 | 3.1 | 17,910,001 | 705,478 | 3.9 |
| South Atlantic Division | 9,012,826 | 1,444,294 | 16.0 | 7,616,159 | 1,821,346 | 23.9 |
| South Central Division | 16,167,221 | 2,029,310 | 13.4 | 12,496,080 | 2,471,428 | 19.8 |
| Western Division | 5,551,134 | 244,449 | 4.4 | 3,235,423 | 205,286 | 6.3 |

**The oldest newspaper in Russia still published is the "Sanktpetersburgskaya Vedomosti," founded by Peter the Great in 1711.**

## ILLITERATE POPULATION BY STATES (Continued).

| States. | Population 10 years of age and over, 1910. | | | Population 10 years of age and over, 1900. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Illiterate. | | Total. | Illiterate. | |
| | | Number. | Per cent. | | Number. | Per cent. |
| North Atlantic Division: | | | | | | |
| Maine | 603,898 | 24,554 | 4.1 | 565,440 | 29,060 | 5.1 |
| New Hampshire | 354,118 | 16,386 | 4.6 | 337,893 | 21,075 | 6.2 |
| Vermont | 289,128 | 10,806 | 3.7 | 278,943 | 16,247 | 5.8 |
| Massachusetts | 2,742,684 | 141,541 | 5.2 | 2,267,048 | 134,043 | 5.9 |
| Rhode Island | 440,065 | 33,854 | 7.7 | 344,824 | 29,004 | 8.4 |
| Connecticut | 901,026 | 53,665 | 6.0 | 730,454 | 42,973 | 5.9 |
| New York | 7,410,819 | 406,220 | 5.5 | 5,801,682 | 318,100 | 5.5 |
| New Jersey | 2,027,946 | 113,502 | 5.6 | 1,480,498 | 86,658 | 5.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,007,750 | 354,290 | 5.9 | 4,885,379 | 299,376 | 6.1 |
| South Atlantic Division: | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 163,080 | 13,240 | 8.1 | 145,500 | 17,531 | 12.0 |
| Maryland | 1,023,950 | 73,397 | 7.2 | 920,715 | 101,947 | 11.1 |
| District of Columbia | 279,088 | 13,812 | 4.9 | 231,837 | 20,028 | 8.6 |
| Virginia | 1,536,297 | 232,911 | 15.2 | 1,364,501 | 312,120 | 22.9 |
| West Virginia | 903,822 | 74,866 | 8.3 | 701,646 | 80,105 | 11.4 |
| North Carolina | 1,578,595 | 291,497 | 18.5 | 1,346,734 | 386,251 | 28.7 |
| South Carolina | 1,078,161 | 276,980 | 25.7 | 942,402 | 338,659 | 35.9 |
| Georgia | 1,885,111 | 389,775 | 20.7 | 1,577,334 | 480,420 | 30.5 |
| Florida | 564,722 | 77,816 | 13.8 | 385,490 | 84,285 | 21.9 |
| South Central Division: | | | | | | |
| Missouri | 2,594,600 | 111,604 | 4.3 | 2,371,865 | 152,844 | 6.4 |
| Kentucky | 1,722,644 | 208,084 | 12.1 | 1,589,685 | 262,954 | 16.5 |
| Tennessee | 1,621,179 | 221,071 | 13.6 | 1,480,948 | 306,930 | 20.7 |
| Alabama | 1,541,575 | 352,710 | 22.9 | 1,304,703 | 443,590 | 34.0 |
| Mississippi | 1,298,180 | 290,285 | 22.4 | 1,098,891 | 351,461 | 32.0 |
| Louisiana | 1,213,576 | 352,179 | 29.0 | 990,364 | 381,145 | 38.5 |
| Texas | 2,848,904 | 282,904 | 9.9 | 2,163,913 | 314,018 | 14.5 |
| Arkansas | 1,134,087 | 142,954 | 12.6 | 934,332 | 190,655 | 20.4 |
| Oklahoma | 1,197,476 | 67,569 | 5.6 | 561,379 | 67,826 | 12.1 |
| North Central Division: | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 3,848,747 | 124,774 | 3.2 | 3,289,921 | 131,541 | 4.0 |
| Indiana | 2,160,405 | 66,213 | 3.1 | 1,968,215 | 90,539 | 4.6 |
| Illinois | 4,493,784 | 168,241 | 3.7 | 3,727,745 | 157,958 | 4.2 |
| Michigan | 2,236,252 | 74,800 | 3.3 | 1,896,265 | 80,482 | 4.2 |
| Wisconsin | 1,829,811 | 57,770 | 3.2 | 1,561,156 | 73,779 | 4.7 |
| Minnesota | 1,628,635 | 49,337 | 3.0 | 1,305,657 | 52,946 | 4.1 |
| Iowa | 1,760,286 | 29,889 | 1.7 | 1,711,789 | 40,172 | 2.3 |
| North Dakota | 424,730 | 13,070 | 3.1 | 229,161 | 12,719 | 5.6 |
| South Dakota | 443,466 | 12,751 | 2.9 | 294,304 | 14,832 | 5.0 |
| Nebraska | 924,032 | 18,009 | 1.9 | 799,755 | 17,997 | 2.3 |
| Kansas | 1,821,562 | 28,968 | 2.2 | 1,126,033 | 32,513 | 2.9 |
| Western Division: | | | | | | |
| Montana | 303,551 | 14,348 | 4.7 | 191,596 | 11,675 | 6.1 |
| Wyoming | 117,585 | 3,874 | 3.3 | 72,062 | 2,878 | 4.0 |
| Colorado | 640,846 | 23,780 | 3.7 | 425,424 | 17,779 | 4.2 |
| New Mexico | 240,990 | 48,697 | 20.2 | 141,282 | 46,971 | 33.2 |
| Arizona | 157,659 | 32,953 | 20.9 | 94,147 | 27,307 | 29.0 |
| Utah | 274,778 | 6,821 | 2.5 | 196,769 | 6,141 | 3.1 |
| Nevada | 69,822 | 4,702 | 6.7 | 34,959 | 4,645 | 13.3 |
| Idaho | 249,018 | 5,453 | 2.2 | 119,337 | 5,505 | 4.6 |
| Washington | 933,556 | 18,416 | 2.0 | 406,437 | 12,740 | 3.1 |
| Oregon | 555,631 | 10,504 | 1.9 | 328,799 | 10,686 | 3.3 |
| California | 2,007,698 | 74,901 | 3.7 | 1,222,111 | 58,959 | 4.8 |

## ILLITERATE WHITES, 1900 AND 1910.

The following tables show the illiterate white and negro population in 1900 and 1910 in the South Atlantic, East South Central and West South Central States:

| Division and state. | White population 10 years of age and over, 1910. | | | White population 10 years of age and over, 1900. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Illiterate. | | Total. | Illiterate. | |
| | | Number. | Per cent. | | Number. | Per cent. |
| Continental United States | 63,933,558 | 3,184,954 | 5.0 | 51,250,918 | 3,200,746 | 6.2 |
| Southern Division: | | | | | | |
| South Atlantic | 6,018,022 | 471,743 | 7.8 | 4,953,831 | 567,967 | 11.5 |
| East South Central | 4,215,494 | 389,445 | 9.2 | 3,609,160 | 475,581 | 13.0 |
| West South Central | 4,881,331 | 349,218 | 7.2 | 3,397,548 | 357,725 | 10.5 |

alaries and wages paid by the steam laundries of the United States in 1909 amounted to $53,008,000.

| Division and state. | White population 10 years of age and over: 1910. | | | White population 10 years of age and over: 1900. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Illiterate. | | Total. | Illiterate. | |
| | | Number. | Per cent. | | Number. | Per cent. |
| **South Atlantic:** | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 138,265 | 6,884 | 5.0 | 121,913 | 8,548 | 7.0 |
| Maryland | 843,047 | 30,999 | 3.7 | 740,806 | 38,694 | 5.2 |
| District of Columbia | 198,658 | 2,904 | 1.5 | 159,423 | 2,480 | 1.6 |
| Virginia | 1,039,333 | 83,825 | 8.1 | 885,037 | 98,160 | 11.1 |
| West Virginia | 852,778 | 64,482 | 7.6 | 667,275 | 69,011 | 10.3 |
| North Carolina | 1,082,797 | 132,666 | 12.3 | 904,978 | 175,907 | 19.4 |
| South Carolina | 493,820 | 50,644 | 10.3 | 404,860 | 54,719 | 13.5 |
| Georgia | 1,038,626 | 81,078 | 7.8 | 853,029 | 101,264 | 11.9 |
| Florida | 330,098 | 18,261 | 5.5 | 216,510 | 19,184 | 8.9 |
| **East South Central:** | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 1,512,398 | 150,097 | 9.9 | 1,369,842 | 174,768 | 12.8 |
| Tennessee | 1,260,304 | 122,454 | 9.7 | 1,125,968 | 159,068 | 14.1 |
| Alabama | 878,570 | 86,831 | 9.9 | 714,883 | 104,883 | 14.7 |
| Mississippi | 564,222 | 30,063 | 5.3 | 458,467 | 36,844 | 8.0 |
| **West South Central:** | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 806,683 | 56,491 | 7.0 | 670,409 | 77,160 | 11.5 |
| Louisiana | 687,004 | 97,444 | 14.2 | 524,753 | 96,551 | 18.4 |
| Oklahoma | 1,047,254 | 37,397 | 3.6 | 477,356 | 37,527 | 7.9 |
| Texas | 2,340,390 | 157,836 | 6.7 | 1,725,030 | 146,487 | 8.5 |

**ILLITERATE NEGROES, 1900 AND 1910.**

| Division and state. | Negro population 10 years of age and over, 1910. | | | Negro population 10 years of age and over, 1900. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Illiterate. | | Total. | Illiterate. | |
| | | Number. | Per cent. | | Number. | Per cent. |
| Continental United States | 7,318,502 | 2,228,087 | 30.4 | 6,415,581 | 2,853,194 | 44.5 |
| **Southern Divisions:** | | | | | | |
| Southern Atlantic | 2,986,936 | 969,432 | 32.5 | 2,655,833 | 1,250,279 | 47.1 |
| East South Central | 1,960,898 | 681,507 | 34.8 | 1,802,828 | 887,838 | 49.2 |
| West South Central | 1,460,705 | 483,022 | 33.1 | 1,206,314 | 579,489 | 48.0 |
| **South Atlantic:** | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 24,777 | 6,345 | 25.6 | 23,527 | 8,967 | 38.1 |
| Maryland | 180,454 | 42,289 | 23.4 | 179,362 | 63,033 | 35.1 |
| District of Columbia | 79,964 | 10,814 | 13.5 | 71,949 | 17,462 | 24.3 |
| Virginia | 496,418 | 148,950 | 30.0 | 478,921 | 213,836 | 44.6 |
| West Virginia | 50,925 | 10,347 | 20.3 | 34,303 | 11,083 | 32.3 |
| North Carolina | 490,395 | 156,303 | 31.9 | 437,691 | 208,132 | 47.6 |
| South Carolina | 584,064 | 226,242 | 38.7 | 537,398 | 283,883 | 52.8 |
| Georgia | 846,195 | 308,639 | 36.5 | 724,096 | 379,067 | 52.4 |
| Florida | 233,744 | 59,503 | 25.5 | 168,586 | 64,816 | 38.4 |
| **East South Central:** | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 210,028 | 57,900 | 27.6 | 219,720 | 88,137 | 40.1 |
| Tennessee | 360,663 | 98,541 | 27.3 | 354,833 | 147,784 | 41.6 |
| Alabama | 662,356 | 265,628 | 40.1 | 589,629 | 338,605 | 57.4 |
| Mississippi | 727,851 | 259,438 | 35.6 | 638,646 | 313,312 | 49.1 |
| **West South Central:** | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 327,009 | 86,398 | 26.4 | 263,808 | 113,453 | 43.0 |
| Louisiana | 525,450 | 254,148 | 48.4 | 464,598 | 284,028 | 61.1 |
| Oklahoma | 101,157 | 17,858 | 17.7 | 40,198 | 14,870 | 37.0 |
| Texas | 507,089 | 124,618 | 24.6 | 437,710 | 167,138 | 38.2 |

# MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The Federal Census Bureau began to collect mortality statistics in 1879-'80 for the census of 1880. Similar statistics were collected for the censuses of 1890 and 1900, and since 1900 they have been collected annually. The figures cover only what is known as the registration area of the United States, which embraces those states and separate cities accepted as having approximately complete registration of deaths based upon the requirement of compulsory burial permits. The states having such registration in 1911 were California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina (in part), Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin. These 23 states, with the District of Columbia and 38 cities in non-registration states, make up the aggregate registration area, whose total estimated population in 1911 was 59,275,977, or 63.1 per cent of the total estimated population of continental United States. The deaths in that area in 1911 were 839,284, or 14.2 per 1,000 of population. This is the lowest death rate ever recorded for the registration area, as appears from the following statement:

**The second largest city in Egypt is Alexandria, which had a population of 332,[illegible] 1907.**

| Year. | Death rate per 1,000 population. | Year. | Death rate per 1,000 population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 | 14.2 | 1903 | 16.0 |
| 1910 | 15.0 | 1902 | 15.9 |
| 1909 | 14.4 | 1901 | 16.5 |
| 1908 | 14.8 | 1900 | 17.6 |
| 1907 | 16.0 | 1900[1] | 17.8 |
| 1906 | 15.7 | 1890[1] | 19.6 |
| 1905 | 16.0 | 1880[1] | 19.8 |
| 1904 | 16.5 | | |

[1]Census year ended May 31.

## DEATH RATE IN REGISTRATION STATES.

| State. | Death Rate from All Causes[1] per 1,000 Population. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911. | 1910. | 1909. | 1908. | Annual average. 1906 to 1910. | Annual average. 1901 to 1905. |
| Registration states[2] | 13.9 | 14.7 | 14.2 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 15.9 |
| California | 13.7 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 14.1 | 13.9 | (3) |
| Colorado | 12.9 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 14.3 | (3) |
| Connecticut | 15.4 | 15.6 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 15.6 | 15.7 |
| Indiana | 12.9 | 13.5 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 13.2 |
| Kentucky | 13.2 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Maine | 16.1 | 17.1 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 16.2 | 15.9 |
| Maryland | 15.8 | 16.0 | 15.5 | 15.8 | 16.0 | (3) |
| Massachusetts | 15.3 | 16.1 | 15.4 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 16.6 |
| Michigan | 13.2 | 14.1 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 13.3 |
| Minnesota | 10.5 | 10.9 | (3) | (3) | (4) | (3) |
| Missouri | 13.1 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Montana | 10.2 | 10.6 | (3) | (3) | (4) | (3) |
| New Hampshire | 17.1 | 17.3 | 16.9 | 16.8 | 17.2 | 16.6 |
| New Jersey | 14.7 | 15.5 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 16.1 |
| New York | 15.5 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 16.4 | 17.1 |
| North Carolina[5] | 18.3 | 18.7 | (3) | (3) | (4) | (3) |
| Ohio | 13.1 | 13.7 | 12.9 | (3) | (4) | (3) |
| Pennsylvania | 14.2 | 15.6 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 15.5 | (3) |
| Rhode Island | 15.5 | 17.1 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 16.7 | 17.8 |
| Utah | 10.3 | 10.8 | (3) | (3) | (4) | (3) |
| Vermont | 15.8 | 16.0 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 16.2 |
| Washington | 8.9 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.3 | (4) | (3) |
| Wisconsin | 11.5 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.7 | (4) | (3) |

[1]Exclusive of stillbirths. [2]Includes District of Columbia. [3]Not admitted to registration area until a later date. [4]Figures for deaths not available for the entire period of 1906 to 1910. [5]Figures relate only to municipalities having a population of 1,000 or over in 1900.

## DEATHS IN REGISTRATION AREA, 1900 AND 1911, BY SEX AND AGE

| Age Group. | Death rate[1] per 1,000 population for states included in registration area in 1900.[2] 1911. Both sexes. | 1911. Males. | 1911. Females. | 1900. Both sexes. | 1900. Males. | 1900. Females. | Per cent death rate in 1911 represents of that in 1900. Both sexes. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crude rate | 14.9 | 15.8 | 14.0 | 17.2 | 17.9 | 16.5 | 87 | 88 | 85 |
| All ages: Corrected rate[3] | 14.6 | 15.3 | 13.9 | 17.0 | 17.6 | 16.5 | 86 | 87 | 84 |
| Under 5 years | 36.6 | 39.8 | 33.3 | 49.9 | 54.1 | 45.7 | 73 | 74 | 73 |
| Under 1 year | 125.5 | 138.6 | 112.1 | 161.9 | 178.4 | 145.0 | 78 | 78 | 77 |
| 1 to 4 years | 12.8 | 13.3 | 12.2 | 19.8 | 20.4 | 19.1 | 65 | 65 | 64 |
| 5 to 9 years | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 68 | 72 | 67 |
| 10 to 14 years | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 73 | 83 | 68 |
| 15 to 19 years | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 73 | 76 | 69 |
| 20 to 24 years | 5.0 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 74 | 76 | 70 |
| 25 to 34 years | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 77 | 81 | 73 |
| 35 to 44 years | 9.4 | 10.4 | 8.3 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 91 | 96 | 85 |
| 45 to 54 years | 14.5 | 16.1 | 12.9 | 15.0 | 15.8 | 14.2 | 97 | 102 | 91 |
| 55 to 64 years | 28.4 | 30.9 | 26.0 | 27.3 | 28.8 | 25.8 | 104 | 107 | 101 |
| 65 to 74 years | 58.3 | 61.6 | 55.1 | 56.5 | 59.5 | 53.7 | 103 | 104 | 103 |
| 75 years and over | 143.0 | 147.4 | 139.2 | 142.4 | 145.9 | 139.3 | 100 | 101 | 100 |

[1]Exclusive of stillbirths. [2]Group includes Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont. [3]Based on the standard million of England and Wales, 1901.

**In 1912 there were exported from the Republic of Salvador 1,041,866 pounds of rice, valued at $71,428 silver.**

## DEATH RATE OF AMERICAN CITIES.

The following table shows the death rate for various American cities from 1908 to 1911 and the average rate from 1901 to 1910:

| City. | Death rate from all causes* for 1,000 population. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911. | 1910. | 1909. | 1908. | Annual Average. 1906 to 1910. | Annual Average. 1901 to 1905. |
| Birmingham, Ala | 18.2 | 19.5 | 18.2 | 17.8 | (†) | (‡) |
| Los Angeles, Cal | 14.5 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 14.8 | 16.4 |
| Oakland, Cal | 12.7 | 12.7 | 14.2 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 13.3 |
| San Francisco, Cal | 15.2 | 15.1 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 16.1 | 20.3 |
| Denver, Colo | 15.5 | 16.4 | 17.0 | 18.3 | 17.5 | 17.2 |
| Bridgeport, Conn | 13.9 | 15.2 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 15.5 | 16.0 |
| New Haven, Conn | 16.7 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 16.4 | 17.8 | 17.3 |
| Washington, D. C | 18.7 | 19.6 | 19.0 | 19.1 | 19.6 | 20.5 |
| Atlanta, Ga | 19.8 | 18.9 | 17.2 | 18.1 | 19.4 | 21.1 |
| Chicago, Ill | 14.5 | 15.1 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 14.5 |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 14.7 | 16.3 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 15.2 | 15.4 |
| Louisville, Ky | 16.1 | 16.7 | 15.5 | 17.0 | 17.4 | 19.0 |
| New Orleans, La | 20.4 | 21.3 | 20.2 | 22.3 | 21.7 | 22.4 |
| Baltimore, Md | 18.4 | 19.2 | 18.7 | 19.0 | 19.5 | 20.0 |
| Boston, Mass | 17.1 | 17.2 | 16.8 | 18.3 | 17.9 | 18.8 |
| Cambridge, Mass | 15.2 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 16.0 | 15.1 | 15.1 |
| Fall River, Mass | 17.4 | 18.4 | 19.1 | 20.5 | 19.7 | 20.3 |
| Lowell, Mass | 17.7 | 19.7 | 18.0 | 19.2 | 19.4 | 20.2 |
| Worcester, Mass | 15.7 | 16.9 | 15.5 | 16.7 | 17.1 | 16.8 |
| Detroit, Mich | 14.4 | 15.9 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 14.8 | 15.1 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich | 13.6 | 14.6 | 11.9 | 12.7 | 13.3 | 13.5 |
| Minneapolis, Minn.§ | 11.5 | 12.3 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 10.2 |
| St. Paul, Minn | 10.9 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 10.0 |
| Kansas City, Mo | 15.4 | 15.9 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 14.6 | 15.9 |
| St. Louis, Mo | 15.4 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 14.7 | 15.6 | 17.9 |
| Omaha, Neb | 14.3 | 15.1 | 14.7 | 13.2 | 13.8 | 11.5 |
| Jersey City, N. J | 15.8 | 16.3 | 16.8 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 19.3 |
| Newark, N. J | 14.8 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 17.2 | 18.7 |
| Paterson, N. J | 14.6 | 14.7 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 16.9 |
| Albany, N. Y | 20.4 | 19.4 | 17.6 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.4 |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 14.5 | 16.3 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 15.5 |
| New York, N. Y | 15.2 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 16.9 | 19.0 |
| Bronx Borough | 13.3 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 17.0 | 17.4 | 20.9 |
| Brooklyn Borough | 14.8 | 15.6 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 16.3 | 18.2 |
| Manhattan Borough | 16.0 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 17.4 | 19.5 |
| Queens Borough | 13.7 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 14.9 | 16.1 |
| Richmond Borough | 16.7 | 17.0 | 18.1 | 18.4 | 18.6 | 19.0 |
| Rochester, N. Y.§ | 14.4 | 14.6 | 14.4 | 13.7 | 14.7 | 14.6 |
| Syracuse, N. Y | 14.3 | 15.4 | 14.5 | 15.7 | 15.2 | 14.5 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 16.5 | 17.4 | 16.5 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 19.1 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 13.8 | 14.3 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 14.1 | 14.9 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 14.3 | 15.4 | 14.0 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 15.4 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 13.7 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 14.8 | 15.5 | 15.1 |
| Toledo, Ohio | 14.9 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 14.3 |
| Portland, Ore | 10.0 | 11.0 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.2 |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 16.6 | 17.4 | 16.4 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 18.1 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 14.9 | 17.9 | 15.8 | 17.3 | 18.0 | 19.9 |
| Scranton, Pa.§ | 14.8 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 16.2 |
| Providence, R. I | 15.6 | 17.7 | 16.1 | 16.6 | 17.6 | 18.8 |
| Memphis, Tenn.§ | 21.3 | 21.4 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 20.6 | 19.4 |
| Nashville, Tenn | 20.5 | 18.7 | 18.1 | 19.4 | 19.3 | 21.5 |
| Richmond, Va | 21.0 | 22.6 | 20.7 | 21.7 | 22.5 | 23.4 |
| Seattle, Wash | 8.8 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 9.3 |
| Spokane, Wash | 11.6 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 11.3 |
| Milwaukee, Wis | 11.9 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 13.2 |

*Exclusive of stillbirths. †Figures for deaths not available for the entire period 1906 to 1910. ‡Not admitted to registration area until 1908. §Rates too low, some deaths of infants being omitted.

## DEATH RATES IN CITIES OF THE WORLD.

For comparison with the death rates of American states and cities shown in the tables preceding, international statistics published by the Registrar General of England and Wales in his latest annual report (1910), and summary (1911), are presented in the following tables:

The persons engaged in the silk industry in the United States in 1909 numbe
238, of whom 99,037 were wage earners.

| Country. | Annual crude death rate per 1,000 persons living. | | | | | | | | Decrease p. c. between 1881 to 1886 and 1906 to 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1910. | 1909. | 1906 to 1910. | 1901 to 1905. | 1896 to 1900. | 1891 to 1895. | 1886 to 1890. | 1881 to 1885. | |
| United States (registration area) | 15.0 | 14.4 | 15.1 | 16.2 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Australian Commonwealth. | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10 7 | 11.7 | 12.7 | 13.3 | 14.8 | 15.7 | 31.8 |
| Austria | 21.2 | 22.9 | 22.3 | 24.2 | 25.6 | 27.9 | 28.9 | 30.1 | 25.9 |
| Belgium | (*) | 15.8 | (*) | 17.0 | 18.1 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 20.6 | (*) |
| Bulgaria | (*) | 20.6 | (*) | 22.5 | 23.9 | 27.8 | 18.9 | 17.7 | (*) |
| Ceylon | 27.3 | 31.0 | 30.8 | 26.7 | 27.0 | 28.3 | 25.1 | (*) | (*) |
| Chile | 32.5 | 31.5 | 31.3 | 30.2 | 28.8 | 32.6 | 35.2 | 26.9 | †16.4 |
| Denmark | 12.9 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 14.8 | 16.4 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 18.4 | 25.5 |
| England and Wales | 13.5 | 14.6 | 14.7 | 16.0 | 17.7 | 18.7 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 24.2 |
| Finland | 16.6 | 16.7 | 17.4 | 18.6 | 19.0 | 20.5 | 20.0 | 22.2 | 21.6 |
| France | 17.9 | 19.3 | 19.2 | 19.6 | 20.7 | 22.3 | 22.0 | 22.2 | 13.5 |
| German Empire | (*) | 17.2 | (*) | 19.9 | 21.2 | 23.3 | 24.4 | 25.3 | (*) |
| Hungary | 23.6 | 25.6 | 25.0 | 26.4 | 27.9 | 31.8 | 32.1 | 33.1 | 24.5 |
| Ireland | 17.1 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 17.6 | 18.1 | 18.5 | 17.9 | 18.0 | 3.9 |
| Italy | 19.6 | 21.5 | 21.0 | 21.9 | 22.9 | 25.5 | 27.2 | 27.3 | 23.1 |
| Jamaica | 23.1 | 21.7 | 24.4 | 22.6 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 23.5 | (*) | (*) |
| Japan | (*) | 22.0 | (*) | 20.9 | 20.7 | 21.1 | 20.6 | (*) | (*) |
| Netherlands | 13.6 | 13.7 | 14.3 | 16.0 | 17.2 | 19.6 | 20.5 | 21.4 | 33.2 |
| New Zealand | 9.7 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 11.0 |
| Norway | 13.5 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 14.5 | 15.6 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 19.8 |
| Ontario, Province of | 14.0 | 14.6 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 11.6 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 11.4 | †22.8 |
| Prussia | 16.0 | 17.0 | 17.3 | 19.6 | 21.0 | 22.8 | 24.0 | 23.4 | 31.9 |
| Rumania | 25.2 | 27.8 | 26.0 | 25.5 | 27.4 | 31.0 | 28.7 | 26.2 | 0.8 |
| Russia (European) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 30.9 | 31.9 | 35.8 | 33.2 | 35.4 | (*) |
| Scotland | 15.3 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 17.0 | 18.0 | 19.0 | 18.8 | 19.6 | 17.9 |
| Servia | (*) | 29.3 | (*) | 22.4 | 24.8 | 28.9 | 25.9 | 24.5 | (*) |
| Spain | 23.3 | 24.0 | 24.3 | 26.0 | 28.8 | 30.1 | 30.9 | 32.6 | 25.5 |
| Sweden | 14.0 | 13.7 | 14.3 | 15.5 | 16.1 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 17.5 | 18.3 |
| Switzerland | (*) | 16.1 | (*) | 17.5 | 18.1 | 19.8 | 20.4 | 21.3 | (*) |
| London | 15.0 | 13.7 | 14.9 | 16.4 | 18.5 | 19.8 | 19.7 | 20.9 | 28.7 |
| Edinburgh | 16.0 | 15.7 | 16.8 | 17.8 | 19.0 | 19.7 | 19.7 | 19.6 | 14.3 |
| Glasgow | 17.7 | 17.1 | 19.0 | 20.1 | 21.2 | 22.8 | 23.1 | 26.0 | 26.9 |
| Dublin (registration area) | 21.4 | 19.9 | 21.6 | 23.3 | 25.6 | 25.7 | 26.6 | 27.5 | 21.5 |
| Belfast | 17.2 | 18.6 | 19.6 | 20.8 | 23.4 | 25.1 | 24.4 | 24.7 | 20.6 |
| Melbourne | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 14.0 | 15.5 | 16.7 | 21.0 | 20.1 | 35.8 |
| Sydney | 10.9 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 14.3 | 17.9 | 20.8 | 49.5 |
| Montreal | (*) | 22.4 | 22.6 | 23.3 | 23.1 | 25.3 | 26.7 | 31.0 | 27.1 |
| Toronto | (*) | 21.3 | 18.2 | 16.3 | 14.6 | 15.2 | 20.1 | 20.7 | 12.1 |
| Paris | 17.2 | 16.7 | 17.5 | 17.9 | 19.1 | 21.1 | 22.9 | 24.4 | 28.3 |
| Brussels | 13.9 | 13.6 | 14.1 | 15.2 | 17.2 | 20.2 | 21.2 | 23.4 | 39.7 |
| Amsterdam | 12.4 | 12.2 | 13.1 | 14.7 | 16.7 | 19.2 | 22.4 | 25.1 | 47.8 |
| Rotterdam | 12.1 | 12.2 | 13.4 | 15.6 | 18.0 | 20.8 | 22.0 | 24.2 | 44.6 |
| The Hague | 12.7 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 14.4 | 16.2 | 18.7 | 20.8 | 23.3 | 43.3 |
| Copenhagen | 14.8 | 14.2 | 15.1 | 16.1 | 17.6 | 20.2 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 32.3 |
| Stockholm | 12.7 | 14.6 | 15.1 | 16.1 | 18.2 | 20.0 | 21.2 | 24.3 | 37.9 |
| Christiania | 13.5 | 11.9 | 12.9 | 15.3 | 17.5 | 19.0 | 22.3 | 19.9 | 35.2 |
| St. Petersburg | 20.8 | 24.1 | 25.6 | 23.7 | 25.8 | 25.6 | 27.0 | 32.9 | 22.2 |
| Moscow | 27.2 | 26.9 | 27.6 | 26.6 | 28.7 | 29.2 | 33.6 | 33.3 | 17.1 |
| Berlin | 15.6 | 14.7 | 15.5 | 17.0 | 18.1 | 20.5 | 22.5 | 26.6 | 41.7 |
| Hamburg | 14.7 | 14.2 | 14.8 | 16.3 | 17.3 | 24.2 | 25.3 | 25.2 | 41.3 |
| Dresden | 14.6 | 13.8 | 14.7 | 17.6 | 19.0 | 20.6 | 22.1 | 25.0 | 41.2 |
| Breslau | 19.5 | 19.1 | 20.8 | 23.7 | 26.3 | 27.8 | 28.8 | 31.3 | 33.5 |
| Munich | 15.8 | 15.9 | 17.5 | 21.0 | 23.9 | 25.8 | 28.3 | 30.4 | 42.4 |
| Vienna | 16.4 | 16.6 | 17.1 | 19.1 | 21.1 | 24.1 | 25.1 | 28.2 | 39.4 |
| Prague | 16.3 | 15.5 | 16.1 | 18.6 | 19.8 | 22.7 | 26.1 | 28.9 | 44.3 |
| Budapest | 19.4 | 18.4 | 19.5 | 19.8 | 21.6 | 25.5 | 30.8 | 31.5 | 38.1 |
| Trieste | 24.0 | 22.9 | 24.5 | 26.3 | 27.5 | 29.8 | 30.4 | 31.1 | 21.2 |
| Milan | 20.1 | 17.1 | 19.3 | 22.1 | 23.2 | 27.4 | 30.4 | 30.3 | 36.3 |
| Turin | (*) | 14.9 | 17.5 | 19.6 | 19.8 | 21.6 | 23.5 | 27.2 | 35.7 |
| Venice | 22.8 | 19.0 | 22.9 | 24.2 | 25.8 | 27.8 | 30.2 | 29.1 | 21.3 |
| Bucharest | 26.1 | 25.6 | 24.7 | 23.3 | 24.6 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| New York | 15.1 | 10.0 | 17.0 | 18.9 | 20.3 | 24.6 | 25.8 | 27.5 | 38.2 |
| Chicago | 14.6 | 15.1 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 15.2 | 20.6 | 19.5 | 21.5 | 32.6 |
| Philadelphia | 16.5 | ‡16.8 | ‡17.7 | 18.1 | 19.2 | 21.1 | 20.6 | 22.3 | ‡20.6 |
| Boston | 17.1 | 17.2 | 17.9 | 18.8 | 21.1 | 23.5 | 23.4 | 24.7 | 27.5 |
| Rio de Janeiro | 20.4 | 20.6 | 22.5 | 26.3 | 29.2 | 38.2 | 33.1 | 30.5 | 26.2 |

*Figures not available. †Increase. ‡Furnished by the Bureau of the Census.

principal article of export of Salvador in 1912 was coffee, valued at $17,450,077 silver.

**PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN THE REGISTRATION AREA IN 1911 FROM THE CHIEF CAUSES OF MORTALITY.**

| Cause of death. | Deaths in registration area. 1911. Number. | Rate per 100,000 population. | Cause of death. | Deaths in registration area. 1911. Number. | Rate per 100,000 population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All causes* | 839,284 | 1,415.9 | Acute bronchitis | 6,482 | 10.9 |
| Typhoid fever | 12,451 | 21.0 | Chronic bronchitis | 5,077 | 8.6 |
| Typhus fever | 5 | (†) | Diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted) | 10,917 | 18.4 |
| Malaria | 1,802 | 3.0 | Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years) | 45,868 | 77.4 |
| Smallpox | 130 | 0.2 | Appendicitis and typhlitis | 6,896 | 11.6 |
| Measles | 5,922 | 10.0 | Hernia, intestinal obstruction | 7,061 | 11.9 |
| Scarlet fever | 5,243 | 8.8 | Cirrhosis of the liver | 8,310 | 14.0 |
| Whooping cough | 6,682 | 11.3 | Acute nephritis and Bright's disease | 57,803 | 97.5 |
| Diphtheria and croup | 11,174 | 18.9 | Non-cancerous tumors and other diseases of the female genital organs | 3,767 | 7.4 |
| Influenza | 9,294 | 15.7 | Puerperal septicemia (puerperal fever, peritonitis) | 4,376 | 7.4 |
| Asiatic cholera | 2 | (†) | Other puerperal accidents of pregnancy and labor | 5,080 | 8.6 |
| Cholera nostras | 350 | 0.6 | Congenital debility and malformations | 46,899 | 79.1 |
| Other epidemic diseases | 5,775 | 9.7 | Senility | 13,974 | 23.6 |
| Tuberculosis of the lungs | 81,796 | 138.0 | Violent deaths (suicide excepted) | 54,028 | 91.1 |
| Tuberculous meningitis | 5,237 | 8.8 | Suicide | 9,622 | 16.2 |
| Other forms of tuberculosis | 7,172 | 12.1 | Other diseases | 124,642 | 210.3 |
| Cancer and other malignant tumors | 44,024 | 74.3 | Unknown or ill-defined diseases | 7,213 | 12.2 |
| Simple meningitis | 7,285 | 12.3 | | | |
| Cerebral hemorrhage and softening | 45,309 | 76.4 | | | |
| Organic diseases of the heart | 83,525 | 140.9 | | | |
| Pneumonia | 52,868 | 89.2 | | | |
| Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted) | 35,223 | 59.4 | | | |

*Exclusive of stillbirths. †Less than one-tenth of 1 per 100,000.

**INDOOR PAUPERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1903.**

For a tabular statement showing the number of indoor paupers in the United States, by states, in 1903, see pages 485 and 486 of The Tribune Almanac for 1913.

# STATE GOVERNMENTS.

## CHIEF STATE OFFICERS.

### ALABAMA—CAPITAL, MONTGOMERY.

| Office. | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Emmett O'Neal | 4 years | January 19, 1915 | $5,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | Walter D. Seed | 4 years | January 19, 1915 | —— |
| Secretary of State | Cyrus B. Brown | 4 years | January 19, 1915 | 1,800 |
| Attorney-General | Robert C. Brickell | 4 years | January 19, 1915 | 2,500 |
| Auditor | C. B. Smith | 4 years | January 19, 1915 | 2,400 |
| Treasurer | John Purifoy | 4 years | January 19, 1915 | 2,100 |
| Comm'r Agriculture | R. F. Kolb | 4 years | January 19, 1915 | 2,100 |
| Supt. of Education | H. J. Willingham | 4 years | January 19, 1915 | 2,250 |

All state officials Democrats.

### ALASKA (TERRITORY)—CAPITAL, JUNEAU.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | J. F. A. Strong | 4 years | —— 1917 | $5,000 |
| Surveyor-General and ex-officio Secretary | Charles E. Davidson | 4 years | —— 1917 | 4,000 |

All State officials Democrats.

At the beginning of 1913 there were 694 primary schools in Salvador, with 4

## ARIZONA—CAPITAL, PHOENIX.

| Office. | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | George W. P. Hunt | 2 years | January 1, 1915 | $4,000 |
| Secretary of State | Sidney P. Osborn | 2 years | January 1, 1915 | 3,500 |
| Treasurer | David F. Johnson | 2 years | January 1, 1915 | 3,000 |
| Auditor | J. C. Callaghan | 2 years | January 1, 1915 | 3,000 |
| Attorney-General | George P. Bullard | 2 years | January 1, 1915 | 2,500 |
| Supt. Public Instruction | C. O. Case | 2 years | January 1, 1915 | 2,500 |

All State officials Democrats. The incumbents, inaugurated on Feb. 14, 1912, hold office until Jan. 1, 1915. After that the term of each is to be two years.

## ARKANSAS—CAPITAL, LITTLE ROCK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | J. T. Robinson | 2 years | January, 1915 | $4,000 |
| Secretary of State | Earl W. Hodges | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,250 |
| Auditor | J. M. Oathout | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,250 |
| Treasurer | John W. Crockett | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,250 |
| Attorney-General | Fm. L. Moore | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,500 |
| Land Commissioner | Reuben G. Dye | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,800 |
| Commissioner of Mines and Agriculture | John Page | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,800 |

All State officials Democrats. The Auditor is also Insurance Commissioner.

## CALIFORNIA—CAPITAL, SACRAMENTO.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Hiram W. Johnson | 4 years | January, 1915 | $10,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | Albert J. Wallace | 4 years | January, 1915 | 4,000 |
| Secretary of State | Frank C. Jordan | 4 years | January, 1915 | 5,000 |
| Controller | A. B. Nye | 4 years | January, 1915 | 5,000 |
| Treasurer | William R. Williams | 4 years | January, 1915 | 5,000 |
| Attorney-General | U. S. Webb | 4 years | January, 1915 | 6,000 |
| Surveyor-General | William S. Kingsbury | 4 years | January, 1915 | 5,000 |
| Supt. Public Instruction | Edward Hyatt | 4 years | January, 1915 | 5,000 |

All State officials elected as Republicans. Governor Johnson became a Progressive in 1912.

## COLORADO—CAPITAL, DENVER.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Elias M. Ammons | 2 years | January, 1915 | $5,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | — | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,000 |
| Secretary of State | James B. Pearce | 2 years | January, 1915 | 3,000 |
| Auditor | Roady Kenehan | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,500 |
| Treasurer | M. A. Leddy | 2 years | January, 1915 | 6,000 |
| Attorney-General | Fred. Farrar | 2 years | January, 1915 | 3,000 |
| Supt. Public Instruction | Mary C. C. Bradford | 2 years | January, 1915 | 3,000 |

All State officials Democrats.

## CONNECTICUT—CAPITAL, HARTFORD.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Simeon E. Baldwin | 2 years | January, 1915 | $4,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | Lyman T. Tingier | 2 years | January, 1915 | 500 |
| Secretary of State | Albert Phillips | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,500 |
| Controller | Daniel P. Dunn | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,500 |
| Treasurer | Edward S. Roberts | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,500 |
| Attorney-General | John H. Light | 4 years | January, 1915 | 4,000 |

All State officials Democrats, except Attorney-General, Republican.

## DELAWARE—CAPITAL, DOVER.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Charles H. Miller | 4 years | January, 1917 | $4,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | Colen Ferguson | 4 years | January, 1917 | * |
| Secretary of State | Thomas W. Miller | 4 years | January, 1917 | — |
| Auditor | W. Poole Prettyman | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,200 |
| Treasurer | Charles A. Hastings | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,000 |
| Attorney-General | Josiah O. Wolcott | 4 years | January, 1917 | 2,000 |
| Insurance Commissioner | Wm. R. McCabe | 4 years | January, 1917 | 1,500 |

All State officials Democrats, except Governor, Republican and Progressive, and Secretary of State, Republican and Progressive.

The Lieutenant-Governor receives $5 a day for 60 days. The Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commissioner | Oliver P. Newman | 3 years | June, 1916 | $5,000 |
| Commissioner | F. L. Siddons | 3 years | June, 1916 | 5,000 |
| Commissioner | Lieut.-Colonel Chester Harding | Detailed. | — | — |

Commissioners appointed by the President without regard to politics.

The silk manufacturing industry is confined to seventeen states, all of which, with the exception of California, are located east of the Mississippi River.

## FLORIDA—CAPITAL, TALLAHASSEE.

| Office. | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Park M. Trammell | 4 years | January, 1917 | $5,000 |
| Secretary of State | H. Clay Crawford | 4 years | January, 1917 | 2,000 |
| Controller | W. V. Knott | 4 years | January, 1917 | 3,500 |
| Treasurer | J. C. Luning | 4 years | January, 1017 | 2,000 |
| Attorney-General | Thomas F. West | 4 years | January, 1917 | 3,500 |
| Comm'r Agriculture | W. A. McRae | 4 years | January, 1017 | 2,000 |
| Supt. Public Instruction | W. N. Sheats | 4 years | January, 1917 | 3,500 |

All State officials Democrats.

## GEORGIA—CAPITAL, ATLANTA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | John M. Slaton | 2 years | June, 1915 | $5,000 |
| Secretary of State | Philip Cook | 2 years | June, 1915 | 2,000 |
| Controller | William A. Wright | 2 years | June, 1915 | 2,000 |
| Treasurer | W. J. Speer | 2 years | June, 1915 | 2,000 |
| Attorney-General | Thomas S. Felder | 2 years | June, 1915 | 2,000 |
| Comm'r Agriculture | J. D. Price | 2 years | June, 1915 | 2,000 |
| Supt. Public Instruction | H. L. Brittain | 2 years | June, 1915 | 2,000 |

All State officials Democrats.

## HAWAII (TERRITORY)—CAPITAL, HONOLULU.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | L. E. Pinkham | 4 years | December, 1917 | $7,000 |
| Secretary of Territory | Ernest A. Mott-Smith | 4 years | December, 1915 | 4,000 |

All Territorial officials Republicans.

## IDAHO—CAPITAL, BOISE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | John M. Haines | 2 years | January, 1915 | $5,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | Herman H. Taylor | 2 years | January, 1915 | * |
| Secretary of State | W. L. Gifford | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,800 |
| Auditor | Fred L. Huston | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,800 |
| Treasurer | O. V. Allen | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,000 |
| Attorney-General | Joseph H. Peterson | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,000 |
| Supt. Public Instruction | Miss Grace M. Shepherd | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,500 |
| Inspector of Mines | R. N. Bell | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,200 |

All State officials Republicans. The Lieutenant-Governor receives $5 a day for 60 days.

## ILLINOIS—CAPITAL, SPRINGFIELD.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Edward F. Dunne | 4 years | January, 1917 | $12,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | Barratt O'Hara | 4 years | January, 1917 | 1,000 |
| Secretary of State | Harry Woods | 4 years | January, 1917 | 3,500 |
| Auditor | James J. Brady | 4 years | January, 1917 | 3,500 |
| Treasurer | William Ryan, jr | 2 years | January, 1915 | 3,500 |
| Attorney-General | Patrick G. Lucey | 4 years | January, 1917 | 3,500 |

All State officials Democrats.

## INDIANA—CAPITAL, INDIANAPOLIS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Samuel M. Ralston | 4 years | January, 1917 | $8,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | W. P. O'Neill | 4 years | January, 1917 | 1,000 |
| Secretary of State | Lewis G. Ellingham | 2 years | November, 1914 | 6,500 |
| Auditor | William H. O'Brien | 2 years | November, 1914 | 7,500 |
| Treasurer | William H. Vollmer | 2 years | February, 1915 | 7,500 |
| Attorney-General | Thomas H. Honan | 2 years | January, 1915 | 7,500 |

All State officials Democrats.

## IOWA—CAPITAL, DES MOINES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | George W. Clarke | 2 years | January, 1915 | $6,850 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | W. L. Harding | 2 years | January, 1915 | — |
| Secretary of State | William S. Allen | 3 years | January, 1915 | 3,600 |
| Auditor | J. L. Bleakly | 2 years | January, 1915 | 3,600 |
| Treasurer | W. C. Brown | 2 years | January, 1915 | 3,600 |
| Attorney-General | George Cosson | 2 years | January, 1915 | 5,000 |
| Supt. Public Instruction | A. M. Deyoe | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,200 |

All State officials Republican.

**The first and most important state in the silk industry is New Jersey, producing abo one-third of the total silk products of the United States.**

## KANSAS—CAPITAL, TOPEKA.

| Office. | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | George H. Hodges | 2 years | January, 1915 | $5,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | Sheffield Ingalls | 2 years | January, 1915 | * |
| Secretary of State | Charles H. Sessions | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,500 |
| Auditor | W. E. Davis | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,500 |
| Treasurer | Earl Akers | 2 years | January, 1915 | 3,000 |
| Attorney-General | John S. Dawson | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,500 |
| Insurance Commissioner | I. S. Lewis | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,500 |
| Supt. Public Instruction | W. D. Ross | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,500 |
| State Printer | W. C. Austin | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,500 |

All State officials Republicans and Progressives except Governor, Democrat.
*The Lieutenant-Governor receives $6 a day during the sessions of the Legislature.

## KENTUCKY—CAPITAL, FRANKFORT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | James B. McCreary | 4 years | December, 1915 | $6,500 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | E. J. McDermott | 4 years | December, 1915 | * |
| Secretary of State | C. F. Crecelius | 4 years | December, 1915 | 3,000 |
| Auditor | H. M. Bosworth | 4 years | December, 1915 | 3,600 |
| Treasurer | T. S. Rhea | 4 years | December, 1915 | 3,600 |
| Attorney-General | James Garnett | 4 years | December, 1915 | 4,000 |

All State officials Democrats.
*The Lieutenant-Governor receives $5 a day during the sessions of the Legislature.

## LOUISIANA—CAPITAL, BATON ROUGE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Luther E. Hall | 4 years | April, 1916 | $5,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | Thomas C. Barret | 4 years | April, 1916 | 1,500 |
| Secretary of State | Alvin E. Hebert | 4 years | April, 1916 | 5,000 |
| Auditor | Ledoux E. Smith | 4 years | April, 1916 | 5,000 |
| Treasurer | ——— | 4 years | April, 1916 | 4,000 |
| Attorney-General | Ruffin G. Pleasant | 4 years | May, 1916 | 5,000 |
| Supt. Public Education | T. H. Harris | 4 years | May, 1916 | 5,000 |

All State officials Democrats.

## MAINE—CAPITAL, AUGUSTA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | William T. Haines | 2 years | January, 1915 | $3,000 |
| Secretary of State | Joseph E. Alexander | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,500 |
| Treasurer | Joseph W. Simpson | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,000 |
| Attorney-General | Scott Wilson | 2 years | January, 1915 | 4,000 |
| Auditor | Timothy F. Callahan | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,500 |

All State officials Republicans.
The Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney-General are elected by the Legislature.

## MARYLAND—CAPITAL, ANNAPOLIS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Phillips L. Goldsborough | 4 years | January, 1916 | $4,500 |
| Secretary of State | Robert P. Graham | 4 years | January, 1916 | 2,000 |
| Controller | Emerson C. Harrington | 2 years | January, 1916 | 2,500 |
| Attorney-General | Edgar Allan Poe | 4 years | January, 1916 | 3,000 |
| Treasurer | Murray Vandiver | 2 years | February, 1914 | 2,500 |

All State officials Democrats except Governor and Secretary of State, Republicans. The Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor.

## MASSACHUSETTS—CAPITAL, BOSTON.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | David I. Walsh | 1 year | January, 1915 | $8,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | Edward P. Barry | 1 year | January, 1915 | 2,000 |
| Secretary Commonwealth | Frank J. Donahue | 1 year | January, 1915 | 3,500 |
| Attorney-General | Thos. J. Boynton | 1 year | January, 1915 | 5,000 |
| Auditor | Frank H. Pope | 1 year | January, 1915 | 3,500 |
| Treasurer | Frederick W. Mansfield | 1 year | January, 1915 | 5,000 |

All State officials Democrats.

## MICHIGAN—CAPITAL, LANSING.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Woodbridge N. Ferris | 2 years | January, 1915 | $5,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | John Q. Ross | 2 years | January, 1915 | * |
| Secretary of State | Fred'k C. Martindale | 2 years | January, 1915 | 800 |
| Auditor | O. B. Fuller | 2 years | January, 1915 | 3,000 |
| Treasurer | J. W. Haarer | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,000 |
| Attorney-General | Grant Fellows | 2 years | January, 1915 | 800 |
| Land Commissioner | A. C. Carton | 2 years | January, 1915 | 800 |

All State officials Republicans, except Governor, Democrat.
*The Lieutenant-Governor receives $3 a day during the sessions of the Legislature.

**The capital invested in the silk industry in the United States in 1909 was $152,158,002; the wages paid out amounted to $38,570,085 and the value of the products was $196,911,667.**

## MINNESOTA—CAPITAL, ST. PAUL.

| Office. | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | Salary |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Adolph O. Eberhart | 2 years | January, 1915 | $7,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | J. A. A. Burnquist | 2 years | January, 1915 | * |
| Secretary of State | Julius A. Schmahl | 2 years | January, 1915 | 3,500 |
| Auditor | S. C. Iverson | 4 years | January, 1917 | 4,200 |
| Treasurer | Walter J. Smith | 2 years | January, 1915 | 3,500 |
| Attorney-General | Lyndon A. Smith | 2 years | January, 1915 | 4,800 |

All State officials Republicans.

*The Lieutenant-Governor receives $10 a day for 90 days.

## MISSISSIPPI—CAPITAL, JACKSON.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Earl Brewer | 4 years | January, 1916 | $4,500 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | Theodore G. Bilbo | 4 years | January, 1916 | * |
| Secretary of State | J. W. Power | 4 years | January, 1916 | 2,000 |
| Auditor | Duncan Thompson | 4 years | January, 1916 | 2,500 |
| Treasurer | P. S. Stovall | 4 years | January, 1916 | 2,500 |
| Attorney-General | Russ A. Collins | 4 years | January, 1916 | 2,500 |
| Land Commissioner | M. A. Brown | 4 years | January, 1916 | 1,800 |

All State officials Democrats.

*The Lieutenant-Governor receives $500 for regular sessions of the Legislature and $6 a day for special sessions.

## MISSOURI—CAPITAL, JEFFERSON CITY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Elliott W. Major | 4 years | January, 1917 | $5,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | William R. Painter | 4 years | January, 1917 | 1,000 |
| Secretary of State | Cornelius Roach | 4 years | January, 1917 | 3,000 |
| Treasurer | Edward P. Doal | 4 years | January, 1917 | 3,000 |
| Auditor | John P. Gordon | 4 years | January, 1917 | 3,000 |
| Attorney-General | John T. Barker | 4 years | January, 1917 | 3,000 |

All State officials Democrats.

*The Lieutenant-Governor receives $7 a day additional during the sessions of the Legislature.

## MONTANA—CAPITAL, HELENA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Samuel V. Stewart | 4 years | January, 1917 | $5,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | W. W. McDowell | 4 years | January, 1917 | * |
| Secretary of State | A. M. Alderson | 4 years | January, 1917 | 3,000 |
| Auditor and Ins. Com. | William Keating | 4 years | January, 1917 | 3,000 |
| Treasurer | W. C. Rae | 4 years | January, 1917 | 3,000 |
| Attorney-General | D. M. Kelley | 4 years | January, 1917 | 3,000 |

All State officials Democrats.

*The Lieutenant-Governor receives $10 a day during the sessions of the Legislature.

## NEBRASKA—CAPITAL, LINCOLN.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | John H. Morehead | 2 years | January, 1915 | $2,500 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | Samuel R. McKelvie | 2 years | January, 1915 | 600 |
| Secretary of State | Addison Wait | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,000 |
| Auditor | William B. Howard | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,500 |
| Treasurer | Walter A. George | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,500 |
| Attorney-General | Grant G. Martin | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,000 |
| Land Commissioner | Frederick Beckman | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,000 |
| Supt. Public Instruction | James E. Delzell | 2 years | January, 1915 | —— |

All State officials Republicans and Progressives, except Governor, Democrat.

## NEVADA—CAPITAL, CARSON CITY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Tasker L. Oddie | 4 years | January, 1915 | $4,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | Gilbert C. Ross | 4 years | January, 1915 | 1,800 |
| Secretary of State | George Brodigan | 4 years | January, 1915 | 2,400 |
| Controller | Jacob Eggers | 4 years | January, 1915 | 2,400 |
| Treasurer | William McMillan | 4 years | January, 1915 | 2,400 |
| Attorney-General | Cleveland H. Baker | 4 years | January, 1915 | 2,000 |
| Surveyor-General | Charles L. Deady | 4 years | January, 1915 | 2,400 |
| Supt. Public Instruction | John E. Bray | 4 years | January, 1915 | 2,000 |
| State Printer | Joseph Farnsworth | 4 years | January, 1915 | 2,000 |

Governor, Treasurer and Controller Republicans.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE—CAPITAL, CONCORD.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Samuel D. Felker | 2 years | January, 1915 | $3,000 |
| Secretary of State | Edward N. Pearson | 2 years | January, 1915 | 4,000 |
| Treasurer | George E. Farrand | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,500 |

No candidate for Governor received a majority vote at the election of 1912

The number of persons engaged in the slaughtering and meat packing in United States in 1909 was 108,716, of whom 89,728 were wage earne the sum paid out in salaries and wages amounted to $71,698,6

and the Legislature elected Samuel D. Felker Governor. The Secretary of State and Treasurer were elected by the Legislature.

Governor and Treasurer Democrats, Secretary of State Republican.

## NEW JERSEY—CAPITAL, TRENTON.

| Office. | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | James F. Fielder | 3 years | January, 1917 | $10,000 |
| Secretary of State | David S. Crater | 5 years | April 1, 1917 | 6,000 |
| Controller | Edward I. Edwards | 3 years | February 20, 1914 | 6,000 |
| Treasurer | Edward E. Grosscup | 3 years | February 11, 1916 | 6,000 |
| Attorney-General | Edmund Wilson | 5 years | April, 1914 | 7,000 |
| Supt. Public Instruction | Calvin N. Kendall | 5 years | July, 1916 | 3,000 |
| Insurance Commissioner | George La Monte | 3 years | April 1, 1915 | 4,000 |

All State officials Democrats, except Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, Republicans.

## NEW MEXICO—CAPITAL, SANTA FE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | William C. McDonald | 4 years | January, 1917 | $5,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | E. C. de Baca | 4 years | January, 1917 | * |
| Secretary of State | A. J. Lucero | 4 years | January, 1917 | 3,000 |
| Treasurer | O. N. Marron | 4 years | January, 1917 | 3,000 |
| Attorney-General | F. W. Clancy | 4 years | January, 1917 | 4,000 |
| Auditor | W. G. Sargent | 4 years | January, 1917 | 3,000 |
| Supt. Public Instruction | A. N. White | 4 years | January, 1917 | 3,000 |

All State officials Democrats, except Attorney-General and Auditor, Republicans.

*The Lieutenant-Governor receives $10 a day during the sessions of the Legislature.

## NEW YORK—CAPITAL, ALBANY.

For full list of New-York State officials, see "New-York State Government."

## NORTH CAROLINA—CAPITAL, RALEIGH.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Locke Craig | 4 years | January, 1917 | $5,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | E. L. Daughtridge | 4 years | January, 1917 | * |
| Secretary of State | J. Bryan Grimes | 4 years | January, 1917 | 2,000 |
| Auditor | William P. Wood | 4 years | January, 1917 | 1,500 |
| Treasurer | B. R Lacey | 4 years | January, 1917 | 3,000 |
| Attorney-General | Thomas W. Bickett | 4 years | January, 1917 | 2,000 |

All State officials Democrats. *The Lieutenant-Governor receives $6 a day during the sessions of the Legislature.

## NORTH DAKOTA—CAPITAL, BISMARCK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | L. B. Hanna | 2 years | January, 1915 | $3,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | A. T. Kraabel | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,000 |
| Secretary of State | Thomas Hall | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,000 |
| Auditor | Carl O. Jorgenson | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,000 |
| Treasurer | Gunder Olson | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,000 |
| Attorney-General | Andrew Miller | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,000 |
| Insurance Commissioner | W. C. Taylor | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,000 |
| Supt. Public Instruction | E. J. Taylor | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,000 |
| Com. of Agr. and Labor | W. C. Gilbreath | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,000 |

All State officials Republicans.

## OHIO—CAPITAL, COLUMBUS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | James M. Cox | 2 years | January, 1915 | $10,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | W. A. Greenlund | 2 years | January, 1915 | 800 |
| Secretary of State | Charles H. Graves | 2 years | January, 1915 | 4,000 |
| Auditor | Vic. Donahey | 4 years | January, 1917 | 4,500 |
| Treasurer | John Brennan | 2 years | January, 1915 | 4,500 |
| Attorney-General | Timothy S. Hogan | 2 years | January, 1915 | 4,500 |

All State officials Democrats.

## OKLAHOMA—CAPITAL, OKLAHOMA CITY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Lee Cruce | 4 years | January, 1915 | $5,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | J. J. McAlester | 4 years | January, 1915 | 1,000 |
| Secretary of State | B. F. Harrison | 4 years | January, 1915 | 3,500 |
| Auditor | Leo Meyer | 4 years | January, 1915 | 2,500 |
| Attorney-General | Charles West | 4 years | January, 1915 | 4,000 |
| Treasurer | Robert Dunlop | 4 years | January, 1915 | 3,000 |
| Supt. Public Instruction | R. H. Wilson | 4 years | January, 1915 | 2,500 |
| Examiner and Inspector | C. A. Taylor | 4 years | January, 1915 | 3,000 |
| Commissioner of Labor | C. L. Daugherty | 4 years | January, 1915 | 2,000 |

All State officials Democrats

The number of establishments in the slaughtering and meat packing industry of the United States in 1909 was 1,641, the capital invested was $333,249,170 and the value of products $1,270,568,101.

## OREGON—CAPITAL, SALEM.

| Office. | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Oswald West | 4 years | January, 1915 | $5,000 |
| Secretary of State | B. W. Olcott | 4 years | January, 1915 | 4,500 |
| Treasurer | T. B. Kay | 4 years | January, 1915 | 4,500 |
| Attorney-General | A. M. Crawford | 4 years | January, 1915 | 3,600 |
| Supt. Public Instruction | J. A. Churchill | 4 years | January, 1915 | 3,600 |
| Dairy and Food Commissioner | John D. Mickle | 4 years | January, 1915 | 2,000 |
| Com. of Labor Statistics | O. P. Hoff | 4 years | January, 1915 | 2,000 |

All State officials Republicans, except Governor, Democrat.

## PENNSYLVANIA—CAPITAL, HARRISBURG.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | John K. Tener | 4 years | January, 1915 | $10,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | John M. Reynolds | 4 years | January, 1915 | 5,000 |
| Secretary of Int. Affairs | J. I. Blakeslee | 4 years | January, 1915 | 5,000 |
| Sec'y of Commonwealth | Robert McAfee | 4 years | January, 1915 | 12,000 |
| Attorney-General | John C. Bell | 4 years | May, 1915 | 4,000 |
| Auditor-General | Archibald W. Powell | 4 years | May, 1917 | 8,000 |
| Treasurer | Robert K. Young | 4 years | May, 1917 | 8,000 |

All State officials Republicans; the Auditor-General and Treasurer, elected in 1912, were also on the Washington, or Progressive ticket. The Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Attorney-General are appointed by the Governor.

## RHODE ISLAND—CAPITAL, PROVIDENCE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Aram J. Pothier | 2 years | January, 1915 | $3,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | Roswell B. Burchard | 2 years | January, 1915 | 500 |
| Secretary of State | J. Fred Parker | 2 years | January, 1915 | 3,500 |
| Treasurer | Walter A. Read | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,500 |
| Attorney-General | Herbert A. Rice | 2 years | January, 1915 | 4,500 |

All State officials Republicans.

## SOUTH CAROLINA—CAPITAL, COLUMBIA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Coleman L. Blease | 2 years | January, 1915 | $3,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | Charles A. Smith | 2 years | January, 1915 | 400 |
| Secretary of State | R. M. McCown | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,950 |
| Controller-General | A. W. Jones | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,950 |
| Treasurer | S. T. Carter | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,950 |
| Supt. Public Instruction | John E. Swearingen | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,950 |
| Attorney-General | ——— | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,950 |

All State officials Democrats.

## SOUTH DAKOTA—CAPITAL, PIERRE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Frank M. Byrne | 2 years | January, 1915 | $3,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | E. L. Abel | 2 years | January, 1915 | * |
| Secretary of State | Frank Glasnar | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,800 |
| Auditor | Henry B. Anderson | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,800 |
| Treasurer | A. W. Ewart | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,800 |
| Attorney-General | Royal C. Johnson | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,000 |
| Supt. Public Instruction | C. G. Lawrence | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,800 |
| Com. School & Pub. Lds | F. F. Brinker | 2 years | January, 1915 | 1,800 |

All State officials Republicans. *The Lieutenant Governor receives $10 a day during the sessions of the Legislature.

## TENNESSEE—CAPITAL, NASHVILLE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Ben W. Hooper | 2 years | January, 1915 | $4,000 |
| Secretary of State | R. R. Sneed | 4 years | February, 1917 | 3,000 |
| Controller | Frank Dibrell | 2 years | March, 1915 | 3,500 |
| Treasurer | Thomas Taylor | 2 years | March, 1915 | 3,500 |
| Attorney-General | John C. Cates | 8 years | August, 1918 | 3,000 |

All State officials Democrats, except Governor and Treasurer, Republicans. Officials other than Governor elected by the Legislature.

## TEXAS—CAPITAL, AUSTIN.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | O. B. Colquitt | 2 years | January 17, 1915 | $4,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | W. H. Mayes | 2 years | January, 1915 | |
| Secretary of State | F. C. Weinert | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,500 |
| Controller | W. P. Lane | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,500 |
| Treasurer | J. M. Edwards | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,500 |
| Attorney-General | B. F. Looney | 2 years | January, 1915 | 4,000 |
| Land Commissioner | J. T. Robison | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,500 |
| Commis. of Agriculture | E. R. Kone | 2 years | January, 1915 | 2,500 |

All State officials Democrats. The Lieutenant-Governor receives $5 a day during

**The cost of the materials used in the silk manufacturing industry in the States in 1909 was $107,766,916, as compared with $75,861,188 in 1904 and $62,406,665 in 1899.**

the sessions of the Legislature. The Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor.

### UTAH—CAPITAL, SALT LAKE CITY.

| Office. | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | William Spry | 4 years | January, 1917 | $4,000 |
| Secretary of State | David Mattson | 4 years | January, 1917 | 2,000 |
| Auditor | Lincoln G. Kelly | 4 years | January, 1917 | 1,500 |
| Treasurer | Jesse D. Jewkes | 4 years | January, 1917 | 1,000 |
| Attorney-General | Albert R. Barnes | 4 years | January, 1917 | 1,500 |
| Supt. Public Instruction | A. C. Nelson | 4 years | January, 1917 | 1,500 |

All State officials Republicans.

### VERMONT—CAPITAL, MONTPELIER.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Allen M. Fletcher | 2 years | October, 1914 | 2,500 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | Frank Howe | 2 years | October, 1914 | |
| Secretary of State | Guy W. Bailey | 2 years | October, 1914 | 2,500 |
| Auditor | H. F. Graham | 2 years | October, 1914 | 2,500 |
| Treasurer | Edward H. Deavitt | 2 years | October, 1914 | 1,700 |
| Attorney-General | Rufus E. Brown | 2 years | October, 1914 | 2,500 |

All State officials Republicans. The Lieutenant-Governor receives $6 a day during the session of the Legislature. The Secretary of State and Treasurer are ex-officio Insurance Commissioners and receive as such $1,000 apiece annually.

### VIRGINIA—CAPITAL, RICHMOND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Henry C. Stuart | 4 years | February 1, 1918 | $5,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | J. Taylor Ellyson | 4 years | February 1, 1918 | 600 |
| Sec. of Commonwealth | B. O. James | 4 years | February 1, 1918 | 2,000 |
| Treasurer | A. W. Harman, jr. | 4 years | February 1, 1914 | 1,750 |
| Attorney-General | John G. Pollard | 4 years | February 1, 1918 | 2,500 |
| Supt. Public Instruction | R. C. Stearnes | 4 years | February 1, 1918 | 2,000 |
| Com. of Agriculture | George W. Koiner | 4 years | February 1, 1918 | —— |

All State officials Democrats.

### WASHINGTON—CAPITAL, OLYMPIA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Ernest Lister | 4 years | January, 1917 | $6,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | Louis F. Hart | 4 years | January, 1917 | —— |
| Secretary of State | I. M. Howell | 4 years | January, 1917 | 2,500 |
| Auditor | Charles W. Clausen | 4 years | January, 1917 | 2,000 |
| Treasurer | Edward Meath | 4 years | January, 1917 | 2,000 |
| Attorney-General | W. V. Tannor | 4 years | January, 1917 | 2,000 |
| Land Commissioner | C. W. Savidge | 4 years | January, 1917 | 2,000 |
| Supt. of Schools | Josephine C. Preston | 4 years | January, 1917 | 2,500 |

All State officials Republicans, except Governor, Democrat.

### WEST VIRGINIA—CAPITAL, CHARLESTON.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | H. D. Hatfield | 4 years | March, 1917 | $5,000 |
| Secretary of State | Stuart F. Reed | 4 years | March, 1917 | 4,500 |
| Auditor | John S. Darst | 4 years | March, 1917 | 4,500 |
| Treasurer | E. Leslie Long | 4 years | March, 1917 | 2,500 |
| Attorney-General | William G. Conley | 4 years | March, 1917 | 2,500 |
| Superintendent Schools | Morris P. Shawkey | 4 years | March, 1917 | 3,500 |

All State officials Republicans and Progressives. The Secretary of State and Auditor also receive fees.

### WISCONSIN—CAPITAL, MADISON.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Francis E. McGovern | 2 years | January 6, 1915 | $5,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | Thomas Morris | 2 years | January 6, 1915 | 1,000 |
| Secretary of State | John S. Donald | 2 years | January 6, 1915 | 5,000 |
| Treasurer | Henry Johnson | 2 years | January 6, 1915 | 5,000 |
| Attorney-General | Walter C. Owen | 2 years | January 6, 1915 | 3,000 |

All State officials Republicans, except Governor, Progressive. The Secretary of State is also Auditor.

### WYOMING—CAPITAL, CHEYENNE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Joseph M. Carey | 4 years | January, 1915 | $2,500 |
| Secretary of State and Lieutenant-Governor | F. L. Houx | 4 years | January, 1915 | 2,000 |
| Auditor | Robert Forsythe | 4 years | January, 1915 | 2,000 |
| Treasurer | J. L. Baird | 4 years | January, 1915 | 2,000 |
| Supt. Public Instruction | Miss Rose A. Baird | 4 years | January, 1915 | 2,000 |

All State officials Democrats, except Treasurer and Auditor, Republicans, and Governor, Progressive.

**912 the streetcars of Berlin carried about 500,000,000 persons, the electric elevated and underground system 60,000,000, and the state owned city steam railway lines about 172,000,000.**

# STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

## HEADS OF PRINCIPAL NATIONS.

### MONARCHIES.

| Country. | Ruler. | Title | House or family name. | Date of accession. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abyssinia | Lidy Jeassu | Negus | Melekat | Feb. 3, 1913 |
| Afghanistan | Habib-ullahkhan | Ameer | Dost Mohammad | Oct. 3, 1901 |
| Aust.-Hun'y | Fr. Joseph I | Emperor | Hapsburg-Lorraine | Dec. 2, 1848 |
| Bavaria | Ludwig III | King | Wittelsbach | Nov. 5, 1913 |
| Belgium | Albert I | King | Saxe-Coburg-Gotha | Dec. 23, 1909 |
| Bulgaria | Ferdinand I | Emperor | Saxe-Coburg-Gotha | Oct. 5, 1908 |
| Denmark | Christian X | King | Oldenburg branch Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg | May 15, 1912 |
| Egypt | Abbas II Hilmi | Khedive | Dynasty founded by Mohammed Ali, 1811 | Jan. 7, 1892 |
| Germany | William II | Emperor | Hohenzollern | June 15, 1888 |
| Great Britain | George V | King | Saxe-Coburg-Gotha | May 6, 1910 |
| Greece | Constantine | King | Holstein-Glücksburg | Mar. 21, 1913 |
| Italy | Vict. Eman. III. | King | Savoy | July 31, 1900 |
| Japan | Yoshihito | Emperor | Dynasty said to be founded by Emp. Jimmon Tenno, 660 B. C. | July 30, 1912 |
| Montenegro | Nicholas I | †King | Petrovitch Njegosch | Aug. 29, 1910 |
| Morocco | Mulai Yusef | Sultan | Alides | Aug. 18, 1912 |
| Netherlands | Wilhelmina | Queen | Nassau, younger branch of Orthon | Nov. 23, 1890 |
| Norway | Haakon VII | King | Holstein—Glücksburg | Nov. 18, 1905 |
| Persia | Ahmed-Mirza | Shah | Kadjar | July 16, 1909 |
| Prussia | (See Germany.) | | | |
| Rumania | Charles I | King | Hohenzollern (Sigmarin'n) | April 20, 1866 |
| Russia | Nicholas II | Emperor | Romanoff-Holstein-Gottorp | Nov. 1, 1894 |
| Saxony | Fred'k Augustus | King | Wettin, Albertine line | Oct. 15, 1904 |
| Servia | Peter I | King | Karageorgevitch | June 15, 1908 |
| Siam | Chowfa Maha (Vajiravudh.) | King | Chakri (founded 1782) | Oct. 23, 1910 |
| Spain | Alfonso XIII | King | Bourbon-Anjou | May 17, 1902 |
| Sweden | Gustav V | King | Bernadotte | Dec. 8, 1907 |
| Turkey | Mehmed V | Sultan | Osman | April 27, 1909 |
| Würtemberg | Wilhelm II | King | Würtemberg | Oct. 6, 1891 |

†Prince from August 14, 1860, to August 29, 1910.

### REPUBLICS.

| Country. | President. | Term. | Service began. | Present term expires. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentine Rep | Roque Saenz Pena | 6 years | Oct. 12, 1910 | Oct. 12, 1916 |
| Bolivia | Ismael Montes | 4 years | Aug. 15, 1913 | Aug. 15, 1917 |
| Brazil | Hermes da Fonseca | 4 years | Nov. 15, 1910 | Nov. 15, 1914 |
| Chili | Ramon Baros Luco | 5 years | Dec. 23, 1910 | Dec. 23, 1915 |
| China | Yuan Shih-Kai | —— | Oct. 10, 1913 | —— |
| Colombia | Carlos E. Restrepo | 4 years | Aug. 7, 1910 | Aug. 7, 1914 |
| Costa Rica | Ricardo Jimenez | 4 years | May 8, 1910 | May 8, 1914 |
| Cuba | Juan Mario Menocal | 4 years | May 20, 1913 | May 20, 1917 |
| Dominican Rep | Gen. Jose Bordas (provisional) | 6 years | April 20, 1917 | —— |
| Ecuador | Leonidas Plaza | 4 years | Aug. 31, 1912 | Aug. 31, 1916 |
| France | Raymond Poincare | 7 years | Feb. 18, 1913 | Feb. 18, 1920 |
| Guatemala | Manuel Est. Cabrera | 6 years | Feb. 8, 1898 | April 8, 1916 |
| Hayti | Michel Oreste | 7 years | Aug. 8, 1912 | Aug. 8, 1919 |
| Honduras | Dr. Francisco Bertrand | 4 years | March 22, 1913 | Feb. 1, 1916 |
| Liberia | Daniel E. Howard | 4 years | Jan. 4, 1912 | Jan. 4, 1916 |
| Mexico | Victoriano Huerta | 6 years | Feb. 19, 1913 | —— |
| Nicaragua | Adolfo Diaz | 4 years | Jan. 1, 1913 | Dec. 31, 1917 |
| Panama | Dr. Belisario Porras | 4 years | Oct. 1, 1912 | Oct. 1, 1916 |
| Paraguay | Eduardo Schaerer | 4 years | —— | July 4, 1914 |
| Peru | Guillermo Billinghurst | 4 years | Sept. 24, 1912 | Sept. 24, 1916 |
| Portugal | Manuel de Arriaga | 4 years | Aug. 24, 1911 | Aug. 24, 1915 |
| Salvador | Carlos Melendez | 4 years | Feb. 5, 1913 | March 1, 1915 |
| Switzerland | —— | 1 year | Jan. 1, 1914 | Jan. 1, 1915 |
| Uruguay | José Battle y Ordonez | 4 years | March 1, 1911 | March 1, 1915 |
| Venezuela | Juan Vicente Gomez | 4 years | Aug. 11, 1910 | April 8, 1914 |

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut, the four leading states in the silk production, employed 56,626 female wage earners, or almost nine-tenths

## AREA, POPULATION, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(Figures from Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)
(Last three 000 omitted.

| Country. | Area, Sq. miles. | Population in 1911 or on latest available date. | Foreign commerce.[1] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Year. | Imports of merchandise. | Exports of merchandise. |
| Argentina | 1,139,196 | 7,172 | 1911 | $353,972 | $313,333 |
| Australasia: | | | | | |
| Commonwealth of Australia [2 3 4] | 2,974,581 | 4,602 | 1911 | 325,897 | 370,851 |
| New Zealand [3 4] | 104,751 | 1,063 | 1911 | 95,120 | 92,602 |
| Austria-Hungary[5] | 261,033 | 51,106 | 1911 | 647,917 | 488,074 |
| Austria (including Bosnia and Herzegovina) | *135,696 | *30,220 | 1911 | ——— | ——— |
| Hungary | *125,427 | *20,686 | 1911 | ——— | ——— |
| Belgium[5] | 11,373 | 7,490 | 1911 | 832,406 | 682,418 |
| Kongo, Belgian[7] | 913,127 | 20,000 | 1911 | 9,386 | 10,432 |
| Bolivia[2] | 708,195 | 2,268 | 1911 | 23,057 | 32,639 |
| Brazil[8] | 3,291,416 | 21,115 | 1911 | 256,771 | 324,920 |
| Bulgaria[5 10] | 37,199 | 4,329 | 1910 | 34,230 | 24,907 |
| Canada[3] | 3,729,665 | 7,205 | [11]1912 | 521,448 | 290,224 |
| Central American States: | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | 18,691 | 388 | 1911 | 8,838 | 8,890 |
| Guatemala | 48,290 | 2,031 | 1911 | 6,514 | 10,982 |
| Honduras | 46,250 | 566 | [12]1912 | 3,178 | 3,067 |
| Nicaragua | 49,532 | 600 | 1910 | 2,864 | 4,556 |
| Panama[13] | 32,380 | 387 | 1911 | 9,897 | 2,863 |
| Salvador | 8,170 | 1,707 | 1911 | 5,284 | 8,406 |
| Chili[5] | 292,420 | 3,415 | 1911 | 127,381 | 123,884 |
| China[4] | 4,277,170 | 336,042 | 1911 | 306,812 | 245,538 |
| Colombia | 435,278 | 5,032 | 1911 | 18,109 | 22,376 |
| Cuba[14 15] | 45,881 | 2,220 | [16]1912 | 118,937 | 146,676 |
| Denmark[14] | 15,586 | 2,757 | 1911 | 189,074 | 143,821 |
| Ecuador | 118,627 | 1,500 | 1910 | 8,018 | 13,657 |
| Egypt[4 15] | 383,899 | 11,287 | 1911 | 134,584 | 141,365 |
| Sudan[4 15] | 950,000 | 2,600 | 1911 | 11,240 | 6,806 |
| France[5] | 207,129 | 39,602 | 1911 | 1,556,705 | 1,172,834 |
| Algeria[5] | 343,629 | 5,564 | 1911 | 110,296 | 98,353 |
| Tunis | 64,633 | 1,929 | 1911 | 23,485 | 27,727 |
| French Indo-China[5] | 256,255 | 16,990 | 1911 | 36,931 | 48,110 |
| French colonies, n. e. s.[14] | 3,334,196 | 25,150 | 1911 | 61,991 | 60,945 |
| German Empire | *208,794 | *64,926 | 1911 | ——— | ——— |
| German Customs Union[5] | 209,793 | 65,186 | 1911 | 2,309,756 | 1,928,419 |
| German colonies[5 17] | 1,026,022 | 13,993 | 1910 | 30,879 | 24,000 |
| Greece[5 18] | 24,964 | 2,666 | 1910 | 30,984 | 27,902 |
| Hayti | 11,072 | 2,500 | 1911 | 7,948 | 18,554 |
| India, British[4 19] | 1,773,088 | 314,955 | [11]1912 | 449,582 | 719,334 |
| Italy[5] | 110,688 | 34,687 | 1911 | 654,134 | 425,425 |
| Eritrea (Massaua) | 52,162 | 279 | 1910 | 3,160 | 1,405 |
| Japan (including Pescadores, but excluding Formosa and Sakhalin)[14] | 147,699 | 51,547 | 1911 | 255,445 | 220,612 |
| Formosa[20] | 13,839 | 3,394 | 1911 | 26,540 | 32,213 |
| Chosen (Korea)[14] | 84,103 | 14,056 | 1911 | 26,936 | 9,391 |
| Liberia | 36,834 | 1,500 | 1909 | 1,048 | 955 |
| Mexico[2 21] | 767,323 | 15,116 | [16]1912 | 90,965 | 148,411 |
| Morocco | 169,591 | 5,000 | 1911 | 18,196 | 16,135 |
| Netherlands[5] | 13,171 | 6,022 | 1911 | 930,874 | 1,090,848 |
| Dutch East Indies[14 22] | 778,154 | 37,957 | 1910 | 138,808 | 181,944 |
| Dutch possessions in America[23] | 50,282 | 148 | 1910 | 4,414 | 4,405 |
| Norway | 124,675 | 2,392 | 1911 | 125,610 | 77,367 |
| Paraguay | 97,722 | 800 | 1911 | 6,306 | 4,700 |
| Persia | 635,135 | 9,500 | [24]1912 | 41,898 | 30,918 |
| Peru | 683,321 | 4,610 | 1911 | 31,006 | 36,119 |
| Portugal (including Madeira and Azores)[5] | 35,499 | 5,423 | 1911 | 74,605 | 37,242 |
| Portuguese colonies[25] | 808,107 | 8,580 | 1908-9 | 31,807 | 28,448 |
| Rumania[5] | 50,715 | 7,087 | 1910 | 79,075 | 118,985 |
| Russia[5] | 8,361,708 | 166,108 | 1911 | 598,266 | 819,577 |
| Finland | 144,249 | 3,115 | 1911 | 85,750 | 61,277 |
| Santo Domingo | 28,000 | 708 | 1911 | 6,950 | 11,005 |
| Servia | 18,650 | 2,957 | 1911 | 22,277 | 22,565 |
| Siam[2 26] | 195,000 | 7,000 | [11]1912 | 27,354 | 31,653 |
| *Spain*[2 5] | 194,794 | 19,611 | 1911 | 178,082 | 174,779 |

***The total earnings of the New Zealand railways in 1910 were $17,000,427, the highest in the history of the railway department of the commonwealth.***

| Country. | Area, Sq. miles. | Population in 1911 or on latest available date. | Foreign commerce.[1] Year. | Imports of merchandise. | Exports of merchandise. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sweden[2] [14] | 172,920 | 5,562 | 1910 | 179,998 | 158,888 |
| Switzerland[5] | 15,955 | 3,753 | 1911 | 347,855 | 242,661 |
| Turkey (including Samos) | 1,153,500 | 24,867 | [27]1911 | 183,273 | 95,089 |
| Crete[28] | 3,327 | 344 | 1910 | 3,825 | 3,238 |
| Union of South Africa[29] | 473,184 | 5,978 | 1911 | 170,062 | 267,206 |
| United Kingdom[4] | 121,316 | 45,366 | 1911 | 3,809,987 | 2,209,972 |
| British colonies, n. e. s.[3] | 2,271,292 | 41,500 | 1910 | 471,352 | 448,947 |
| United States (including Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico)[4] | 3,627,557 | 96,827 | [16]1912 | 1,653,265 | 2,170,320 |
| Philippine Islands[14] | 115,026 | 8,460 | [16]1912 | 54,550 | 50,320 |
| Porto Rico | [6]3,435 | [6]1,152 | 1912 | —— | —— |
| Uruguay[8] [30] | 72,172 | 1,178 | 1911 | 46,638 | 43,877 |
| Venezuela | 393,976 | 2,744 | [16]1912 | 20,396 | 25,732 |
| Totals | 49,165,137 | 1,629,588 | —— | $18,570,198 | $16,936,736 |
| Totals, exclusive of the commerce of the United States | —— | —— | —— | $16,916,943 | $14,766,416 |

[1]Figures include merchandise only, special trade, and cover calendar years, unless otherwise stated. [2]Figures of commerce include bullion and specie. [3]Territory of Papua not included. Commerce exclusive of intercolonial trade. [4]Figures of commerce include total imports and exports of domestic produce. [5]Figures of commerce include imports for consumption and domestic exports. [6]Not included in grand totals of area and population. [7]Figures of commerce include merchandise only. Exports include raw gold. [8]Specie not included in figures of commerce. [9]Commerce includes bullion and foreign coins. [11]Year ending March 31. [12]Year ending July 31. [13]Commerce of Canal Zone not included. [14]Figures of commerce include total imports and domestic eports. [15]Figures of commerce include gold and silver bullion, but not coin. [16]Year ending June 30. [17]Exclusive of Kiauchau, the figures of which are included in the Chinese trade. In 1910 this trade amounted to: Imports, $16,511,000; exports, $14,414,000. [18]Trade with the United States not stated separately, but is included with "Total America." [19]Government stores included in imports, but not in exports. Area and population include feudatory states. [20]Figures of commerce include trade with Japan. [21]Imports through postoffices not included in figures of commerce. [22]Figures of commerce include imports and exports for government. Exports to "Total America" include $403,000 "for orders." [23]Original returns for Curacao do not show total trade by countries, and figures of trade with the United States have been taken from United States returns and combined with Surinam reports to show the trade of the United States with the "Dutch possessions in America." [24]Year ending March 20. [25]Include transit trade figures of Macao. Figures of trade with the United States (see note 9) are for the calendar year 1908. [26]Figures of commerce include trade of Bangkok only. [27]Year ending March 13. The official figures of commerce do not include tobacco, cigars and cigarettes imported or exported under control of the Imperial Tobacco Régie, or wine and salt exported under control of the Public Debt Administration. These amounted to $558,000 imports and $14,281,000 exports. [28]Figures of trade with the United States are for the calendar year 1908, no later data having been published. [29]Figures of commerce include bullion and specie and articles for government. [30]Figures of commerce are those of special trade, including bullion, but not coin.

## REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, DEBT AND INTEREST CHARGES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES. MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

(Last three 000 omitted.)

| Country. | Revenue and expenditures. Year. | Revenue.[1] | [1]Expenditure. | Debt. Year. | Total in United States currency. | Interest and other annual charges. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina | 1912 | $140,825 | $134,488 | 1912 | $670,428 | $32,528 |
| Australasia: | | | | | | |
| Commonwealth of Australia | 1910-11 | [2]66,200 | [2]64,036 | 1912 | 48,901 | —— |
| Australia, States | 1910-11 | [2]181,840 | [2]181,274 | 1911 | 1,299,975 | 50,489 |
| New Zealand | 1910-11 | [2]68,345 | [2]63,603 | 1911 | 394,567 | 11,964 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1911 | 92,954 | 92,954 | 1912 | 1,051,346 | 42,095 |
| Austria | 1912 | 592,149 | 592,087 | 1912 | 1,433,511 | 53,145 |
| Hungary | 1912 | 376,108 | 376,097 | 1910 | 1,224,677 | 60,423 |
| Belgium | 1912 | 136,751 | 136,751 | 1911 | 741,044 | 29,587 |
| Kongo, Belgium | 1912 | 8,756 | 13,309 | 1912 | 54,741 | 1,490 |
| Bolivia | 1912 | 6,711 | 6,757 | 1912 | 13,311 | 1,348 |

**Dunedin is the fourth largest city in New Zealand, having a population of 59,899**

**REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, DEBT AND INTEREST CHARGES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES. MILLIONS OF DOLLARS (Continued).**

(Last three 000 omitted.)

| Country. | Revenue and expenditures. | | | Debt. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year. | Revenue.[1] | [1]Expenditure. | Year. | Total in United States currency. | Interest and other annual charges. |
| Brazil | 1912 | 167,820 | 177,592 | 1912 | 663,667 | 29,637 |
| Bulgaria | 1912 | 36,723 | 36,463 | 1912 | 135,300 | 7,749 |
| Canada | 1911 | [2]117,780 | [2]87,774 | 1911 | 474,941 | 14,116 |
| Central American States | | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | 1912-13 | 4,138 | 4,127 | 1912 | 14,624 | 706 |
| Guatemala | 1911 | [3]3,723 | [2]4,150 | 1912 | 17,846 | 1,761 |
| Honduras | 1912-13 | 2,126 | 2,126 | 1912 | 118,301 | 282 |
| Nicaragua | 1910 | [2]1,518 | [2]1,205 | 1912 | 9,641 | 394 |
| Panama | 1911 | [2]3,366 | [2]3,360 | 1912 | 51 | 4 |
| Salvador | 1911 | [2]5,391 | [2]5,177 | 1911 | 13,149 | 1,454 |
| Chile | 1911 | [2]72,227 | [2]72,675 | 1912 | 210,136 | 8,212 |
| China | 1912 | 193,261 | 375,147 | 1911 | 636,822 | 33,696 |
| Colombia | 1912 | 11,115 | 11,115 | 1912 | 23,465 | 2,544 |
| Cuba | 1911 | [2]44,116 | [2]44,001 | 1911 | 61,319 | 4,628 |
| Denmark | 1911-12 | 25,592 | 31,329 | 1911 | 90,010 | 3,060 |
| Ecuador | 1913 | 9,921 | 9,921 | 1912 | 20,593 | 1,100 |
| Egypt | 1912 | 78,594 | 76,122 | 1912 | 460,476 | 22,682 |
| France | 1912 | 868,178 | 868,107 | 1912 | 6,283,675 | 185,775 |
| Algeria | 1912 | 28,017 | 28,015 | 1909 | 10,289 | 3,291 |
| Tunis | 1912 | 10,519 | 10,518 | 1911 | 68,936 | 2,989 |
| French Indo-China | 1911 | 25,454 | 25,454 | 1912 | 47,461 | 2,153 |
| Fr. colonies, n. e. s. | 1911 | 26,413 | 25,313 | 1912 | 59,533 | 2,335 |
| German Empire | 1912-13 | 686,900 | 686,900 | 1911 | 1,219,430 | 57,128 |
| German States | 1911 | 1,426,309 | 1,400,553 | 1911 | 3,705,754 | 158,726 |
| German colonies | 1912-13 | 15,062 | 30,204 | 1910 | 20,130 | 1,464 |
| Greece | 1912 | 27,815 | 27,662 | 1912 | 177,910 | 7,069 |
| Hayti | 1912-13 | 6,244 | 6,244 | 1912 | 42,863 | 2,984 |
| India, British | 1911-12 | 396,366 | 382,983 | 1910 | 1,348,992 | 47,576 |
| Italy | 1912-13 | 510,677 | 507,623 | 1911 | 2,669,748 | 97,074 |
| Japan | 1912-13 | 286,837 | 286,837 | 1912 | 1,271,745 | 70,877 |
| Formosa | 1912-13 | 22,572 | 22,572 | — | — | — |
| Chosen (Korea) | 1912-13 | 26,340 | 26,340 | 1912 | 14,569 | 1,189 |
| Liberia | 1910-11 | [2]490 | [2]490 | 1912 | 1,700 | 85 |
| Luxemburg | 1912 | 3,608 | 3,982 | 1910 | 2,091 | 261 |
| Mexico | 1910-11 | [2]55,349 | [2]60,812 | 1911 | 219,213 | 14,418 |
| Netherlands | 1912 | 81,231 | 89,251 | 1912 | 467,709 | 15,213 |
| Dutch East Indies | 1912 | 94,053 | 106,877 | — | — | — |
| Dutch possessions in America | 1912 | 2,732 | 3,256 | — | — | — |
| Norway | 1910-11 | [2]33,073 | [2]32,403 | 1911 | 98,531 | 4,120 |
| Paraguay | 1912 | 3,564 | 4,075 | 1912 | 7,643 | 835 |
| Peru | 1912 | 16,826 | 16,826 | 1911 | 26,253 | 542 |
| Portugal | 1912-13 | 81,663 | 85,802 | 1912 | 968,324 | 37,999 |
| Portuguese colonies | 1910-11 | [2]12,345 | [2]12,600 | — | — | — |
| Rumania | 1912-13 | 97,590 | 96,606 | 1911 | 294,061 | 17,582 |
| Russia | 1913 | [2]1,637,259 | [2]1,652,330 | 1912 | 4,604,945 | 207,497 |
| Finland | 1910 | [2]32,911 | [2]33,543 | 1911 | 34,360 | 1,635 |
| Santo Domingo | 1911 | [2]4,860 | [2]4,806 | 1912 | 14,646 | 1,844 |
| Servia | 1912 | [2]25,238 | [2]25,238 | 1912 | 128,078 | 6,269 |
| Siam | 1911-12 | [2]23,180 | [2]23,149 | 1911 | 10,135 | 456 |
| Spain | 1911 | [2]202,531 | [2]187,210 | 1912 | 1,815,691 | 73,074 |
| Sweden | 1913 | 70,491 | 70,491 | 1911 | 144,030 | 8,130 |
| Switzerland | 1512 | 17,903 | 18,640 | 1912 | 23,614 | 1,384 |
| Turkey | 1912-13 | 134,262 | 152,198 | 1912 | 554,441 | 64,271 |
| Union of South Africa | 1912-13 | [2]78,409 | [2]81,670 | 1910 | 566,129 | 15,862 |
| United Kingdom | 1911-12 | [2]900,742 | [2]868,890 | 1912 | 3,527,270 | 119,229 |
| Br. colonies, n. e. s. | 1910-11 | [2]100,603 | [2]92,417 | 1910 | 186,190 | 6,556 |
| United States | 1911-12 | [2]992,249 | [2]965,274 | 1912 | 1,027,573 | 22,616 |
| Philippine Islands | 1911-12 | [2]14,803 | [2]15,104 | 1912 | 16,125 | 713 |
| Uruguay | 1911-12 | 34,702 | 34,676 | 1912 | 136,341 | 8,593 |
| Venezuela | 1912-13 | 10,133 | 10,133 | 1911 | 37,729 | 1,275 |
| Totals | — | $11,574,143 | $11,687,714 | — | $41,736,701 | $1,686,763 |

[1]Budget law unless otherwise stated. [2]Actual revenue and expenditure. [3]Estimate submitted to the Legislature.

total number of spindles in operation in the silk mills of the United States in 1909 was 1,777,962.

# THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

(For exports, imports, revenues, expenditures, debt, etc., of foreign countries see tables, pages 496 to 498. For coinage, weights and measures, pages 83 to 85. For navies of the chief countries of the world, see index. For foreign envoys to the United States see pages 572 and 573.

## ARGENTINA.

Fourteen provinces, ten territories and the federal district of Buenos Ayres; area, (estimated) 1,153,119 square miles; population (1911), 7,171,910.

**Capital:** Buenos Ayres (population 1,434,830 in 1913). **National colors:** Blue and white.

**President** ..... **Roque Saenz Pena**

Term, six years.

**Vice-President** ..... **Victorino de la Plaza**

(Both inaugurated October 12, 1910.)

**Cabinet.**

**Minister of the Interior** ..... **Indalecio Gomez**
**Minister of Foreign Affairs** ..... **Ernesto Bosch**
**Minister of Finance** ..... **Lorenzo Anadon**
**Minister of Justice, Public Instruction and Worship** ..... **Carlos Ibarguren**
**Minister of Public Works** ..... **Carlos Meyer Pellegrini**
**Minister of Agriculture** ..... **Adolfo Mujica**
**Minister of War** ..... **General Gregorio Velez**
**Minister of Marine** ..... **Rear Admiral Pablo Saenz Valiente**

The President has a salary of $31,680, the Vice-President of $15,840, and each of the Ministers of $16,800 per annum.

**Constitution and Government.**

The Constitution of the Argentine Republic dates from May 15, 1853, with modifications in 1862. The executive power is vested in a President, elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering thirty—two from the capital and from each province—elected by a special body of electors in the capital and by the legislatures in the provinces, and the latter—120 members—elected by the people. Senators are elected for nine years, Deputies for four years, but one-half of the House must retire every two years. The Vice President is elected in the same manner and at the same time as the President. Both President and Vice-President must be Roman Catholics, Argentine by birth, and cannot be re-elected. Senators must be thirty years of age, have been citizens for six years, and have an annual income of 2,000 pesos. Deputies are eligible at the age of twenty-five. The salary of the members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies is 12,000 pesos per annum. The two chambers meet annually from May 1 to September 30.

**Military Service.**

The active army consists of about 20,000 men. There is a reserve numbering about 150,000, compulsory service being required for either army or navy. The navy has 30 vessels, with a personnel of about 5,500. The naval reserve is composed of some 25,000 men.

**Communications.**

**Railways,** 31,749 kilometres (1912), 3,338 miles of the total belonging to the state. **Post,** 2,027 offices. **Telegraph,** 25,602 kilometres, and twelve stations for wireless telegraphy.

**Trade with the United States.**

| Years ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Years ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 ..... | $23,564,056 | $15,316,492 | 1910 ..... | $40,694,941 | $33,463,264 |
| 1906 ..... | 32,673,359 | 18,379,063 | 1911 ..... | 43,918,511 | 29,090,732 |
| 1907 ..... | 32,163,336 | 16,715,325 | 1912 ..... | 53,158,179 | 29,847,011 |
| 1908 ..... | 33,858,155 | 11,024,098 | 1913 ..... | 52,894,834 | 26,863,732 |
| 1909 ..... | 33,712,505 | 22,230,182 | | | |

## BOLIVIA.

Eight departments and one territory; area, 708,195 square miles; population, 2,267,935.

**Capital:** Sucre. **Seat of Diplomatic Corps and Consulates:** La Paz. **National colors:** Red, yellow, green.

**President** ..... **General Ismael Montes**

Inaugurated August 15, 1913, for a term of four years.

**First Vice-President** ..... **I. M. Saracho**
**Second Vice-President** ..... **Jose Carrasco**

**Cabinet.**

**Minister of Foreign Relations and Worship** ..... **I. Cupertino Arteaga**

The number of animals slaughtered for food in the United States in 190

**Minister of the Treasury**.....**Casto Rojas**
**Minister of Government and Fomento (Promotion)**.....**Claudio Pinilla**
**Minister of Justice and Industry**.....**Placido Sanchez**
**Minister of Public Instruction and Agriculture**.....**Carlos Calvo**
**Minister of War and Colonization**.....**Nestor Gutierrez**

The annual salary of the President is 30,000 bolivianos ($12,000), of the First Vice-President, $4,000, of the Second Vice-President, $3,200, and of ministers, $3,840.

**Constitution and Government.**

The Constitution of August 6, 1825, modified October 28, 1880, and suspended April 10, 1898, has been in force again since October 28, 1899. By the provisions the executive power is vested in the President, who, together with the two Vice Presidents, is elected for a term of four years by popular vote. The President is not eligible for re-election at the termination of his period of office. The Congress consists of two chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. There are sixteen Senators (two of each department), elected for six years, and seventy-two Deputies, elected for four years, by direct vote of the people. Of the Senators, one-third retire every two years; of the Deputies, one-half retire every two years. Senators must be Bolivians, at least thirty-five years of age, and have an annual income of 800 bolivianos. Deputies, also Bolivians, must be twenty-five years of age and have an annual income of 400 bolivianos. Senators and Deputies receive an annual salary of 400 bolivianos. The Congress meets annually on August 6, the sittings lasting sixty days, but sometimes extending to ninety days. Suffrage is possessed by all who can read and write.

**Military Service.**

Military service is obligatory. The army consists of 257 officers and about 3,000 men.

**Communications.**

Railways, 635 miles (1911). Post, 198 postoffices. Telegraph, 6,858 kilometres.

**Trade with the United States.**

| Years ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Years ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $106,041 | —— | 1910 | $603,721 | $189 |
| 1906 | 146,798 | —— | 1911 | 891,624 | 327 |
| 1907 | 941,287 | —— | 1912 | 991,525 | 9,884 |
| 1908 | 1,226,238 | 384 | 1913 | 940,744 | 350 |
| 1909 | 792,691 | 138 | | | |

# BRAZIL.

Twenty states, one Federal district and one territory. Area (estimated), 3,290,564 square miles; population (1911), 23,070,969.

**Capital:** Rio de Janeiro; population in January, 1913, 975,782. **National Colors:** Green, yellow.

**President**.....**Marshal Hermes da Fonseca**

Inaugurated November 15, 1910. Term 4 years.

**Vice-President**.....**Wenceslao Braz Pereira Gomes**

**Cabinet.**

**Minister of Foreign Affairs**.....**Dr. Lauro Muller**
**Minister of the Interior**.....**Dr. Herculano de Freitas**
**Minister of Public Works**.....**Dr. Jose Barbosa Gonzalves**
**Minister of Agriculture**.....**Dr. Pedro de Toledo**
**Minister of Finance**.....**Dr. Rivadavia Correia**
**Minister of War**.....**General Vespasiano de Albuquerque**
**Minister of Marine**.....**Admiral Alexandrino de Alencar**

The President's salary is 120,000 milreis ($36,000) gold per annum.

**Constitution and Government.**

The Estados Unidos do Brazil (United States of Brazil), a federative republic of twenty states, one territory and one federal district, was proclaimed on November 15, 1889, by the provisional government (instituted by General Deodoro da Fonseca, who was the republic's first President.) According to the Constitution adopted by the National Congress on February 24, 1891, each of the old provinces forms a state, administered at its own expense, without interference from the Federal Government save for defence, for the maintenance of order, and for the execution of the Federal laws. The executive authority is exercised by the President. The President and Vice President of the republic, who must be natives of Brazil, over thirty-five years of age, are elected for four years by the people directly, by an absolute majority of votes. The President is not eligible for the succeeding term. No candidate must be related by blood or marriage, in the first or second degree, to the actual President or Vice President, or to either who has ceased to be such within six months.

The Senate is composed of sixty-three members, chosen by direct vote, three for each state and for the Federal district, for nine years, and is renewed to the extent

In Philadelphia more than 94 per cent of the school teachers are women.

of one-third every three years. The Chamber of Deputies is composed of 212 members, elected for three years by direct vote (minority representation being provided for), in a proportion not greater than one to every 70,000 of population, but so that no State will have less than four representatives. Senators must be over thirty-five years of age and must have been Brazilian citizens for six years; Deputies must have been Brazilian citizens for four years. No member of Congress after his election can contract with the executive power or accept any commission or paid office, except such as are diplomatic or military or imposed by law. Nor can any member of Congress take part in the administration of any company which receives a subsidy from the Federal Government. The elections for the two chambers, as well as those of Presidents, are held on the 1st of March in the last year of each presidential period, by direct vote, the franchise extending to all citizens not under twenty-one years of age, duly enrolled, who know how to read and to write, except beggars, soldiers actually serving, and members of monastic orders, etc., under vows of obedience. Congress meets annually for four months.

### Military Service.

Military service is compulsory from the 21st to the 45th year. The peace strength of the regular army, which varies according to the budget, is about 30,000 men; the war strength is about 300,000 men. The navy consists of about 7,730 men.

### Communications.

**Railways**, about 14,221 miles (1910). **Post**, 3,246 postoffices (1908). **Telegraph**, 58,257 kilometres. **Telephone** (1907), 5,008 kilometres.

### Trade with the United States.

| Years ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Years ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 ..... | $10,985,095 | $99,943,114 | 1910 ..... | $22,897,890 | $108,154,491 |
| 1906 ..... | 14,530,471 | 80,416,524 | 1911 ..... | 27,240,146 | 100,867,184 |
| 1907 ..... | 18,697,547 | 97,881,158 | 1912 ..... | 34,678,081 | 123,881,644 |
| 1908 ..... | 19,490,077 | 74,577,864 | 1913 ..... | 42,638,467 | 120,155,855 |
| 1909 ..... | 17,527,692 | 98,053,229 | | | |

## CHILI.

Twenty-three Provinces and one National Territory.

Area, 292,580 square miles; population (1910), 3,500,000.

**President** .....**Ramon Baros Luco**

Inaugurated December 23, 1910; elected for a term of five years.

**Cabinet (formed August 8, 1912).**

**Premier, Interior**.....**Guillermo Barros Jara**
**Minister of Foreign Affairs**.....**Antonio Hunseus Gana**
**Minister of Justice and Public Instruction**.....**Enrique Villegas**
**Minister of Finance**.....**Manuel Rivas Vicuna**
**Minister of War and Navy**.....**Claudio Vicuna**
**Ministry of Industry and Public Works**.....**Oscar Viel**

The annual salary of the President is 60,000 pesos (about $13,000), with 12,000 pesos for expenses; the salary of each member of the cabinet is 24,000 pesos (about $5,000).

### Constitution and Government.

The Constitution bears the date of May 25, 1833. The executive is exercised by the President of the Republic, elected for a term of five years, by indirect vote, the people nominating, by ballots, delegates who appoint the President. A retiring President is not re-eligible. The Presidential election is on June 25 of the last year of a presidency, and the inauguration takes place on September 18 of the same year. The legislative power is vested in the national Congress, consisting of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of thirty-two members (one for every three Deputies) popularly elected by provinces for the term of six years; the Chamber of Deputies consists of ninety-four members (one representative for every 30,000 of population, or a fraction not less than 15,000), elected by departments for a period of three years. To be eligible Senators must be thirty-six years of age, Deputies twenty-one years of age, and have a certain annual income. Electors must be twenty-one years of age and able to read and write.

### Military Service.

Military service is compulsory. The active army consists of 17,123 officers and men, and the war strength is estimated at 150,000. The navy has over thirty vessels, with a personnel of 6,084 officers and men.

### Communications.

**Railways**, 3,573 miles (1911), of which 1,660 miles are owned by the government. **Telegraph**, 22,834 miles of telegraph lines, of which 16,513 miles, with 367 offices, are owned by the government. **Post**, 1,096 postoffices. **Telephone**, 12,767 kilometres of lines.

**The city of Panama in 1911 had a population of 35,368.**

**Trade with the United States.**

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $5,559,357 | $10,859,403 | 1910 | $8,304,246 | $20,921,326 |
| 1906 | 8,667,227 | 16,945,476 | 1911 | 12,044,578 | 19,941,009 |
| 1907 | 10,195,657 | 18,287,029 | 1912 | 15,491,846 | 20,164,848 |
| 1908 | 9,194,650 | 14,777,811 | 1913 | 16,076,763 | 27,655,420 |
| 1909 | 5,466,286 | 13,712,373 | | | |

# COLOMBIA.

Fifteen departments. Area, 438,436 square miles. Population (1912), 5,472,604.

**Capital:** Bogota; (population, 121,257). **National Colors:** Yellow, blue, red.

The principal cities are: Medellin (71,004), Barranquilla (48,907), Cartagena (36,632), and Manizales (34,720).

**President**.....**Carlos E. Restrepo**

Inaugurated August 7, 1910, for a term of four years. His salary is $12,000 gold per annum.

**Cabinet.**

**First Designado**.....**Marco Fidel Suarez**
**Second Designado**.....**Jose Maria Gonzalez Valencia**
**Minister of the Interior**.....**Clodomero Ramirez**
**Minister of Foreign Affairs**.....**Francisco Jose Urrutia**
**Minister of Finance**.....**Francisco Restrepo Plata**
**Minister of War**.....**Jose Manuel Arango**
**Minister of Public Instruction**.....**Dr. Carlos Cuervo Marquez**
**Minister of Public Works**.....**Simon Aranjo**
**Minister of the Treasury**.....**Carlos M. Rosales**

The salary of the ministers is $6,000 per annum.

**Constitution and Government.**

Since the Republic of Colombia gained its independence of Spain in 1819, and was officially constituted December 27, 1819, it has had frequent occasion to change its Constitution and its name. From 1819-'30, the name was Republica of Colombia; from 1831-'48, Republic of New Granada; from 1858-'63, Confederation Granadina; from 1863-'86, United States of Colombia; since 1886 the states reverted to the old name—Republic of Colombia. The Constitution of August 5, 1886, was modified in March, 1905. The President of the Republic is chosen by electoral colleges, and elected for four years. Congress elects, for a term of two years, a substitute, who, if the President and Vice-President both retire from office during a Presidential term, fills the vacancy. The Congress consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of thirty-five members (one for each department), elected for four years by electoral colleges of the departments. The members of the House of Representatives, numbering sixty-six (one to every 50,000 of population), are elected for four years by universal suffrage. To be eligible, Senators must be at least thirty years of age, Representatives twenty-five years of age. Electors must be over twenty-one years of age, able to read and write, or have an annual income of 500 pesos or landed property worth 1,500 pesos. Both Houses meet every year.

**Military Service.**

The service is compulsory in the sense that the standing army is drafted, one-third every year, so that the entire army is renewed every three years. The permanent army consists of about 7,000 officers and men, and the total war strength of the armed forces is estimated at 120,000.

**Communications.**

**Railways**, 614 miles. **Post** 500 offices. **Telegraph**, 500 offices, with 11,800 miles of government line.

**Trade with the United States.**

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $3,582,789 | $6,411,929 | 1910 | $3,979,886 | $7,485,141 |
| 1906 | 3,491,420 | 7,084,487 | 1911 | 4,905,934 | 8,994,460 |
| 1907 | 3,084,718 | 6,308,680 | 1912 | 5,748,859 | 11,219,481 |
| 1908 | 3,452,375 | 6,380,755 | 1913 | 7,397,696 | 15,992,321 |
| 1909 | 3,679,070 | 7,010,304 | | | |

# COSTA RICA.

Five Provinces and two Comarcas (districts). Area, 23,000 square miles. Population, about 370,000.

**Capital:** San Jose. **National Colors:** Blue, white, red, white, blue.

**President**.....**Ricardo Jimenez**

Inaugurated May 8, 1910, for a term of four years.

The President's salary is 15,840 colones (about $7,365) per annum.

***The number of passengers carried in 1912 by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was 607,244,697.***

### Cabinet.

**Minister of Foreign Affairs**.....**Manuel Castro Quesada**
**Minister of Government and Police**.....**Carlos Maria Jimenez Ortis**
**Minister of War and Navy**.....**L. D. Tinoco**
**Minister of Treasury and Commerce**.....**Felipe J. Alvarado**
**Minister of Public Instruction**.....**Robert Brenes Mesen**
**Secretary of Fomento**.....**Enrique Jiminez Nunez**

### Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of 1858, revised December 22, 1871, and adopted, with some modifications, April 26, 1882, was modified for the last time, May 17, 1913 The executive authority is in the hands of a President, elected for four years by direct vote from the people. This election takes place the first Sunday of December previous to the last year of the term, and the President-elect is inaugurated on May 8. Congress is composed of thirty-one deputies, elected for four years in the same way and on the same date. Deputies must be at least twenty-one years of age.

### Military Service.

The maximum standing army in time of peace is 1,000 men; the war strength is estimated at 40,000.

### Communications.

Railways, 459 miles, of which 97 miles are owned by the government. Telegraph, 109 telegraph offices, with a total length of lines amounting to 12,370 kilometres. Post, 199 offices.

### Public Instruction.

Costa Rica has more teachers in the schools than soldiers in the barracks; an average of one teacher for each twenty-seven pupils. The government uses at least one-fifth of its revenues in public instruction.

### Trade with the United States.

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $1,768,429 | $4,296,784 | 1910 | $3,050,510 | $2,307,096 |
| 1906 | 2,337,188 | 4,622,426 | 1911 | 3,473,376 | 4,838,416 |
| 1907 | 2,470,986 | 4,965,084 | 1912 | 3,647,187 | 3,817,861 |
| 1908 | 2,696,744 | 4,406,165 | 1913 | 3,514,908 | 3,098,735 |
| 1909 | 2,307,096 | 2,695,858 | | | |

# CUBA.

Cuba, a republic since May 20, 1902, with an independent government under the conditional supervision of the United States, is composed of the six provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Camaguey and Oriente, covering an area of 44,164 square miles, with a population (1910) of 2,220,278. The population of the provinces was as follows: Pinar del Rio, 254,620; Havana, 575,266; Matanzas, 260,060; Santa Clara, 514,325; Camaguey, 135,340; Oriente, 480,667.

**Capital:** Havana, (319,884). **National colors:** Blue, white, red.

The chief towns are: Santiago de Cuba (53,614), Matanzas (64,385), Cienfuegos (70,416), Camaguey (66,460), Cardenas (28,576).

**President**.....**Mario Garcia Menocal**

Inaugurated May 20, 1913. Term, four years. Annual salary, $25,000

**Vice-President**.....**Enrique Jose Varona**

### Cabinet.

**Secretary of State**.....**Cosme de la Torriente**
**Secretary of Justice**.....**Christobal de la Guardia**
**Secretary of Government (Interior)**.....**Aurelio Hevia**
**Secretary of the Treasury**.....**Leopoldo Cancio**
**Secretary of Public Works**.....**Jose R. Villalon y Sanchez**
**Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor**.....**Emilio Nunez**
**Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts**.....**Ezequiel Garcia y Escenat**
**Secretary of Health and Charities**.....**Enrique Nunez y Palomino**

### Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Cuba, adopted on February 21, 1901, differs but slightly from the Constitution of the United States. The President, who must be either a native Cuban or a naturalized citizen with at least ten years' service in the Cuban army during the wars of independence, is elected directly by an absolute majority for a term of four years, and is disqualified for more than two consecutive terms.

The legislative power is vested in the Congress, which consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of twenty-four members, four members from each province, elected by an electoral board composed of the provincial councilmen and electors, the latter being twice the number of the former and chosen by popular vote. One-half of the Senators retire every four years.

**The consumption of beer in the United States during the year ended June 30, was 62,108,733 barrels.**

The House of Representatives consists of one member for every 25,000 inhabitants or for a fraction of more than 12,500. Representatives are elected for four years by popular vote, every citizen over twenty-one years having the right of suffrage, and the House of Representatives is renewed by halves every two years. The Congress is endowed with extensive powers, controlling besides the financial affairs and foreign relations of the republic also the preparation of electoral laws for the provinces and municipalities. It meets at the capital, Havana, twice each year, on the first Monday in April and November, each session lasting for at least forty days. It may also meet in extra session when called by the President or in accordance with its own rules.

By the treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898, Spain renounced her rights to the Island of Cuba in favor of the United States. The island remained at first under military administration of the United States. The Constitution of the republic of Cuba, adopted February 21, 1901, by a constituent assembly convoked by the military governor, and enlarged June 12, 1901, by the adoption of eight additional articles, came into force on May 20, 1902. The first seven of these articles regulate the relations between the republic and the United States, in conformity with the Platt amendment of March 1, 1901. The eighth additional article contained the promise of the republic of Cuba to conclude a treaty with the United States, on the basis of the preceding seven articles, which was fulfilled by the treaty concluded May 22, 1903. By virtue of this treaty the United States intervened during the presidency of Estrada Palma, who, after being elected in 1906 for a second term of four years, resigned, together with the Vice-President, in September of that year. When the Cuban Congress, convoked for the acceptance of the resignation, did not make use of its right of electing a successor, Mr. Taft, then Secretary of War under President Roosevelt, took provisional charge of the government, with the declaration that the Constitution should remain in force so long as it proved compatible with the provisional government. On January 28, 1909, the American provisional government came to an end, and the new Cuban government was installed.

### Military Service.

The regular army consists of 6,000 enlisted men and 212 officers. There is also a well organized rural guard of 6,000 men scattered in small detachments all over the island. The navy consists of one cruiser, Cuba; one training ship, Patria; one gunboat, Baire; nine steam launches and several revenue cutters.

### Communications.

**Railways:** There are four great systems, viz., the United Railways of Havana, the Cuba Railroad, the Cuban Central Railway and the Western Railway of Havana, with a total length of 2,123 miles. **Post,** 496 offices. **Telegraph,** 171 telegraph offices and nine wireless stations operated by the government.

### Miscellaneous.

During the fiscal year 1911-'12 the matriculates of the public schools numbered 236,961 pupils. The production of sugar in 1911-'12 amounted to 1,895,984 tons.

### Trade with the United States.

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 ..... | $38,873,600 | $86,818,601 | 1910 ..... | $52,858,758 | $132,528,037 |
| 1906 ..... | 46,377,277 | 84,974,831 | 1911 ..... | 60,709,062 | 110,809,468 |
| 1907 ..... | 49,305,274 | 97,441,690 | 1912 ..... | 62,203,051 | 120,154,326 |
| 1908 ..... | 47,161,306 | 83,284,092 | 1913 ..... | 70,581,154 | 126,088,173 |
| 1909 ..... | 43,913,256 | 96,722,193 | | | |

# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Six Provinces and six Districts; area, 19,325 square miles; population (1912) 675,000.

**Capital:** Santo Domingo. **National colors:** Blue, red, white.

**President** (provisional).....**General Jose Bordas**

Seated April 13, 1913. Term, six years. Salary, $10,800 per annum.

### Cabinet.

**Secretary of Interior and Police**.....**Ramon Lovaton**
**Secretary of Foreign Affairs**.....**Elisee Grullon**
**Secretary of Treasury and Commerce**.....**Marion Savinon**
**Secretary of War and Marine**.....**Tadeo Alvarez**
**Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction**.....**Apolinar Tejera**
**Secretary of Agriculture and Immigration**.....**Enrique Montes de Oca**

The salary of the ministers is $4,800 per annum.

### Constitution and Government.

The Constitution bears the date of November 6, 1844, and was modified the last time April 1, 1908. The President is elected for six years by indirect vote of the nation. In case of the death or disability of the President, Congress designates a person to take charge of the executive office. The Congress is composed of a chamber of twenty-four members (two for each province and district), elected for four years by indirect vote of the nation, and a Senate of

Massachusetts of cities with a population of less than 100,000 Taunton had the highest death rate in 1910—23.3 per 1,000—and Winthrop the lowest—10.3.

twelve members (one for each province and district), elected for six years, one-third being renewed every two years. Suffrage is free to all male citizens over eighteen years of age. Congress meets annually at the capital on February 27 for a period of ninety days, which may be extended for sixty days more.

**Military Service.**

The personnel of the army is about 13,000. There is also a rural guard with a force of 906 officers and men. The navy consists of six vessels, four of which are revenue cutters.

**Communications.**

**Railways,** 150 miles owned by the government and about 225 miles private lines on the large estates. **Telegraph,** 1,074 miles telegraph lines. **Post,** 85 offices.

**Miscellaneous.**

On August 1, 1913, the decimal system of weights and measures became effective. A decree of October 5, 1913, makes October 12 of each year an official holiday, to be celebrated under the name of Columbus Day.

**Trade with the United States.**

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $1,666,789 | $4,664,209 | 1910 | $3,106,402 | $2,462,716 |
| 1906 | 2,018,248 | 3,086,338 | 1911 | 3,508,329 | 3,652,453 |
| 1907 | 2,509,817 | 3,370,899 | 1912 | 4,425,482 | 4,385,070 |
| 1908 | 2,703,276 | 4,583,661 | 1913 | 5,802,767 | 3,728,774 |
| 1909 | 2,579,320 | 3,653,880 | | | |

# ECUADOR.

Sixteen Provinces and One Territory.

Area, about 116,000 square miles. Population, 1910 (estimated), 1,500,000.

**Capital:** Quito. **National colors:** Yellow, blue, red.

**President** ..... **Leonidas Plaza**

Inaugurated August 31, 1912. Term, four years. Salary, 24,000 sucres ($12,000).

**Vice-President** ..... ——— ———

**Cabinet.**

**Minister of the Interior** ..... **Dr. Modesto A. Penaharrera**
**Minister of Foreign Affairs** ..... **Luis N. Dillow**
**Minister of Public Instruction and Posts** ..... **Frederico Intriago**
**Minister of Finance** ..... **Juan F. Game**
**Minister of War and Navy** ..... **Juan F. Navarro**

**Constitution and Government.**

By the Constitution of 1830, modified in 1897 and 1906, the executive is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years. The Vice-President is elected in the same manner for a term of four years, but two years after that of the President, so that he is a member of two distinct administrations. In case of the death or disability of the President and Vice-President the President of the Senate or of the Chamber of Deputies, in their respective order, exercises the executive power. The legislative power is given to a Congress of two houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate has thirty-two members (two for each province), elected for four years; the Chamber of Deputies is composed of forty-eight members (one representative to every 30,000 of population), elected for two years. Congress meets on the 10th of August of every year, at Quito, for sixty days. Senators must be over thirty-five years of age. Both Senators and Deputies are elected by citizens over twenty-one years of age who can read and write.

**Military Service.**

The permanent army in 1910 consisted of 7,810 officers and men and the first and second reserves, of about 100,000. The navy consists of one cruiser, a torpedo destroyer, one torpedo boat, three launches and one auxiliary cruiser, with a total force of about 500 men.

**Communications.**

**Railways,** 350 miles. **Telegraph,** 2,608 miles of telegraph lines, with sixty offices. **Telephone,** two telephone systems.

**Miscellaneous.**

Foreigners are granted the same rights as citizens of owning property. Education is compulsory. Immigration free to all nationalities except Islatics.

**Trade with the United States.**

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $1,750,878 | $1,495,073 | 1910 | $2,215,951 | $2,859,714 |
| 1906 | 2,009,861 | 2,632,206 | 1911 | 2,238,539 | 3,028,805 |
| 1907 | 1,726,289 | 3,059,573 | 1912 | 2,143,605 | 3,728,933 |
| 1908 | 1,909,126 | 2,401,188 | 1913 | 2,553,785 | 3,037,689 |
| 1909 | 1,849,657 | 2,730,372 | | | |

The second largest city in Spain is Barcelona, which in 1910 had a population

# GUATEMALA.

Twenty-one Departments.

Area, 48,290 square miles. Population (estimated 1910), 1,992,000.

**Capital:** Guatemala. **National colors:** Blue, white and blue.

**President**.....**Manuel Estrada Cabrera**

Re-elected April 3, 1910, for a third term. Inaugurated March 11, 1911. Term of office, six years. Salary, 60,000 pesos.

**Cabinet.**

**First Designado**.....**Gen. Mariano Serrano**
**Second Designado**.....**Gen. Manuel Duarte**
**Secretary of Foreign Relations**.....**Luis Toledo Herrarte**
**Secretary of Government and Justice**.....**Jose M. Reina Andrade**
**Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit**.....**Guillermo Aguirre**
**Secretary of War**.....**Gen. Luis Ovalle**
**Secretary of Public Instruction (in charge)**.....**Edwardo Girom**
**Secretary of Fomento (Promotion)**.....**Luis Mendizabel**

**Constitution and Government.**

The republic is governed under a Constitution proclaimed 1879, and modified 1885, 1887, 1889 and 1903. The President, elected for 6 years by universal suffrage, may be re-elected after the expiration of his term of office. Congress is composed of a National Assembly of 69 members (one for every 20,000 inhabitants), chosen by universal suffrage for 4 years, and a Council of State of 13 members, partly elected by the National Assembly, partly appointed by the President of the republic. Every citizen over 21 years of age is eligible as an elector. The National Assembly meets annually in the city of Guatemala on March 1 for a period of two months, which may be extended for another thirty days.

**Military Service.**

All able-bodied men who pay less than 50 pesos annual taxes, unless they be the only sons or superior officials, are liable to military service from the eighteenth to the thirtieth year in the active army, and from the twenty-sixth to the fiftieth year in the reserve force. The active army consists of 7,000 officers and men; the reserve and auxiliary force of 30,000.

**Communications.**

**Railways,** 450 miles. **Telegraph,** 200 offices and lines aggregating 4,000 miles. **Telephones,** 500 miles. **Posts,** 200 offices, handling 23,405,219 pieces of mail matter in 1912.

**Miscellaneous.**

During 1912 there were 5,340 marriages, 73,719 births and 43,355 deaths, showing a natural increase in the population of 30,442. The public schools in 1912 numbered 1,835.

**Trade with the United States.**

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $2,654,622 | $3,081,553 | 1910 | $1,959,246 | $1,832,324 |
| 1906 | 2,908,655 | 3,386,317 | 1911 | 2,431,769 | 2,562,488 |
| 1907 | 2,848,864 | 3,872,538 | 1912 | 2,519,052 | 2,644,037 |
| 1908 | 1,730,700 | 2,390,167 | 1913 | 3,658,587 | 3,106,981 |
| 1909 | 1,706,156 | 3,148,489 | | | |

# HAYTI.

Five Departments.

Area, 10,200 square miles. Population, 2,500,000.

**Capital:** Port-au-Prince. **National colors:** Blue, red.

**President**.....**Michel Oreste**

Term of office, seven years. Salary, $24,000. Elected May 4, 1913.

**Cabinet.**

**Secretary of Foreign Relations and Public Instruction**.....**Etienne Mathon**
**Secretary of War and Marine**.....**Philippe Argant**
**Secretary of Interior and General Police**.....**Mr. Pradel**
**Secretary of Finance and Commerce**.....**Auguste Bonamy**
**Secretary of Justice and Cult**.....**Edward Latortue**
**Secretary of Public Works and Agriculture**.....**Emmanuel Morel**

The members of the Cabinet receive an annual salary of about $6,000 each.

**Constitution and Government.**

Under the Constitution of 1889 the legislative power is vested in a chamber of the Communes, composed of 99 members (one for each Commune) elected for 3 years by direct popular vote of all Haitiens over 21 years of age, and a Senate composed of 39 members and chosen from a list made out partly by the President and partly by the electors. The Senators, whose office is for 6 years, are renewed to the extent of one-third every 2 years. Representatives must be 25 years of age, Senators 30 years of age. The two chambers meet on the first

**Bergen, Norway, there is a church entirely built of paper and made waterproof by means of a plaster of lime, curds and the white of eggs.**

Monday in April of every year for a period of three months, and in joint session are empowered to elect the President. Representatives receive $300 a month during session, and Senators $150 a month during year.

**Military Service.**

Military service is obligatory for every citizen of twenty-one years of age, two years in the active army and ten years in the reserve army. The army, in addition to 2,000 gendarmes, has 20,000 officers and men. In case of war every citizen to the age of fifty years is called to the banners. The navy comprises six cruisers.

**Communications.**

**Railways**, 256 miles. **Post**, 80 offices. **Telegraph**, 300 miles of telegraph lines.

**Trade with the United States.**

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $2,297,080 | $1,101,650 | 1910 | $4,498,449 | $790,579 |
| 1906 | 3,307,840 | 1,185,477 | 1911 | 5,358,761 | 813,713 |
| 1907 | 2,916,104 | 1,274,678 | 1912 | 7,263,071 | 800,178 |
| 1908 | 3,649,172 | 689,045 | 1913 | 6,640,265 | 874,731 |
| 1909 | 3,937,359 | 525,947 | | | |

# HONDURAS.

Seventeen Departments and one Territory.

Area, 46,250 square miles. Population, 1910, 553,446.

**Capital: Tegucigalpa. National colors: Blue, white, blue.**

**President**.....**Dr. Francisco Bertrand**
**Vice-President**.....**Dr. Mernbren**

Inaugurated February 22, 1913.

The President receives an annual salary, with allowances, amounting to 42,000 pesos ($16,800).

**Cabinet.**

**Minister of Foreign Relations**.....**Mariano Vasquez**
**Minister of War and Navy**.....**Francisco J. Mejia**
**Minister of Treasury and Public Credit**.....**Leopoldo Cordova**
**Minister of Fomento (Promotion), Public Works and Agriculture,** **Gen. Maximo B. Rosales**
**Minister of Government and Justice**.....**Froilan Turcois**
**Minister of Public Instruction**.....**Mariano Vasquez**

**Constitution and Government.**

The republic is governed under the charter of 1894, amended in 1904, and in force again since 1907. The President and Vice President, nominated and elected by popular vote for 4 years, must be native citizens of Honduras and at least 30 years of age. Congress is composed of 42 members, is chosen for 4 years directly by popular vote, at the rate of one deputy for every 10,000 inhabitants, and meets for 60-90 days on January 1 each year. For the electoral right, as well as for eligibility to Congress, the age of 21 is required (or 18 for married citizens who can read and write).

**Military Service.**

Every citizen must serve in the standing army from the age of 21 to 35, and in the reserve from the age of 35 to 40. Exempt from service are foreigners and naturalized citizens only during the first ten years of citizenship. The standing army numbers about 2,000 and the reserve has 54,000 officers and men.

**Communications.**

**Railway**, 106 miles. **Post**, 278 offices. **Telegraph**, 3,220 miles of telegraph lines, with 255 offices. **Telephone**, 100 miles of line and 95 stations.

**Trade with the United States.**

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to the U. S. | June 30. Year ending | Imports from U. S. | Exports to the U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $45,756,116 | $46,470,876 | 1910 | $58,795,943 | $58,795,943 |
| 1906 | 58,182,278 | 50,965,177 | 1911 | 61,281,715 | 57,450,111 |
| 1907 | 66,248,098 | 57,233,527 | 1912 | 2,461,269 | 2,780,972 |
| 1908 | 55,509,604 | 46,945,690 | 1913 | 3,195,627 | 3,200,591 |
| 1909 | 47,712,214 | 49,793,323 | | | |

# MEXICO.

The territory of the United Mexican States is divided into twenty-seven states, three territories and one federal district, whose organization follows to a great extent that of the American Union. The area of the republic is 767,097 square miles. The population of the entire republic was 13,545,462 in 1905 and 15,063,207 in 1910. The population of the Federal District in 1910 was 719,062, and of the City of Mexico (capital), 470,659.

The largest city in Bulgaria is the capital, Sofia, which had a population of 102,7

**Capital: City of Mexico. National colors: Green, white, red.**

**President** (Provisional since February 18, 1913).....**Victoriano Huerta**

The President's salary is $25,000.

Owing to the disturbed condition of government no list of Cabinet officers is given.

**Constitution and Government.**

Under the Constitution of February, 1857, modified last in April, 1904, Congress is composed of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, the former consisting of fifty-six members (two for each state and the Federal district), elected indirectly for a term of four years, one-half of the Senate being renewed every two years. Senators must be at least thirty years of age.

The Chamber of Deputies is composed of 233 members (one Deputy for every 40,000 inhabitants or fraction exceeding 20,000), elected indirectly for two years by popular vote. Electors as well as eligibles are all married Mexicans from the eighteenth year of age and unmarried males from the age of twenty-one. A permanent committee, consisting of fifteen Deputies and fourteen Senators, represents Congress during recess and is consulted by the President on all matters affecting legislation.

The President and Vice-President of the republic are chosen by electors for a term of six years. The President receives a salary of 50,000 pesos ($25,000), the Secretaries of State 15,000 pesos each. Under the amended articles 98 and 109 of the Federal constitution the President and Vice-President will enter office on December 1, and are not eligible for re-election. The President is not eligible for election as Vice-President for the succeeding term, nor can the Vice-President be elected President for the following term. The Secretary of "Despacho" in charge of the executive power at the time of holding the elections is ineligible for election as President or Vice-President. Governors of States are elected in the same manner as the President of the Republic, as are also the legislators and the judiciary of each state. The territories are administered by Governors appointed by the President, while the government of the Federal District, which includes the capital, Mexico City, is in the hands of three officials, likewise appointed by the President.

**Military Service.**

Enlistment in the service is voluntary, but is supplemented by conscription. The army is divided into the active army, the reserve and the auxiliary troops. The permanent army consists of 28 battalions of infantry, 14 regiments of cavalry, 8 field batteries, 4 mountain batteries, 4 batteries of horse artillery, 1 machine gun company, 1 squadron of 16 quick firing guns, 6 companies of engineers and 2 transport companies. The full strength of the army in September, 1912, was given officially as 6,343 officers and 49,332 men. The navy of the republic, though unpretentious, is quite sufficient to protect its coast line of some 5,518 miles in case of emergency. The vessels which she possesses are destined for purposes of instruction, patrol duty and transport service. The principal classifications of her men-of-war include 9 gunboats, 5 torpedo boats and 1 protected cruiser.

**Communications.**

Railways, 24,559 miles. Post, 2,856 offices. Telegraph, 491 stations, 6 wireless telegraph stations. Telephone, 23 stations.

**Trade with the United States.**

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905..... | $45,756,116 | $46,470,876 | 1910..... | $58,795,943 | $58,193,704 |
| 1906..... | 58,182,278 | 50,965,177 | 1911..... | 61,281,715 | 57,450,111 |
| 1907..... | 66,248,008 | 57,233,527 | 1912..... | 52,847,129 | 65,915,318 |
| 1908..... | 55,509,604 | 46,945,690 | 1913..... | 54,571,584 | 77,543,842 |
| 1909..... | 47,712,214 | 49,793,323 | | | |

# NICARAGUA.

Thirteen Departments, three Districts and two Camarcas.

Area, 49,200 square miles. Population (estimated 1910), 600,000.

**Capital: Managua. National colors: Blue, white.**

**President**.....**Adolfo Diaz**
**Vice-President**.....**Fernando Solorzano**

Elected November 2, 1912.

**First Designate**.....**Salvador Chamorro**
**Second Designate**.....**Narciso Lacayo**

**Cabinet.**

**Minister of the Interior**.....**Alfonso Ayon**
**Minister of Finance and Public Credit**.....**Pedro Rafael Cuadra**
**Minister of Foreign Relations**.....**Diego M. Chamorro**
**Minister of War**.....**Jose Andres Urtecho**
**Minister of Fomento (Promotion)**.....**Jose Amador**

**Constitution and Government.**

The republic is under the government of the amended Constitution of March

The hens of the United States now lay about 18,000,000,000 eggs a year.

30, 1905. The President, who must be at least 25 years of age and a citizen of Nicaragua, or of one of the republics of Central America, is elected for 6 years by universal suffrage. The Legislature, composed of 36 members, is elected for 6 years by the 36 provinces, and meets every 2 years on September 1 for a period of 90 days, but may at any time be convoked by the President.

**Military Service.**

The active army consists of about 4,000 men, and the reserve force of about 36,000 additional, military service for at least one year being compulsory.

**Communications.**

**Railway**, 171 miles. **Post**, 135 offices. **Telegraph**, 130 offices, with 3,637 miles of wire. **Telephone**, 805 miles telephone lines, with 29 stations.

**Trade with the United States.**

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $1,944,556 | $1,513,877 | 1910 | $1,600,792 | $1,321,767 |
| 1906 | 1,870,852 | 1,478,408 | 1911 | 2,475,792 | 1,442,299 |
| 1907 | 1,923,111 | 1,028,166 | 1912 | 2,486,878 | 1,505,147 |
| 1908 | 1,574,879 | 1,160,832 | 1913 | 2,925,807 | 1,437,939 |
| 1909 | 1,690,792 | 1,321,707 | | | |

# PANAMA.

**Panama**, since November 3, 1903, a republic independent of Colombia, is divided into the following seven provinces: Panama, Colon, Cocle, Los Santos, Veraguas, Chiriqui and Bocas del Toro, comprising an area of 32,380 square miles, with a population (estimated, 1910) of 419,029.

**Capital: City of Panama. National Colors: Blue, white, red.**

**President** ..... **Dr. Belisario Porras**

Elected July 14, 1912. Inaugurated October 1, 1912.

The President's salary is $18,000 per annum.

**First Designate** ..... **Rodolfo Chiari**
**Second Designate** ..... **Ramon Valdes**
**Third Designate** ..... **Aristides Arjona**

**Cabinet.**

**Secretary of Government and Justice** ..... **Francisco Filos**
**Secretary of Foreign Relations** ..... **Ernesto T. Lefevre**
**Secretary of the Treasury** ..... **Aristides Arjona**
**Secretary of Public Instruction** ..... **Guillermo Andreve**
**Secretary of Fomento (Promotion)** ..... **Ramon F. Acevado**

Salary of secretaries, $800 a month.

On November 3, 1903, a revolution broke out in the City of Panama, which soon spread to other parts of the State of Panama and resulted in the complete obliteration of Colombian sovereignty. Independence was proclaimed by a provisional junta, composed of José Augustin Aranjo, Federico Boyd and Tomas Arias.

One of the first acts of the new Panama government was to propose the conclusion of an Isthmian Canal treaty with the United States. A special commission, consisting of Federico Boyd, a member of the provisional junta, and Dr. Manuel Amador, Minister of Finance, was sent to Washington to conduct the negotiations. A canal treaty was drawn and signed in Washington on November 18. It was ratified by the Panama government on December 2, 1903, and was submitted for ratification to the United States Senate by President Roosevelt on December 7. This convention, the full text of which can be found under "Treaties Ratified, second session 58th Congress," page 87, Tribune Almanac for 1905, was approved by the Senate on February 23, 1904.

For Panama Canal see under "Isthmian Canal Zone."

**Constitution and Government.**

Under the constitution of Panama promulgated on February 13, 1904, the President is elected for a term of four years by popular vote, and he cannot be re-elected for the term immediately following his own. His salary is $18,000 per annum. There is no Vice-President, but the Assembly appoints three "Designados" every two years, the first Designado taking the place of the President in the event of his absence or disability. The legislative power is vested in the National Assembly, composed of one chamber with twenty-eight members, who must be at least twenty-five years of age, elected by direct vote for a term of four years in the proportion of one for every 10,000 inhabitants or fraction over 5,000. There is a Supreme Court of five judges, appointed by the President for a term of four years; a Superior Court, several Circuit courts and a number of municipal courts.

**Military Service.**

There is no army, but its place is taken by a national police corps numbering about 1,000 officers and men.

**Communications.**

**Railway**, 202 miles. **Post**, 96 offices. **Telegraph**, 37 offices.

In Russia there is only one doctor to every 75,000 people.

**Trade with the United States.**

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $4,745,562 | $813,154 | 1910 | $20,596,371 | $2,229,189 |
| 1906 | 12,460,289 | 1,065,887 | 1911 | 20,867,919 | 3,506,735 |
| 1907 | 16,150,953 | 1,752,314 | 1912 | 23,547,869 | 4,425,044 |
| 1908 | 18,282,666 | 1,489,344 | 1913 | 24,502,247 | 4,234,010 |
| 1909 | 16,797,530 | 1,076,994 | | | |

# PARAGUAY.

Area, 171,815 square miles. Population (1910, estimated), 800,000.

Eighty-four Departments, comprising twenty-four political districts.

**Capital:** Asuncion. **National colors:** Red, white, blue.

**President** ..... **Eduardo Schaerer.**
**Vice-President** ..... **Dr. Pedro Bobadilla**

The President receives a salary of $7,000, the Vice-President $4,800, and each of the ministers $3,000 a year.

**Cabinet.**

Ministers of Interior; Foreign and Colonization; Finances; Justice and Public Instruction; War and Navy.

**Constitution and Government.**

By the Constitution of November 18, 1870, President and Vice President are elected for 4 years by indirect suffrage. Congress is composed of a Senate and a House of Deputies. The Senate, composed of 18 members, is elected for 6 years and renewed to the extent of one-third every two years, and the House of Deputies, composed of 26 members, is elected for 4 years and renewed to the extent of a half every two years. Senators must be 28 years of age, Deputies 25. All inhabitants over 18 years of age have the right of voting. Congress meets annually on April 1 and continues in session until August 31.

**Military Service.**

The standing army is composed of about 2,600 officers and men. There is also a national guard, all citizens of the Republic between their 17th and 45th years being subject to compulsory military service. The provision for compulsory military service no doubt changes entirely the figures for standing army, but have no figures. (Recent decree).

**Communications.**

**Railways** (1910), 332 miles. **Waterways,** about 3,000 miles of navigable rivers. **Post,** 385 offices. **Telegraph,** about 2,900 miles of line.

**Trade with the United States.**

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $39,130 | $2,205 | 1910 | $61,142 | $29,170 |
| 1906 | 51,917 | 750 | 1911 | 86,968 | 34,516 |
| 1907 | 173,560 | 3,819 | 1912 | 161,661 | 9,443 |
| 1908 | 100,568 | 14,645 | 1913 | 187,867 | 53,285 |
| 1909 | 52,268 | 16,777 | | | |

# PERU.

Eighteen Departments, subdivided into ninety-nine Provinces. Area, 695,733 square miles. Population, 4,609,999.

**Capital:** Lima. **National colors:** Red, white, red.

**President (1912-'16)** ..... **Guillermo Billinghurst**
Inaugurated September 24, 1912, for a term of four years.
The President receives a salary of $15,000 per annum and an allowance of $9,000 for expenses.
**First Vice-President** ..... **Roberto Leguia**
**Second Vice-President** ..... **Miguel Echenique**

**Cabinet.**

**Premier and Minister of War and Marine** ..... **General Enrique Valera**
**Minister of Foreign Affairs** ..... **Dr. Francisco Tudela y Varela**
**Minister of Government and Police** ..... **Colonel Gonzalo Tirado**
**Minister of Finance** ..... **Baldamero Maldonado**
**Minister of Fomento (Promotion)** ..... **Colonel Pedro Postillo**
**Minister of Justice** ..... **Carlos Paz Soldan**

**Constitution and Government.**

The present Constitution, proclaimed October 16, 1856, was revised November 25, 1860. The President (born Peruvian, at least 35 years of age, and 10 years resident of the state) as well as the two Vice Presidents, are elected for 4 years by direct vote. They are not re-eligible till after another 4 years. The Senate is

**Auckland is the largest city in New Zealand, having a population of 109,781 in 1911.**

composed of 51 members and the House of Representatives of 116 members (one for each province or for every 30,000 inhabitants or fraction exceeding 15,000), elected for 6 years by direct vote. Every two years one-third of the members of each chamber, as decided by lot, retires. Congress meets annually on July 28, and sits for 90 days. Senators must be born Peruvians, 35 years of age, have an income of 1,000 soles ($500) a year, or belong to a scientific profession; deputies must be born Peruvians (or foreigners having resided 2 years at least in the country), 25 years of age, have an annual income of 500 soles, or belong to a scientific profession. Every Peruvian citizen over 21 years of age is entitled to vote.

**Military Service.**

Every citizen of Peru is liable to military service from his nineteenth to fiftieth year, three years in the infantry or four years in the cavalry in the standing army, seven years in the first reserve, five years in the second and fifteen years in the National Guard. The personnel of the army on a peace footing numbers a little more than 4,000 officers and men. The Peruvian navy comprises fourteen vessels.

**Communications.**

Railways, 1,656 miles and about 3,418 miles of lines in construction or under survey. Post, 670 offices. Telegraph, 7,300 miles of line. There is also an overland wireless telegraph system between Iquitos and Puerto Bermudez, about 500 miles apart. Telephone, 2,500 miles.

**Trade with the United States.**

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $3,657,225 | $3,152,964 | 1910 | $4,548,053 | $7,621,497 |
| 1906 | 4,883,307 | 2,454,706 | 1911 | 5,597,123 | 9,314,030 |
| 1907 | 6,075,739 | 4,958,202 | 1912 | 5,522,459 | 10,124,069 |
| 1908 | 6,959,579 | 6,670,616 | 1913 | 7,341,903 | 9,666,579 |
| 1909 | 4,557,864 | 6,386,544 | | | |

# SALVADOR.

Fourteen departments. Area as estimated, 7,225 square miles. Population, January 1, 1912, 1,161,426.

**Capital: San Salvador. National colors: Blue, white, red.**

**President**.....**Carlos Melendez**

Succeeded to the Presidency on the assassination of Manuel Enrique Araujo, February 9, 1913, and will finish the four-year term from March 1, 1911. The Vice-Presidency is vacant on account of the retirement of Onope Duran. The salary of the President is $20,000 per annum.

**First Designado**.....**Theodosio Carranza**
**Second Designado**.....**J. M. Peralto Lagos**
**Third Designado**.....**Samuel Luna**

**Cabinet.**

**Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction and Justice**
**Francisco Martinez Suarez**
**Secretary of Interior and Charities**.....**Samuel Luna**
**Secretary of Treasury, Public Credit and Agriculture**.....**Ramon Garcia Gonzalez**
**Secretary of War, Marine and Promotion**.....**Alfonso Oerinonez M.**

**Constitution and Government.**

The Constitution of 1864 was revised August 13, 1886. The President and the Vice-President (who must be Salvadorians, 35 years of age) are elected for 4 years by popular vote. The National Congress, composed of 42 members (3 for each department), is elected for one year, likewise by popular vote, and meets every year between February and May. Deputies must be at least 25 years of age. Every citizen over 18 years of age is not only entitled but obliged to vote. Public officials have no right to vote.

**Military Service.**

Available forces consist of 590 officers and 15,554 men; reserve, 1,994 officers and 15,554 men. In case of war all Salvadorians from 18 to 50 years of age are soldiers.

**Communications.**

Railways, 97 miles. Telegraph, 2,578 miles. Post, 201 offices. Telephone, 148 stations, with 2,112 miles of lines.

**Trade with the United States.**

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $1,131,784 | $1,113,169 | 1910 | $1,316,957 | $1,176,392 |
| 1906 | 1,401,276 | 1,131,734 | 1911 | 2,100,713 | 1,463,792 |
| 1907 | 1,603,166 | 1,171,298 | 1912 | 2,421,284 | 1,519,954 |
| 1908 | 1,357,297 | 981,715 | 1913 | 2,389,971 | 1,371,568 |
| 1909 | 1,462,135 | 970,137 | | | |

The most important state in the glass industry in 1909 was Pennsylvania; Ohio r second in value of products, Indiana third, West Virginia fourth and Missouri

# URUGUAY.

Nineteen departments. Area, 72,210 square miles. Population (1913), 1,350,000.

**Capital:** Montevideo. **National colors:** White and blue.

**President**.....**Jose Battle y Ordonez**

Inaugurated March 1, 1911, for a four-year term. Salary, $36,000 per annum.

**Cabinet.**

**Minister of Interior**.....**Feliciano Viera**
**Minister of Public Works**.....**Juan Carlos Blanco**
**Minister of Finance**.....**Pedro Cosio**
**Minister of Public Instruction**.....**Baltasar Brun**
**Minister of Foreign Affairs**.....**Emilio Barbaroux**
**Minister of War and Marine**.....**Gen. Juan Bermasa y Jerez**
**Minister of Industries**.....**Jose Ramasso**

**Constitution and Government.**

The Constitution dates from September 10, 1829, sworn July 18, 1830. The President is chosen by the legislative body for 4 years; he is not re-eligible for a consecutive term. The Senate is composed of 19 members (one member for each department) elected for 6 years by an electoral college. Senators must be 33 years of age, have been citizens of the republic for 7 years, and possess either a capital of 10,000 pesos or an equivalent income. The Chamber of Representatives is composed of 75 members (one to every 8,000 inhabitants) elected for 3 years by popular vote. Representatives must be 25 years of age, have been citizens for 5 years, and possess a capital of 4,000 pesos or an equivalent income. Public officials are not eligible as Senators or Representatives. Both Houses meet in annual session, extending from February 15 to July 15. In the interval of the session a permanent committee of two Senators and five members of the Chamber of Deputies exercises the legislative powers. Every male adult is entitled to vote.

**Military Service.**

The personnel of the army numbers 7,500 men and 600 officers. The navy consists of 12 ships, 60 officers and 600 men.

**Communications.**

**Railways**, 1,472 miles. **Post**, 1,018 offices. **Telegraph and Telephone**, 54 stations.

**Trade with the United States.**

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $1,990,704 | $3,158,856 | 1910 | $4,272,145 | $7,413,896 |
| 1906 | 2,905,578 | 2,711,807 | 1911 | 5,317,711 | 1,618,736 |
| 1907 | 3,412,785 | 3,160,891 | 1912 | 6,880,325 | 3,231,676 |
| 1908 | 3,868,661 | 1,864,796 | 1913 | 7,522,145 | 2,450,697 |
| 1909 | 3,300,313 | 3,726,877 | | | |

# VENEZUELA.

Twenty States, one Federal District and two Territories. Area, 393,976 square miles. Population (1911), 2,713,703.

**Capital:** Caracas. **National colors:** Yellow, blue, red.

**President**.....**Juan Vicente Gomez**

Elected April 30, 1910, for a term of four years. The President's salary is $20,844.

**Cabinet.**

**Minister of the Interior**.....**Dr. Cesar Zumeta**
**Minister of Foreign Affairs**.....**Dr. J. L. Andara**
**Minister of Finance**.....**Dr. J. L. Andara**
**Minister of War and Marine**.....**V. Marquez Bustillos**
**Minister of Fomento**.....**Dr. Pedro Emilio Coll**
**Minister of Public Works**.....**Dr. D. A. Coronil**
**Minister of Public Instruction**.....**Dr. F. Guevara Rojas**
**Governor of Federal District**.....**General Juan C. Gomez**

Salary of ministers, $9,400.

**Constitution and Government.**

The new Constitution of the Republic, promulgated on August 5, 1909, provides that Congress shall elect the President, who may or may not be a member of that body, for a period of 4 years, the election to be held by secret ballot within 15 days after Congress assembles in the national capital. At the time of electing the President Congress also selects a council of government consisting of 10 members, to serve for a period of 4 years, and the council of government chooses the first and second vice presidents. The Senate is composed of 40 members (two for each state), born in the republic, and at least 30 years of age, elected for 4 years. For the House of Representatives each state elects one member to every 35,000 inhabitants, and a second if the state has more than 15,000 over that num-

**The capital invested in the manufacture of glass in the United States amounted to $129,288,384, and the products turned out had a value of $92,095,203 in 1909.**

ber, for 4 years by direct suffrage of the particular states. Congress meets on April 19 of every year for 70 days. The President must be a native of Venezuela, at least 30 years of age, and deputies must be 21 years of age. Neither the President nor the two Vice-Presidents are eligible for a second consecutive term. Electors must be 21 years of age.

**Military Service.**

The standing army numbers 5,632 men, and there is a reserve estimated at 100,000 men. The navy consists of about six vessels, with a personnel of 457.

**Communications.**

Railways, 575 miles. Post, 289 offices. Telegraph, 183 stations, with 4,092 miles of telegraph lines. Telephone, 285 miles.

**Trade with the United States.**

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $3,218,575 | $7,108,850 | 1910 | $2,797,210 | $6,701,352 |
| 1906 | 3,258,133 | 8,034,701 | 1911 | 3,791,620 | 7,635,256 |
| 1907 | 3,024,629 | 7,852,214 | 1912 | 4,708,605 | 10,657,989 |
| 1908 | 2,555,863 | 6,725,184 | 1913 | 5,737,118 | 10,852,331 |
| 1909 | 2,568,211 | 8,313,609 | | | |

# THE GREAT POWERS OF EUROPE.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

**The Joint Monarchy.**

The Austro-Hungarian monarchy consists of two states, the Austrian Empire and the Hungarian Kingdom, and of the provinces of Bosnia and Heregovina, and is hereditary to the dynasty of Hapsburg-Lorraine. The two states are perfectly independent of each other, possessing each its own constitution, its legislative power and its executive departments for most branches of state affairs; but they are closely bound together by the identity of the sovereign, by a permanent constitutional union, first proclaimed by the pragmatic sanction of 1763 and since regulated by the so-called compromise (Ausgleich-Kiegyezes) of 1867, as well as by a close political commercial and customs union (since 1867) and the community of certain departments of state affairs.

**Reigning Sovereign**—Franz Josef I (Ferencz József), Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary; born August 18, 1830, the son of Archduke Franz Karl, second son of Emperor Franz I of Austria and Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria; proclaimed Emperor of Austria December 2, 1848; crowned King of Hungary and took the oath to the Hungarian Constitution June 8, 1867; married, April 24, 1854, to Elisabeth, daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria (born December 24, 1837, assassinated in Geneva September 10, 1898), and has as issue two daughters, Archduchess Gisela, born July 12, 1856, and Archduchess Maria Valeria, born April 22, 1868.

**Heir Apparent**—The Emperor's nephew, Franz Ferdinand (Charles Loui Joseph Marie), son of Archduke Karl Ludwig and Princess Annunciata (daughter of King Ferdinand II of Naples), born at Gratz, December 18, 1863; married July 1, 1900, to the Countess Sophia Chotek (now Princess of Hohenberg), having duly renounced the right of his future children to succeed to the thrones of Austria and Hungary.

**Succession**—The crown passes by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males and (on failure of males) to females. The monarch must be a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

**Cabinet.**

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.....Count Leopold von Berchthold
Minister of War.....General Krobatin
Minister of Navy.....Rudolph Graf Montecucculi
Minister of Finance and Chief of the Administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina.....

The ministers are responsible for the discharge of their official functions to the Delegations.

**Political and Commercial Relations Between the Two States.**

Foreign affairs, military affairs, the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, together with the finances concerning them, are common to the two states and administered by common institutions and ministries. The legislative power relating to these common affairs is exercised by the Delegations, composed of sixty members each, of whom twenty are chosen from the Upper House of Austria (Herrenhaus) and of Hungary (Förendiház) and forty from each of the lower houses (the Austrian Abgeordnetenhaus and the Hungarian Képviselöház). The delegations are summoned annually by the Emperor and King, alternately at Vienna and Budapest, but they deliberate independently of each other, their decisions being communicated reciprocally in writing. In every other respect legislation concerning the common affairs belongs to the two Parliaments, and each state provides separately for the assessment, collection and transmission of its contribution to the common expenses. The proportion to be contributed by each state is fixed by mutual agreement, renewable every ten years. According to the last agreement, renewed in 1907, Austria contributes to the common expenses 63.6 per cent and Hungary 36.4 per cent.

Of the large American cities, Memphis, Tenn., with 88 homicides, 64.3 per 100 showed the highest homicide record for 1912 in the United States.

Besides the political permanent connection between Austria and Hungary there exists also a commercial and customs union, which is not permanent, but renewable every ten years. Under this arrangement the two states form one commercial and customs territory, with the same coinage, weights and measures and a joint bank of issue and the same consular representation abroad. The union, begun in 1867, was renewed in 1877, 1887 and 1907.

### Military Service.

The military system is in both states alike, military service being obligatory since 1868. It begins on January 1 of the year in which the twenty-first year of age is reached and lasts for a period of twelve years. The duty of service continues: (1) In the common army, three years in the line (two years projected), seven years in the reserve and two years in the Austrian Landwehr (Hungarian Honvédség), or two years for those who have been transferred to the Austrian Landwehr or the Hungarian Honvédség respectively. The active service in the depot reserve is two months. (2) The navy: Twelve years' service (four years in active service, five years in the reserve and three years in the so-called Seewehr). Every two years there are drills of two to four weeks in the reserve of the army and the landwehr. Those who are not able to serve must pay a fine (military tax) of eventually 200 crowns to be relieved from duty. There is also a one-year volunteer service for the better educated conscripts, who must provide equipment and food at their own cost. All citizens able to bear arms and belonging to the army or navy are compelled to serve in the Levy-in-mass (Landsturm Népfötkelés) from the nineteenth to the forty-second year. The Levy-in-mass consists of two bans, the first comprising the men of from nineteen to thirty-seven years and the second those from thirty-eight to forty-two years. The Landsturm can be called out only in time of war.

## AUSTRIA.

Austria proper is a constitutional monarchy composed of seventeen provinces and representing the following countries: Bohemia (kingdom, capital, Prague), Bokowina (duchy, capital, Czernowitz), Dalmatia (kingdom, capital, Zara), Gallicia (kingdom, capital, Lemberg), Görtz and Gradisca (principality, capital, Görtz), Istria (margraviate, capital, Parenzo), Corinthia or Kärnton (duchy, capital, Klagenfurt), Carniola or Krain (duchy, capital, Laibach), Moravia (margraviate, capital, Brünn), Upper Austria (duchy, capital, Linz), Lower Austria (duchy, capital, Vienna), Salzburg (duchy, capital, Salzburg), Silesia (duchy, capital, Troppan), Styria or Steiermark (duchy, capital, Graz), Tyrol (principality, capital, Innsbruck), Trieste and territory, Vorariberg (capital, Bregenz). Area, 115,903 English square miles. Population, 28,567,898 (census of Dec. 31, 1911).

**Capital:** Vienna. **National colors:** Black and yellow.

### Cabinet.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Premier** | **Carl Count Sturgkh** |
| **Minister of the Interior** | **K. Heinold D'Udynski** |
| **Minister of Justice** | **Dr. von Hochenburger** |
| **Minister of Finance** | **Ritter von Zaleski** |
| **Minister of National Defence** | **General von Georgi** |
| **Minister of Education** | **Hussarek von Heinlein** |
| **Minister of Commerce** | **Herr von Schuster** |
| **Minister of Agriculture** | **Franz Zenker** |
| **Minister of Works** | **Herr Trnka** |
| **Minister of Railways** | **Dr. von Forster** |
| **Minister for Gallicia** | **Ritter von Dlugosz** |
| **Minister of Defence** | **Ritter von Georgi** |

### Constitution and Government.

The Parliament, or Reichsrath, is composed of two houses, the Herrenhaus (Upper House) and the Abgeordnetenhaus (Lower House). The Herrenhaus is formed of 15 archdukes who are of age, 74 nobles possessing large landed property, in whose families by nomination of the Emperor the dignity is hereditary; 5 archbishops and 8 bishops, who are of princely title inherent to their episcopal seats, and 159 life members nominated by the Emperor. The Abgeordnetenhaus consists of 516 members, elected for six years by universal suffrage. Deputies must be thirty years of age, electors twenty-four. It is incumbent upon the head of the state to assemble the Reichsrath annually. Members of the lower house receive 20 crowns ($4) for each day's attendance, with an allowance for travelling expenses.

## HUNGARY.

(Magyarország.)

The Kingdom of Hungary is divided into 71 counties with 474 districts for those of Hungary. Croatia and Slavonia form an annex of the crown of Hungary, with autonomy in home affairs, justice and public instruction. The Hungarian dominions have an area of 125,430 square miles and a population of 20,850,700 (in 1911).

**Capital:** Budapest. **National colors:** Red, white and green.

### Cabinet.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Premier and Minister of the Interior** | **Count Stephan Tisza** |
| **Finance** | **John von Telesky** |
| **Commerce** | **Baron John Harkanyi** |
| **Agriculture** | **Baron Ghillanyi** |

*The exports of coffee from* **Porto Rico to foreign countries in 1911 amounted to 34,000,000 pounds.**

Justice.....Professor E. Balogh
Worship and Education.....Baron Jankovich
Defence.....Baron Samuel Hazai
Minister for Croatia.....Count Pejacsevich

**Constitution and Government.**

The Parliament (Országgyülés) consists of an upper house or House of Magnates (Förendihaz) and a lower house (Kepviselöház). The nuuer house now includes the archdukes who have attained their majority (sixteen in number), ecclesiastical dignitaries (forty-seven), the ten bannerets of the kingdom, the Count of Presburg, the two guardians of the crown, the two presidents of the royal curia, the two presidents of the royal Court of Administration, the president of the Royal Table of Budapest, the three delegates from Croatia.-Slavonia, the Governor of Fiume, 8 princes, 185 counts and 50 barons whose families possess the right of hereditary peerage, and 66 life peers appointed by the crown or chosen by the House of Magnates.

The lower house, or House of Representatives, is composed of 413 members elected by the vote of all male citizens of twenty years of age and 40 members sent by the Croatia-Slavonian Diet. Representatives must be twenty-four years of age. Members of the lower house receive 4,800 crowns (about $970) a year, with an allowance of 1,600 crowns ($320) for house rent. At the head of the government of Croatia-Slavonia is the Banns (Lord Lieutenant), who is responsible to the Provincial Diet and to the Hungarian Prime Minister. The Croatian-Slavonian Provincial Diet, meeting annually at Zágrab (Agram), consists of 90 members elected for five years, chosen partly by the vote of electors who must have a low property qualification, be of certain professions or pay a small tax, partly by personal voters (not more than half), e. g., ecclesiastical and political dignitaries and the members of certain noble families (Magnates) possessing the right by inheritance or by royal nomination.

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

The Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, since October, 1908, under the sovereignty of the Emperor-King, contain six districts, with an area of 19,702 square miles and a population (in 1910) of 1,895,673.

Common Minister of Finance and Administrator.....

The chief authority in the province itself, with its seat in Serayevo, is the provincial government (Landesvegierung), in four departments—internal affairs, justice, public works and administration. For administration purposes there are six districts and fifty-four county authorities.

**Constitution and Government.**

The new Constitution was proclaimed on February 20, 1910. The Diet chosen by universal suffrage is competent to deal with provincial finance, taxes, railways, police, public works and civil and criminal law, subject to Austrian or Hungarian veto. The electors of the First Division are subdivided according to their qualification and the nature and amount of the taxes paid, and in all three divisions the number of representativves in the Diet is fixed according to the number of inhabitants professing each religion. The Jews have 1 seat, the Roman Catholics 16, the Mahometans 24, and the Orthodox 31 seats. The government appoints, besides, 20 members, 4 representing the authorities, 16 others being spiritual heads of the various religious organizations; total, 72 elected members and 20 nominated.

**Trade of Austria-Hungary with the United States.**

| Year ending June 30. | Exports to U. S. | Imports from U. S. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905..... | $11,617,896 | $10,592,139 | 1910..... | $14,962,731 | $17,408,910 |
| 1906..... | 14,890,019 | 13,805,433 | 1911..... | 19,514,787 | 16,958,099 |
| 1907..... | 15,136,185 | 16,009,629 | 1912..... | 22,388,930 | 16,713,794 |
| 1908..... | 16,174,738 | 15,425,659 | 1913..... | 23,320,696 | 19,192,414 |
| 1909..... | 14,226,703 | 15,436,587 | | | |

# FRANCE.

France, a republic since the overthrow of Napoleon III on September 4, 1870, is divided into eighty-seven departments. Area, 207,054 square miles; population, including the island of Corsica (census of March, 1911), 39,601,509. Including Algeria, which, however, is regarded as an integral part of France, and Tunis, which is attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, its colonies and dependencies in Africa, Asia and America, have an estimated area of 4,000,000 square miles, with a population of about 40,000,000.

**Capital:** Paris. **National colors:** Blue, white, red.

President of the Republic.....Raymond Poincare

Inaugurated February 3 1913.

The President is elected for seven years by a majority of votes of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly. The salary of the President is 600,000 francs, with a further allowance of 600,000 francs for his expenses.

**Cabinet.**

(Formed December 8, 1913.)

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.....Gaston Doumergue

The second broadest street in the world is Unter den Linden, Berlin, which is metres in width.

Minister of the Interior.....Rene Renoult
Minister of Finance.....Joseph Caillaux
Minister of Justice.....Bienvenu Martin
Minister of Public Instruction.....Rene Viviani
Minister of War.....Joseph J. B. E. Noulens
Minister of Marine.....Ernest Morris
Minister of Commerce, Industry, Posts and Telegraphs.....Louis J. Malvy
Minister of Public Works.....Fernand David
Minister of Agriculture.....Maurice Raynaud
Minister of Colonies.....Albert F. Lebrun
Minister of Labor.....Albert Metin

The ministers are usually, but not necessarily, members of the Senate or the Chamber of Deputies. The Premier chooses his colleagues in concert with the President of the Republic. Each minister is responsible to the chambers for his acts, while the Ministry as a whole is responsible for the general policy of the government.

### Constitution and Government.

The National Assembly consists of two chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, which assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, and they must remain in session at least five months out of the twelve. The Senate is composed of three hundred members, at least forty years of age. They are elected for nine years by special commissions of the departments and colonies and one-third retires every three years.

The Chamber of Deputies is composed of 597 members (one Deputy to every 70,000 population), elected for four years by universal suffrage. Deputies must be citizens not under twenty-five years of age. No one can be a member of parliament who has not complied with the prescription of the military law concerning the active service. The princes of deposed dynasties are precluded from sitting in either house. Members of the active army and most of the public functionaries are not eligible.

Senators and Deputies receive 9,000 francs ($1,800) a year, and the Presidents of the two chambers receive, in addition, 72,000 francs ($14,400) for the expense of entertainment. Members of both chambers travel free on all railways by means of a small annual payment. Each citizen twenty-one years old, not actually in military service, who can prove a six months' residence in any one town or commune, and not otherwise disqualified, has the right of vote.

The Deputies number 597, and are divided into many groups, the principal of which are: Radicals and Radical-Socialists, 262; Independent-Socialists, 32; United Socialists, 75; Progressists, 78; Nationalists, 20; Conservatives, 44.

### Military Service.

Every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service must on reaching the age of twenty serve three years in the Active Army, eleven years in the Reserve of the Active Army (two trainings of one month each), six years in the Territorial Army (one training of two weeks) and six years in the Reserve of the Territorial Army. Part of the conscripts, drawn by lot and the number of which is fixed every year by the Minister of War, pass into the reserve after one year of active service, if they can read and write, or after two years if illiterate. Those who are not able to bear arms or belong to the Active Army for a period less than three years have to pay a military tax of 6 francs. The bill for a three-year term of service adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, July 19, 1913, will add 210,000 men at the lowest estimate, to the peace footing of the army, which now stands at 578,783, excluding officers.

### Government of Colonies and Protectorates.

The administration of the colonies is controlled by the Ministry of the Colonies. Most of them enjoy some measure of self-government and have elective councils to assist the Governor. The older colonies have also direct representation in the French Legislature.

Algeria.—Capital Algiers, with 170,000 inhabitants. The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran and Constantine—form an intergral part of France, under the authority of a Governor General, who represents the government of the republic throughout Algerian territory. The French Chambers have alone the right of legislating for Algeria, while such matters as do not come within the legislative power are regulated by decree of the President of the Republic. Each department sends one Senator and two Deputies to the National Assembly.

Madagascar.—This island, the fourth largest in the world, became a French possession in January, 1896, and on August 6, 1896, was declared, with its dependencies, a French colony. A Consultative Council of Administration has been established in the capital, Tananarive (called by the natives Antananarivo). The colony is not represented in the French Parliament. The island is partly under civil and partly under military administration.

Reunion.—This island, 420 miles east of Madagascar, is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Privy Council and an elective Council General, and is represented in the French Parliament by a Senator and two Deputies.

Tunis.—This possession passed under the protectorate of France by virtue of the Treaty of Kasr-es-Said (May 12, 1881), confirmed by decrees of April 22, 1882. The Bey is Sidi Mohamed en-Nasir Bey; born 1855; succeeded his cousin, Sidi Mohamed el Hadi Bey, May 12, 1906. Heir apparent, Sidi Mohamed el Habib Bey, born August 13, 1858, cousin of the reigning bey. The protectorate is carried on under the direction of the French Foreign Office, which has a special department of Tunisian affairs, under the control of a French Minister Resident General. The country is divided into thirteen districts, with French Governors. French tribunals administer

***The broadest street in the world is in Versailles, France, whose Avenue de Paris is 100 meters wide.***

justice between subjects of European powers, and also between them and natives.

Guadeloupe.—This colony, consisting of two islands, with five dependencies consisting of five smaller islands, is under a Governor and an elected Council, and is represented by a Senator and two Deputies. The seat of government is Basse Terre.

French Guiana.—The colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Privy Council of five members, and is represented in the French Parliament by one Deputy.

Martinique.—The colony is under a Governor, a General Council and elective municipal councils, and is represented by a Senator and two Deputies.

New Caledonia (with its dependencies—1, Isle of Pines, assigned as a place of detention for habitual criminals; 2 the Wallis Archipelago; 3, the Loyalty Islands; 4, the Huon Islands; 5, Fortuna and Alafi).—This colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Privy Council consisting of the Secretary General, the Procureur General, the Superior Commandant of the Troops, the Director of the Penitentiary Administration, the head of the Department of Domains and Colonization and two notables of the colony appointed by the Minister of Colonies.

**Area and Population of French Colonies and Protectorates.**

| | Area in sq. kilometres. | Inhabitants. |
|---|---|---|
| **Africa.** | | |
| Algiers | 890,000 | 5,158,051 |
| Tunis (protectorate) | 167,400 | 1,830,000 |
| French W. Africa: | | |
| Senegal | 23,500 | 393,945 |
| Senegambia and Niger | 958,600 | 5,058,656 |
| Mauritania | 892,700 | 223,000 |
| French Guinea | 275,100 | 1,497,777 |
| Ivory Coast | 310,700 | 889,479 |
| Dahomey | 169,500 | 749,000 |
| Western Sahara | 4,143,700 | 467,000 |
| *Congo (administered territ'y) | 1,762,000 | 3,652,000 |
| Samoli Coast | 21,000 | 208,061 |
| Madagascar | 592,100 | 2,706,661 |
| Mayotte and Comoro Islands | 1,980 | 96,314 |
| Morocco | 439,240 | 5,000,000 |
| Réunion | 1,980 | 177,677 |
| St. Paul Island | 7 | ..... |
| New Amsterdam Island | 66 | ..... |
| Kerguelen | 3,414 | ..... |
| Total Africa | 10,214,700 | 23,108,000 |
| **Asia.** | | |
| Establishments in India: | | |
| Chandernagor | 9.4 | 25,137 |
| Karikal | 125.2 | 59,876 |
| Mahé | 59.1 | 9,577 |
| Pondichéry | 290.7 | 178,471 |
| Yanaon | 14.8 | 4,662 |
| French Indo-China: | | |
| Cochin-China | 56,900 | 2,870,514 |
| Cambodia | 96,900 | 1,193,534 |
| Annam | 135,000 | 5,513,681 |
| Laos | 255,000 | 663,727 |
| Tonking | 119,200 | 5,896,510 |
| Kwang-tchu-wan | 700 | 177,097 |
| Total Asia | 664,200 | 16,592,800 |
| **America** | | |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon | 242 | 6,482 |
| Guadeloupe and dependencies | 1,870 | 190,273 |
| Martinique | 987 | 182,024 |
| French Guiana | 78,900 | 39,117 |
| Total America | 81,000 | 417,896 |
| **Oceania.** | | |
| New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands | 19,823 | 55,886 |
| Chesterfield Islands. Wallis Islands (protectorate) Futuna and Alofi | 255 | 6,000 |
| Establishments in Oceania: | | |
| Tahiti, Marquesas. Tuamotu Islands. Gambier Islands. Clipperton Island | 4,140 | 30,974 |
| Total Oceania | 24,225 | 92,000 |
| Total of all colonies and protectorates | 10,984,700 | 40,211,000 |

*According to the Franco-German agreement of November, 1911, France, as compensation for German recognition of her protectorate in Morocco, ceded to Germany about 250,000 square kilometres in Northern French Congo, touching the German Kamerun. The French protectorate of Morocco was definitely established in 1912 after France had come to an agreement with Spain in regard to the Spanish sphere of influence.

**Trade of France, Not Including Colonies, with the United States.**

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $76,071,308 | $90,050,081 | 1910 | $117,627,466 | $132,363,346 |
| 1906 | 97,892,480 | 108,415,350 | 1911 | 135,271,648 | 115,414,784 |
| 1907 | 113,604,692 | 127,803,407 | 1912 | 135,388,851 | 124,548,458 |
| 1908 | 116,123,468 | 101,999,541 | 1913 | 146,100,201 | 136,877,990 |
| 1909 | 108,764,262 | 108,387,337 | | | |

# THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Area, 208,780 English square miles; population (in 1910), 64,903,423. Prussia, the chief state of the German Empire, has an area of 134,616 square miles and a population of 40,163,333.

The German Empire, founded in 1870, is a constitutional confederated state,

The salaries and wages paid out in the manufacture of malt liquors in the States amounted to $64,000,000 in 1909.

consisting of the following 26 states: The kingdoms of Prussia (including Lauenburg and, since 1890, Heligoland); Saxony, Bavaria and Würtemberg; the grand duchies of Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Saxe-Weimar; the duchies of Anhalt, Brunswick, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen; the principalities of Lippe, Reuss (elder line), Reuss (younger line), Schaumburg-Lippe, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen and Waldeck; the free cities of Bremen, Hamburg and Lübeck and the imperial province of Alsace-Lorraine. This Confederate League is under the presidentship of Prussia, and since January 18, 1871, the kings of Prussia are at the same time hereditary German emperors in whom are vested the executive power of the empire and the right to declare war on the defensive and make peace, conclude alliances and enter into treaties with foreign nations and appoint and receive ambassadors.

**Capital:** Berlin (population, 2,070,695). **National colors:** Black, white, red.

**Emperor.**—Wilhelm II (Victor Albert), King of Prussia, born at Berlin, January 27, 1859, eldest son of the Emperor Frederick III and the Empress Victoria; succeeded his father June 15, 1888; married February 27, 1881, Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, born at Dolzig, October 22, 1858, daughter of the late Duke Friedrich of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.

**Children of the Emperor.**—1. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born at Potsdam May 6, 1882; married June 6 to Princess Cecilie, born September 20, 1886, daughter of the late Friedrich Franz III of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. 2. Prince Wilhelm Eitel-Friedrich, born July 7, 1883; married February 27, 1906, to Princess Sophie Charlotte, daughter of Grand Duke Friedrich August of Oldenburg. 3. Prince Adalbert, born July 14, 1884. 4. Prince Dr. August Wilhelm, born January 29, 1887; married October 22, 1908, to Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. 5. Prince Oscar, born July 27, 1888. 6. Prince Joachim, born December 17, 1890. 7. Princess Viktoria Luise, born September 13, 1892.

**Heir Apparent.**—Crown Prince Wilhelm, who has issue: Prince Wilhelm, born July 4, 1906; Prince Louis Ferdinand, born November 9, 1907; Prince Hubertus, born September 30, 1909.

**Succession.**—The imperial dignity is hereditary in the House of Hohenzollern, and follows the law of primogeniture.

### Cabinet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Imperial Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs | Von Bethmann-Hollweg |
| Secretary of State | Herr von Jagow |
| Minister of the Interior | Herr Delbrück |
| Minister of the Navy | Admiral von Tirpitz |
| Minister of War | Von Falkenhayn |
| Minister of Justice | Dr. Lisco |
| Minister of the Treasury | Kuehn |
| Minister of Colonies | Dr. Solf |
| Minister of Agriculture | Baron von Schorlemer |
| Minister of Education | Von Trott zu Solz |
| Minister of Commerce | Sydow |
| Minister of Public Works and Railroads | Von Breitenbach |

### Constitution and Government.

By the terms of the Constitution of April 16, 1871, the supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the empire is vested in the King of Prussia. Except, however, to repel an attack on the territory or the coasts of the league the Emperor cannot declare war without the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council. The consent of the Federal Council and Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, is also necessary in regard to treaties that relate to matters regulated by imperial legislation. The Emperor has no veto on laws passed by these bodies. The legislative power of the empire is exercised by the Bundesrath, together with the Reichstag.

The Bundesrath or Federal Council represents the individual states of Germany. It is composed of 58 members, the individual states appointing for each session as many delegates as it has votes, viz., Prussia, 17; Bavaria, 6; Saxony, 4; Würtemberg, 4; Baden and Hesse, 3 each; Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick, 2 each; the other states, as well as the 2 free cities, 1 each. Alsace-Lorraine is represented in the Bundesrath by 4 commissioners (Kommissäre), without votes, who are nominated by the Statthalter (Governor General). The Bundesrath is also a supreme administrative and consultative board, and as such elects every year 12 standing committees, in each of which at least 4 states must be represented—namely, for army and fortifications; for naval matters; tariff, excise and taxes; trade and commerce; railways, posts and telegraphs; civil and criminal law; financial accounts; foreign affairs; for Alsace-Lorraine; for the Constitution; for the standing orders, and for railway tariffs. The Bundesrath is presided over by the Reichskanzler, or Chancellor of the Emperor.

The Reichstag represents the German nation. It consists of 397 members, elected for 5 years by universal suffrage. Both electors and deputies must be citizens 25 years of age. The various states of Germany are represented in the Reichstag as follows: Prussia, 236; Bavaria, 48; Saxony, 23; Würtemberg, 17; Baden, 14; Hesse, 9; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 6; Saxe-Weimar, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Hamburg, 3 each; Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Anhalt, 2 each; Alsace-Lorraine, 15; the other remaining states, 1 each. The Deputies receive 3,000 marks ($750) a year.

At the last elections in January, 1912, the members elected to the Reichstag

The first woman member of the Electoral College was Mrs. Helen J. Scott, of Washington.

were politically divided as follows: Socialists, 110; Centre Party, 90; National Liberals, 44; Conservatives, 45; Radicals, 41; Poles, 18; Free Conservatives, 13; Anti-Semites, 11; other parties, 25 (5 Alsatians, 4 Lorrainers, 5 Guelphs, 1 Dane, 2 Bavarian Peasants' League, 2 German Peasants' League, and 6 Independents).

Both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag meet in annual session, convoked by the Emperor.

### Military Service.

Military service is obligatory for all Germans, and no substitution is allowed It begins with the 21st year and ends with the 39th year. Those who enlist before reaching the age of 20 must serve 19 years from the year of their entering in the army. The service comprises 7 years in the standing army (3 years in active service and 4 in the reserve); 12 years in the Landwehr (5 years in the first ban and 7 years in the second ban); 12 years in the depot reserve, from which in case of mobilization the deficiency in the active is filled, the depot being composed of those who either by lot or on account of ill-health have been exempted from service. The depot reservists who have served belong to the landwehr of the first ban until the 31st of March of the year in which they finish their 39th year, while the others pass to the first ban of the landsturm. Besides, every German capable of bearing arms forms part, from the 18th to the 40th year, of the first ban of the landsturm, and of the second ban from the 40th to the 45th year of age. One-year volunteers serve at their own charges.

The land forces of the empire in war and peace are under the orders of the Emperor, who is the commander-in-chief of the whole German army. All German troops are bound by the Constitution to obey unconditionally the orders of the Kaiser, and must swear accordingly the oath of fidelity; but in case of Bavaria this obedience is limited to war time, and this oath is not imposed upon the Bavarian troops. In time of peace the kings of Bavaria, Saxony and Würtemberg retain their sovereign rights as heads of their respective armies; the Bavarian army administration is wholly independent of that of the rest of the German army. The German navy is imperial, and the Emperor as such is the supreme admiral in command in peace as well as in war.

Owing to the passage of the army bill in 1913 the land forces of Germany, on a peace footing, will comprise 33,800 officers, 119,000 non-commissioned officers, 661,170 privates and 15,000 one-year volunteers. The balance of the total of 870,000 will include medical, veterinary and pay officers, artificers, the hospital corps and other non-combatants.

### Colonies and Dependencies.

| | Estim'd area in sq. miles | Estim'd populat'n. |
|---|---|---|
| **Africa.** | | |
| Togoland | 33,700 | 1,000,000 |
| Kamerun | 298,400 | 3,500,000 |
| German S. W. Africa | 322,450 | 200,000 |
| German East Africa | 384,180 | 10,000,000 |
| Total African possessions | 1,038,730 | 14,700,000 |
| **Asia.** | | |
| Kiauchau (leased from China for 99 years) | 200 | 33,000 |
| **In the Pacific.** | | |
| German New Guinea — Kaiser Wilh'm's L'd. | 70,000 | 110,000 |
| Bismarck Archip'go. | 20,000 | 188,000 |
| Caroline Islands / Palaw Islands | 560 | 50,000 |
| Marianne Islands | 250 | 2,000 |
| Solomon Islands | 4,200 | 45,000 |
| Marshall Islands | 150 | 15,000 |
| Samoan Islands | 1,000 | 33,000 |
| Total Pacific possessions | 96,160 | 442,000 |
| Total foreign dependencies | 1,027,820 | 15,176,000 |

### Trade of the United States with Germany, Excluding the German Colonies.

| Year ending June 30: | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $194,498,258 | $118,038,189 | 1910 | $249,555,926 | $168,805,237 |
| 1906 | 234,742,102 | 135,142,996 | 1911 | 287,495,814 | 163,242 560 |
| 1907 | 256,653,060 | 161,544,552 | 1912 | 306,959,021 | 171,380,380 |
| 1908 | 276,922,089 | 142,935,547 | 1913 | 331,684,212 | 188,963,071 |
| 1909 | 235,324,140 | 143,525,828 | | | |

# THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

## UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The British Empire consists of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with colonies, protectorates and dependencies, and the Indian Empire (British India). The United Kingdom proper, composed of England and Wales (58,324 square miles, population in 1911, 36,075,269), Scotland (30,405 square miles, population in 1911, 4,759,445), and Ireland (32,360 square miles, population in 1911, 4,381,951), is a constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the English House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," born June 3, 1865, eldest son of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, born as Princess of Denmark December 1, 1844, succeeded to the crown on the death of his father, May 6, 1910; married July 6, 1893, to Princess Mary of Teck, born May 26, 1867.

**Children of the King**—1. Edward Albert (Christian-George-Andreas-Patrick-David), Prince of Wales, born June 23, 1894. 2. Albert Frederick (Arthur-George), born December 14, 1895. 3. Victoria Alexandra (Alice-Mary), born April 25, 1897. 4. Henry William (Frederick-Albert), born March 31, 1900. 5. George Edward (Alexander-Edmond), born December 20, 1902. 6. John (Charles-Francis), born July 12, 1905.

**Sisters of the King**—1. Princess Louise, born February 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, to Alexander Duff, First Duke of Fife. 2. Princess Victoria, born July 6, 1868; Princess Maude, born November 26, 1869; married July 22, 1896, to Prince Charles of Denmark, now King Haakon VII of Norway.

**Heir Apparent**—Edward Albert, Prince of Wales.

**Succession**—In the succession to the Crown the sons of the sovereign and their descent have the preference over the daughters, but the latter and their descent exclude the lateral lines from the succession.

### Cabinet.

**Prime Minister**.....Herbert Henry Asquith, K. C.
**Lord High Chancellor**.....Viscount Haldane, K. C.
**Lord President of the Council**.....Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O. M.
**Lord Privy Seal**.....Marquess of Crewe, K. G.
**First Lord of the Treasury**.....The Prime Minister
**First Lord of the Admiralty**.....Winston Spencer Churchill
**Secretaries of State:**
Home Affairs.....Reginald McKenna, K. C.
Foreign Affairs.....Sir Edward Grey, Bart.
Colonies.....Lewis Harcourt
War.....John Ed. B. Seely
India.....Marquess of Crewe, K. G.
**Chancellor of the Exchequer**.....David Lloyd George
**Secretary for Scotland**.....T. McKinnon Wood
**Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland**.....Augustine Birrell, K. C.
**Postmaster General**.....Herbert Samuel
**Presidents of Committees of the Council:**
Board of Trade.....Sidney Charles Buxton
Local Government Board.....John Burns
Board of Agriculture.....Walter Runciman
Board of Education.....J. A. Pease
**Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster**.....C. E. Hobhouse
**First Commissioner of Works**.....Earl Beauchamp
**Attorney General**.....John A. Simon

The salaries of members of the Cabinet range from £10,000 for the Lord High Chancellor to £2,000 for the minor posts. The composition of the Cabinet is dependent on the possession of a majority in the House of Commons. The members are appointed on the recommendation of the Premier, who dispenses the greater portion of the patronage of the Crown.

### Constitution and Government.

The executive power is vested in the sovereign, who is limited in his powers by Parliament, to which the Ministers are responsible. The supreme legislative power of the United Kingdom is vested in Parliament, divided into two houses of legislature, the Lords and the Commons, a division which dates from the middle of the fourteenth century.

The House of Lords consists of peers who hold their seats (1) by hereditary right; (2) by creation of the sovereign; (3) by virtue of office (English bishops); (4) by election for life (Irish peers); by election for duration of Parliament (Scottish peers). The full Assembly would consist of 3 princes of the blood, 2 archbishops, 22 dukes, 23 marquesses, 124 earls, 40 viscounts, 24 bishops, 334 barons and 16 Scottish and 28 Irish representative peers; total, 616. No peer can take his seat if he be under age, of unsound mind or bankrupt. The Lord Chancellor of England is always the Speaker of the House of Lords.

The House of Commons consists of 670 members (465 for England, 30 for Wales, 72 for Scotland and 103 for Ireland), elected for seven years by secret ballot. No one under twenty-one years of age is eligible. All clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members; all government contractors and all sheriffs and returning officers for the localities for which they act are disqualified both from voting and from sitting as members. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but non-representative Irish peers are eligible. Every elector must be twenty-one years of age, be the proprietor of a house or a piece of land, or pay an annual rent of £10. On August 10, 1911, the House of Commons voted to pay its members annual salaries of £440. It also made the veto power of the Lords on vital legislation suspensive instead of absolute.

In the House of Commons, elected in December, 1910, and January, 1911, the party divisions were as follows: Government Coalitionists, 398; Unionists or Conservatives, 272. The Coalitionists consist of 272 Liberals, 76 Irish Nation-

*The 363 establishments reported in 1909 as engaged in the manufacture of glass in the United States gave employment to an average of 72,578 persons, of whom 68,911 were wage earners.*

alists, 8 Independent Nationalists and 42 Labor members. Coalition majority, 126. On February 1, 1912, as the result of bye-elections, the party divisions in the House of Commons were as follows: Unionists, 277; Liberals, 267; Labor, 42; Nationalists, 84.

### Military Service.

The military forces are divided into the regular army and the territorial army. The regular army, intended for all over-sea service, comprises its own reserve and a special reserve. Service in the British army is purely voluntary. The terms of enlistment are twelve years, of which three, five or nine years may be served in the reserve. Every able bodied man of good conduct may enlist for twenty-one years, which entitles him to a pension at the end of the term. The ordinary term of service of a battalion, battery, etc., in India or the colonies is ten years. The special reserve (about eighty thousand men) is drawn from the militia. The territorial army, partly formed into standing brigades, is destined for home defence. It is composed of the ex-volunteers and the "imperial yeomanry" (men who bring their own horses). Enlistment in this territorial army is for a term of four years. During the exercises the men are subject to the military code. The militia is the old "constitutional" army, intended for the maintenance of order within the kingdom and for home defence. In principle service in the militia is obligatory to every male from eighteen to forty-five.

### Trade of the United Kingdom with the United States.

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $523,192,320 | $175,086,044 | 1910 | $505,552,871 | $271,029,772 |
| 1906 | 583,503,322 | 210,019,336 | 1911 | 576,613,974 | 261,289,706 |
| 1907 | 607,783,255 | 246,112,047 | 1912 | 564,372,186 | 272,940,700 |
| 1908 | 580,663,522 | 190,355,475 | 1913 | 597,150,307 | 295,564,940 |
| 1909 | 514,627,362 | 208,612,758 | | | |

## CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada, the largest of the British possessions, includes the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories (Mackenzie, Ungava and Franklin) and the Yukon Territories, and has an estimated total area of 3,729,665 square miles, and a population in 1912 of 7,467,000.

**Capital and Seat of Government**.....**Ottawa (population, 87,062)**

The population of the four principal cities in 1912 was: Montreal, 470,480; Toronto, 376,538; Winnipeg, 136,035, and Vancouver, 100,401. Between the census of 1901 and 1911 the rate of increase in population was 34.17 per cent. The density per square mile is 1.93, compared with 30.69 for the United States and 1.53 for Australia.

**Governor General**.....**The Duke of Connaught**

(Appointed on January 30 1911 for the term of two years, which was extended for one year from October, 1913. Salary, £10,000.)

### Cabinet.

**Premier and President of the Privy Council**.....**R. L. Borden**
**Secretary of State and Minister of Mines**.....**Louis Coderre**
**Minister of Trade and Commerce**.....**G. E. Foster**
**Minister of Justice**.....**C. J. Doherty**
**Minister of Marine and Fisheries**.....**J. D. Hazen**
**Minister of Militia and Defence**.....**Colonel Samuel Hughes**
**Postmaster General**.....**L. P. Pelletier**
**Minister of Agriculture**.....**Martin Burrell**
**Minister of Public Works**.....**Robert Rogers**
**Minister of Finance**.....**W. T. White**
**Minister of Railways and Canals**.....**Frank Cochrane**
**Minister of the Interior**.....**Robert Rogers**
**Minister of Customs**.....**Dr. J. D. Reid**
**Minister of Inland Revenue**.....**Bruno Nantel**
**Minister of Labor**.....**T. W. Crothers**

The salary of the Prime Minister is $12,000 a year; of each member of the Cabinet, from $5,000 to $7,000, and in addition every minister of the crown, including the Premier, receives his salary as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada, $2,500.

### Constitution and Government.

The executive power is vested in the King, represented by the Governor General, aided by a Council, composed of fourteen heads of departments. The Lieutenant Governors for the nine provinces forming the Dominion, and having each a separate Parliament and administration, are appointed by the Governor General for a term of five years. The legislative power is vested in the Parliament of the Dominion, consisting of the Senate and House of Commons.

The Senate is composed (at present) of eighty-seven members (24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 3 for British Columbia, 4 each for Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan), appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the ministry for the

Of the fractional currency notes issued during the Civil War, familiarly known "shinplasters," $15,232,953 is outstanding, of which $8,375,934 is estimated as lost or destroyed.

time being. Each Senator must be thirty years of age, a born or naturalized subject of the King and the owner of property, real or personal, amounting to $4,000. Senators receive $2,500 for the session, with a deduction of $15 a day for the days when the member does not attend; the Speaker of the Senate has a salary of $4,000 a year.

The House of Commons is composed of members elected by the people for five years at the longest (at the rate, at present, of one representative for every 22,688 of population). It has now 221 members—86 elected for Ontario, 65 for Quebec (which must always have 65), 18 for Nova Scotia, 13 for New Brunswick, 10 for Manitoba, 7 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 7 for Alberta, 10 for Saskatchewan and 1 for Yukon. Eligible are natural born or naturalized subjects of the King, no property qualifications being required. Each member of the House of Commons has an allowance of $2,500 for the session, with a deduction of $15 a day for the days when the member does not attend. The members elect their Speaker, who has a salary of $4,000 a year. The leader of the opposition receives $7,000 a session, in addition to the ordinary sessional allowance. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, each of which returns a member of a majority of votes taken by ballot. The qualifications for voting vary in the several provinces.

The election of a new House of Commons on September 21, 1911, resulted in an overwhelming defeat for the Laurier government and the Fielding-Knox reciprocity agreement, ratified by the United States Congress. The Liberal majority in the last Parliament of 43 out of a total membership of 211 was swept away, and the Conservative party secured a majority of 49. The result by provinces was as follows: Conservatives—Ontario 70, Quebec 28, Nova Scotia 8, New Brunswick 5, Prince Edward Island 2, Manitoba 8, Saskatchewan 3, Alberta 2, British Columbia 7, total 133. Liberals—Ontario 15, Quebec 35, Nova Scotia 10, New Brunswick 8, Prince Edward Island 2, Manitoba 2, Saskatchewan 7, Alberta 5, total 84. Four seats—two in Quebec, one in Ontario and one in the Yukon Territory—were not filled at the September election. Subsequently three of these seats were filled by Liberals and one by a Conservative. For the next parliament the unit of representation will be, on the basis of the population of Quebec at the census of 1911, 30,811.

### Provincial Governments.

Each of the nine provinces has a separate Parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant Governor at the head of the executive. All other territories except the district of Keewatin and Yukon Territory are governed by a commissioner and a council of four, appointed by the Governor in Council at Ottawa. Yukon Territory is governed by a commissioner and an executive council of ten members, five of whom are elected by the people.

### Military Service.

The Dominion of Canada is divided, for military purposes, into thirteen military districts. All adult males from eighteen to sixty years of age form part of the militia, called upon in four classes. The first two classes comprise all unmarried men from eighteen to thirty, and from thirty to forty-five years of age; the third class consists of the married men from eighteen to forty-five years, and the fourth, of those from forty-five to sixty years old. Enlistment is voluntary or by lot. The term of service is three years.

### Communications.

Railways, 26,727 miles steam and 1,308 miles electric. Post, 13,324 postoffices, carrying 620,867,000 letters and postcards in 1911-'12. Telegraph, 43,480 line mileage. Telephone (1911), 302,759 telephones and 687,728 miles of telephone wire.

### Trade with the United States.

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $140,529,581 | $62,469,632 | 1910 | $215,920,021 | $95,128,310 |
| 1906 | 156,786,676 | 68,249,050 | 1911 | 269,806,013 | 100,863,418 |
| 1907 | 183,206,067 | 72,834,615 | 1912 | 329,257,362 | 108,813,368 |
| 1908 | 167,035,947 | 75,131,666 | 1913 | 415,260,049 | 120,571,180 |
| 1909 | 163,448,656 | 79,317,055 | | | |

## COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth of Australia, constituted by act of the British Parliament of July 9, 1900, and established since January 1, 1901, consists of the six colonies (now denominated original states) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania; area, 2,974,580 square miles; population (Dec. 31, 1911, estimated), 4,568,707, and forms an indissoluble federative union under the British crown; that is to say, a federative state under the British flag, with an autonomous constitution and Parliament. The executive power, vested in the King, is exercised by the Governor General, who is assisted by an executive council of seven members.

### Capital, Melbourne.

The commonwealth government has selected Canberra, New South Wales, as the site of Australia's new capital. The foundation stone was laid by Lord Denman, Governor General of the Commonwealth, on March 12, 1913.

Governor General.....Lord Denman

Falmouth, England, has a harbor ten square miles in area.

**Prime Minister**.....Joseph H. Cook

**Constitution and Government.**

The legislative power is vested in a federal Parliament, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of thirty-six members, elected for six years by the parliaments of the original states (six for each state. The House of Representatives is composed, as nearly as can be, of twice as many members as there are Senators, elected for three years, on a population basis, in such a manner that no original state has less than five Representatives. Every Senator or member of the House of Representatives must be of full age, a natural born subject of the King, or have been for five years a naturalized subject under the law of the United Kingdom or of a state of the Commonowealth. Electoral qualifications are those of the several states.

## NEW ZEALAND

**Capital, Wellington, in the North Island.**

The Dominion of New Zealand, officially established as a Colony in 1840, consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,200 miles to the east of the Australian continent, e. g.: The North Island (estimated area 44,468 square miles), the South Island (58,525 square miles), and Stewart Island (665 square miles). The total area of New Zealand (inclusive of Chatham, Cook and other outlying small islands) is estimated at 104,751 square miles, with an estimated population on June 30, 1910, of Europeans, 988,276; Maoris, 47,731; Cook Islanders, 12,340; total, 1,020,718.

**Constitution and Government.**

The legislative power is vested in a Governor, who is by virtue of his office commander-in-chief of the forces, aided by a ministry of eight members and a General Assembly, consisting of a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council is composed of forty-five members appointed for seven years (eligible for reappointment), who are paid at the rate of £200 per annum, and the House of Representatives of eighty members, among them four Maoris, elected for three years, and paid at the rate of £300 per annum. Women cannot be members of either branch of the legislature. Every adult person (of either sex), if resident one year in the colony and three months in one electoral district, has a right to vote. For Maori representation every adult Maori resident in any Maori electoral district can vote, provided he (or she) be not registered on any European roll.

**Trade of British Australia with the United States.**

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from United States. | Exports to United States. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from United States. | Exports to United States. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905..... | $26,849,885 | $19,906,587 | 1910..... | $33,396,632 | $19,140,210 |
| 1906..... | 29,001,147 | 11,515,416 | 1911..... | 45,586,890 | 11,794,504 |
| 1907..... | 32,112,145 | 17,789,632 | 1912..... | 47,365,867 | 12,137,299 |
| 1908..... | 34,924,758 | 14,293,044 | 1913..... | 52,708,168 | 15,450,442 |
| 1909..... | 29,671,373 | 16,928,090 | | | |

## THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The South African Union, formally proclaimed on May 31, 1910, the eighth anniversary of peace in South Africa, consists of four provinces—Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and Orange Free State (the former Orange River Colony)—comprising a territory of 473,954 square miles, with a population of 5,968,499 (in 1911), of which only 1,278,026 are whites.

**Executive capital, Pretoria. Seat of Legislature, Cape Town.**

Governor-General.....Viscount Herbert J. Gladstone

(Salary, $50,000 per annum.)

**Cabinet.**

(Formed May 30, 1910.)

Premier and Agriculture .....General Louis Botha
Interior, Mines and Defence .....General J. C. Smuts
Railways and Harbors.....J. W. Sauer
Justice .....J. B. Hertzog
Education .....F. S. Malan
Finance.....H. C. Hull
Lands .....A. Fisher
Native Affairs .....H. Burton
Commerce, Industries and Public Works.....Col. G. Leuchars
Posts and Telegraphs.....D. P. de V. Graaff

(The salary of the Premier is $20,000 per annum; of all other ministers $15,000 per annum each.)

**Constitution and Government.**

The constitution was ratified by the four colonies in June, 1909, and, with minor changes, passed the British Parliament and received the royal assent on September 20, 1909. It follows somewhat closely the Canadian model, i. e., specific powers are given the colonies, but all power not specifically granted remains in the general government. Both the English and Dutch languages are officially recognized. The executive, as well as the control and administration of matters relating to natives and

Asiatics, are vested in the Governor-General, advised by an Executive Council of not more than ten members, appointed by him. He also appoints the members of the Supreme Court, who are irremovable except for misconduct or incapacity.

Legislative power is vested in a Parliament (opened for the first time November 4, 1910), consisting of a Senate and an Assembly, and in the Governor-General, representing the Crown, who may summon, prorogue or dissolve the Parliament. The Senate is composed of 40 members—8 appointed by the Governor-General and 8 elected by each province. A Senator must be thirty years old and own real estate worth $5,000; while members of both houses must be of European descent and resident at least five years in the provinces. Four of the Senators are chosen because of their special fitness for looking after the interests of the colored races.

The Legislative Assembly consists of 121 members, elected directly by electoral divisions, for terms of five years. For the first term Cape Town has 51, Natal 17, Orange Free State 17 and Transvaal 36 members.

Each province has a provincial council, which deals with elementary education, local institutions, agriculture, etc., levies direct taxation, and may borrow money on the provincial credit; also an administrator appointed by the Governor-General, for a term of five years.

**Trade of British South Africa with the United States.**

| Year ended June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Year ended June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $11,911,925 | $648,247 | 1910 | $9,614,406 | $2,178,174 |
| 1906 | 11,704,668 | 981,808 | 1911 | 12,842,442 | 2,199,342 |
| 1907 | 7,689,759 | 1,573,940 | 1912 | 12,771,229 | 2,208,329 |
| 1908 | 7,847,045 | 1,760,350 | 1913 | 14,448,501 | 3,305,552 |
| 1909 | 7,298,954 | 1,689,570 | | | |

## THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

British India, that part of the great Indian peninsula which is governed by the King of the United Kingdom through the Governor General, and the administration of which is controlled by the British Parliament, is divided into thirteen provinces and about two hundred and thirty general districts, comprising an area of 1,097,901 square miles, with a population of 315,000,000 (census 1911). There are, besides, territories of native princes beyond that area which are under the suzerainty of the King, and tracts of tribal territory under the political influence though not yet under the administrative rule of the Indian government.

**Capital:** Delhi (1912).

(During summer the seat of the Indian government is Simla.)

**Emperor of India**.....George V, King of Great Britain and Ireland
**Secretary of State for India**.....Marquess of Crewe, K. G.
**Viceroy and Governor General**.....Baron Hardinge of Penshurst
Appointed November, 1910. Salary, Rs. 250,000 ($81,000).

### Cabinet.

The Cabinet is composed of Secretaries at the head of the departments of Finance (ordinary and military), Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Legislative, Army, Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, and Commerce and Industry.

### Constitution and Government.

The administration of the Indian Empire in England is intrusted to a Secretary of State, who as a member of the Cabinet is responsible to and represents the supreme authority of Parliament. He is assisted by a Council of not less than ten members. No expenditure from the revenues of India is legal unless sanctioned by the Secretary of State and a majority of his Council. The supreme executive authority in India is vested in the Governor General (who since 1858 has also been Viceroy), appointed by the King-Emperor, who also appoints the Governor of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief, the ordinary members of the Councils of the Governor General and of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, all, with the exception of the judges in the High Courts, usually for a term of five years. The Governor General's Executive Council now is composed of five ordinary members (of whom three must have served in India ten years), as well as of the Commander-in-Chief, who is an extraordinary member. All acts of the Supreme Government in India run in the name of "The Governor General (Viceroy) in Council." The Governor General has also a Legislative Council composed of members (sixty-eight) nominated by himself. The Council has power, subject to certain restrictions, to make laws for all persons within British India, for all British subjects within the Native States, and for all native Indian subjects of the King in any part of the world. There are similar Legislative Councils in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and Burmah, but with smaller membership. The Governor General's Council has an official majority of three, while all the provincial councils have non-official majorities.

The control which the Supreme Government exercises over the Native States varies in degree, but they are all governed by the native princes and ministers with the help and under the advice of a resident, or agent, in political charge either of a single state or of a group of states. The chiefs have no right to make war or peace, or to send ambassadors to one another or to external states. They are not permitted to maintain a military force above a specified limit. No European is

The second largest city in Portugal is Oporto, which had a population of 167,955 in 1900.

allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction. Some, but not all of them, are required to pay an annual fixed tribute.

**Local Government.**

Municipal bodies in hundreds of municipal towns impose taxes, enact bylaws, make improvements and spend money, but the sanction of the Provincial Government is necessary in each case before new taxes can be levied or new bylaws can be brought into force. In all larger towns, and in many of the smaller towns, the majority of members of committees are elected by the ratepayers, everywhere the majority of committees consists of natives, and in many committees all the members are natives. For rural tracts, except in Burma, there are district and local boards, which are in charge of roads, district schools and hospitals.

**Trade with the United States.**

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from United States. | Exports to United States. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from United States. | Exports to United States. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905..... | $5,431,576 | $34,296,146 | 1910..... | $7,581,233 | $45,300,268 |
| 1906..... | 6,197,089 | 46,763,975 | 1911..... | 9,414,203 | 43,952,047 |
| 1907..... | 7,310,143 | 59,007,069 | 1912..... | 15,628,059 | 50,948,901 |
| 1908..... | 9,238,202 | 44,465,398 | 1913..... | 11,040,039 | 67,936,850 |
| 1909..... | 8,372,137 | 43,547,347 | | | |

## BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

All dependencies of a possession, as well as all possessions being in some dependent relation to another possession, follow the latter, and those that have no independent administration are indented. Possessions which have no colonial administration are indicated by an asterisk, the protectorates by the addition of the word "prot.":

| | Area. Sq miles | Population. |
|---|---|---|
| **I. Mediterranean.** | | |
| Gibraltar ..... | 2 | 23,443 |
| Malta ..... | 117 | 220,527 |
| Cyprus ..... | 3,584 | 258,997 |
| Total..... | 3,703 | 502,967 |
| **II. Asia.** | | |
| Indian Empire..... | 1,097,901 | 315,000,000 |
| Ceylon ..... | 25,332 | 4,082,935 |
| Maldive Archipelago (prot.) ..... | 115 | 30,000 |
| Straits Settlements.... | 1,600 | 629,117 |
| Federated Malay States, Pirak, Selangor, Negri, Sembilan, Pahang, Kelantan, Trenggaanu, Kedah ..... | 38,380 | 1,568,000 |
| Johore ..... | 6,950 | 200,000 |
| British North Borneo.. | 31,106 | 160,000 |
| Labuan ..... | 30 | 8,286 |
| Sultanate of Brunei (prot.) ..... | 8,100 | 30,000 |
| Sultanate of Sarawak (prot.) ..... | 39,855 | 500,000 |
| Hong Kong..... | 48 | 336,488 |
| Territory leased..... | 341 | 102,894 |
| *Kamaran Islands..... | 50 | 100 |
| Weihelwei ..... | 285 | 150,000 |
| Bahrein Islands (prot.) | 280 | 68,000 |
| Total..... | 1,250,323 | 322,865,820 |
| **III. Africa.** | | |
| Gambia ..... | 3,619 | 161,000 |
| Sierra Leone..... | 30,000 | 1,326,700 |
| Gold Coast..... | 119,260 | 1,996,965 |
| S. Nigeria and Lagos. | 77,260 | 6,760,000 |
| N. Nigeria..... | 256,400 | 7,164,750 |
| Somaliland ..... | 68,000 | 348,076 |
| E. Africa Protectorate | 175,588 | 4,038,256 |
| Ugunda Protectorate... | 223,500 | 3,520,000 |
| Zanzibar ..... | 1,020 | 225,000 |
| Nyasaland Protectorate | 40,980 | 997,217 |
| S. African Federation: Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, Orange River Col..... | 473,954 | 5,938,499 |
| Swaziland ..... | 6,536 | 90,890 |
| Southern Rhodesia... | 148,575 | 677,700 |
| Bechuanaland Protectorate ..... | 275,000 | 134,100 |
| Basutoland ..... | 10,293 | 351,000 |
| Northern Rhodesia... | 291,000 | 721,000 |
| Mauritius ..... | 835 | 381,562 |
| Seychelles and Dep... | 149 | 22,409 |
| Tristan d'Acunha Isl.. | 45 | 78 |
| St. Helena..... | 47 | 3,577 |
| Ascension Islands..... | 34 | 410 |
| Total..... | 2,202,100 | 34,559,189 |
| **IV. America.** | | |
| Canada ..... | 3,729,665 | 7,081,868 |
| Newfoundland ..... | 42,734 | 230,139 |
| Labrador ..... | 7,000 | 4,024 |
| Bermuda ..... | 19 | 19,229 |
| British Honduras..... | 7,562 | 42,406 |
| West Indies: | | |
| Bahamas ..... | 4,404 | 60,309 |
| Jamaica ..... | 4,207 | 848,656 |
| Turks and Caicos Isl. | 169 | 5,287 |
| Cayman Isl., Dep... | 225 | 6,000 |
| Windward Isl..... | 702 | 135,849 |
| Leeward Isl..... | 506 | 178,378 |
| Barbados ..... | 166 | 194,518 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1,868 | 334,543 |
| British Guiana..... | 90,277 | 304,549 |
| Falkland Isl..... | 6,500 | 3,610 |
| Dependencies (South Georges, S. Orkney, Sandwich Isl., South Shetland, Graham Land) ..... | 157,000 | |
| Total..... | 4,053,004 | 9,449,364 |
| **V. Australia and the Pacific.** | | |
| Australia ..... | 2,974,580 | 4,449,495 |
| New Zealand and Dep. | 104,751 | 1,020,718 |
| Fiji ..... | 7,740 | 128,404 |
| Tonga or Friendly Isl. (prot.) ..... | 390 | 21,695 |
| *Fanning Isl..... | 258 | 350 |
| *Union Isl..... | 5 | 1,050 |
| *Phoenix Isl..... | 4 | 59 |
| *Gilbert and Ellis Isl.. | 180 | 30,000 |
| *Brit. Solomon Isl..... | 8,357 | 150,215 |
| *Santa Cruz Isl..... | 362 | 7,000 |
| *Tucopia Isl..... | 26 | 700 |
| Pitcairn Isl..... | 2 | 141 |
| Total..... | 3,185,200 | |

The capital invested in the United States in the manufacture of disti amounted to $72,450,000 in 1909.

# ITALY.

The Kingdom of Italy is a constitutional, hereditary monarchy in the male posterity of the House of Savoy (Catholic) since March 17, 1861. Italy is divided into sixty-nine provinces with a total area of 110,633 square miles and a population of 35,959,077 (census of 1911). but with its dependencies it has an area of 739,000 square miles (Italian colony Eritrea in Africa, 60,000; Italian Somaliland in Africa, 139,436, the leased territory, Tien-Tsin, 18, and the newly acquired Turkish tributary territories of Tripoli and Cyrenaica, 428,900 square miles).

**Capital:** Rome. **National colors:** Green, white, red.

**King.**—Vittorio Emanuele III (Ferdinand Marie-Janvier), born November 11, 1869, the only son of King Umberto I of Italy and Queen Margherita, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, July 29, 1900; married, October 24, 1896, to Helena, born January 8, 1873, daughter of Nicolas I, King of Montenegro; offspring, one son and three daughters.

**Heir Apparent.**—Crown Prince Umberto-Nicola-Tomaxso Giovanni, Prince of Piemonte, born September 15, 1904, in the Castle of Racconigi.

### Cabinet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Premier and Minister of the Interior | Giovanni Giolitti |
| Minister of Foreign Affairs | Marquis A. di San Giuliano |
| Minister of Justice | Signor Finocchiaro Aprile |
| Minister of the Treasury | Francesco Tedesco |
| Minister of Finance | Signor Facta |
| Minister of War | General Spingardi |
| Minister of Marine | Admiral Millo |
| Minister of Public Instruction | Signor Credaro |
| Minister of Public Works | Signor Sacchi |
| Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce | Signor Nitti |
| Minister of Posts and Telegraphs | Signor Colosimo |
| Minister of Colonies | Signor Bertolini |

### Constitution and Government.

Under the present constitution, which is an expansion of that granted on March 4, 1848, to the former kingdom of Sardinia, the executive power of the state belongs exclusively to the King, who exercises it through responsible ministers. The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are of age, and of 290 members, above forty years of age, who are nominated by the King for life among twenty-one categories of notables (filling a high office, having acquired fame in science, literature or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or paying taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire ($600). The Senate can by royal decree be constituted into a high court of justice to sit on crimes of high treason, attempts against the safety of the state, or to judge ministers accused by the Lower House.

The Lower House is composed of 508 members elected directly by as many electoral colleges or districts. A deputy must be thirty years old. Incapable of being elected are all salaried government officials as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood, or receiving pay from the state. Officers in the army and navy, ministers and various other classes of functionaries high in office may be elected, but their number must never be more than forty (not including the Ministers and the under-secretaries of state). The two Chambers meet annually, the sittings being public. No sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members is present. Neither Senators nor Representatives receive salary, but they are allowed to travel free by rail or steamer

In 1913 the members of the Lower House were politically divided as follows: Constitutionals, 309; Clericals, 30: Radicals, 70; Republicans, 17; Socialists, 82,

Electors for deputies to the Lower House are all Italians over twenty-one years of age who can read and write and pay 20 lire ($4) in direct taxation. Members of academies, professors, persons who have served their country under arms for two years, and numerous other classes are qualified to vote by their position.

### Military Service.

Military service is obligatory. It begins with the completion of the twentieth year and lasts nineteen years, of which two or three years are passed in active service, five or six in the reserve of the permanent army, three or four in the mobile militia, and seven years in the territorial militia. Men in the cavalry are three years in active service. The men qualified to serve but who, by lot, have been exempted from active service form a second category; they are called to arms for training for a period varying from two to six months, which may be divided over one or more years. Those whose family interests demand exceptional consideration form a third category. In time of peace they are, during the nineteen years of their military obligation, called to arms only for a thirty days' training; in time of war they have garrison duty and form the last reserve. Conscripts of superior education are allowed to serve as one-year volunteers on payment of a sum fixed annually (1,200 to 2,000 lire). In 1913 the army on peace footing was composed of 13,632 officers and 274,745 men.

From 1300 to 1500 Turkey was one of the great powers of the world and the first military power in Europe.

**Trade with the United States.**

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from United States. | Exports to United States. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from United States. | Exports to United States. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $39,919,588 | $38,602,538 | 1910 | $53,467,053 | $49,868,367 |
| 1906 | 48,081,740 | 40,597,556 | 1911 | 60,580,766 | 47,334,809 |
| 1907 | 61,746,965 | 50,455,119 | 1912 | 65,261,268 | 48,028,529 |
| 1908 | 54,217,394 | 44,844,174 | 1913 | 76,285,278 | 54,107,364 |
| 1909 | 58,509,595 | 49,287,894 | | | |

# RUSSIA.

The Russian Empire is a constitutional monarchy under an autocratic tsar, hereditary in the male posterity (primog) of the house of Romanof-Holstein-Gottorp, and, after the extinction of the male line, transmissible to the female descent. The empire comprises: Russia proper (50 provinces), 1,859,195 square miles; Poland (10 provinces), 49,084 square miles; Finland (grand duchy, but now forming an integral part of the empire), 144,211 square miles; Caucasia (11 provinces), 181,550 square miles; Siberia, 3 provinces and regions), 4,817,687 square miles; Central Asia (10 provinces and regions), 1,327,317 square miles; total, 8,379,044 square miles, or 19,099,256 Russian square versts. The population in 1909 was 160,095,200.

**Capital:** St. Petersburg. **National colors:** White, blue, red.

**Czar**—Nicholas II, the eldest son of the Emperor Alexander III and of Princess Dagmar (Maria Feodorovna), daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark; born May 6 (May 19 new style), 1868; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father October 20 (November 1, new style, 1894; married November 14 (26), 1894, to Princess Alix (Alexandra Feodorovna), daughter of Ludwig IV, Grand Duke of Hesse, and granddaughter of Queen Victoria; born May 25 (June 6), 1872, and has issue a son, Alexis Nicolaivitch, born July 30 (August 12), 1904, and four daughters, Olga, born November 3 (15), 1895; Tatiana, born May 29 (June 10), 1897; Marie, born June 14 (26), 1899; Anastasia, born June 5 (18), 1901.

**Heir Apparent**—Grand Duke Alexis Nicolaivitch (Tsarevitch), born July 30 (August 12), 1901.

**Cabinet.**

Premier and Minister of Finance.....W. N. Kokovtsoff
Minister of the Imperial Court.....Count V. A. Frederiksz
Minister of Foreign Affairs.....S. D. Sasonoff
Minister of War.....General A. V. Suchomlinoff
Minister of the Navy.....Admiral I. K. Grigorovitch
Minister of Justice.....F. G. Shtchegiovitoff
Minister of Public Instruction.....M. Kasso
Minister of the Interior.....N. A. Makiakoff
Minister of Commerce and Industry.....S. F. Timasheff
Minister of Communications.....S. V. Ruchloff
Procurator General of the Holy Synod.....M. Sabler
Chief of the Institution of the Empress Marie.....
Chief of the Chancery of Petitions.....W. T. Mamantoff
Chief of the Czar's Own Chancery.....A. S. Taneleff
Chief of the Agricultural Department.....S. F. Krivochein
Comptroller of State.....P. A. Charitonoff

**Constitution and Government.**

The imperial manifesto of October 17, 1905, grants the population public liberty, based on the principles of the inviolability of the person and of freedom of conscience, speech, assembly and association. The legislative power is exercised by the Emperor conjointly with the Council of the Empire (first chamber) and the Duma (second chamber), convoked annually by imperial ukase. The Council of the Empire and the Duma have equal legislative powers. Every measure, before being submitted for the imperial sanction, must be passed by both the Duma and the Council of the Empire, and all such as are rejected by one of the two legislative institutions cannot be laid before the Tsar. According to a manifesto of April 24 (May 7), 1906, the Council of the Empire is to consist of 98 elected members, 6 being elected by the Synod of the Orthodox Church, 34 by the assemblies of the Zemstvo of each government, 16 by a congress of the representatives of the landed proprietors of the 16 provinces of European Russia, which have no Zemstvo; 6 by the representatives of the landed proprietors of Poland, 18 by the representatives of the nobility, 6 by the representatives of the Academy of Sciences and the universities and 12 by the representatives of the bourses of commerce and of industry, and an equal number annually by the Tsar. The elective members of the Council must have attained their fortieth year and are elected for a term of nine years. They are renewed by one-third every three years. Their honorarium is 25 rubles ($12.50) a day during the session.

The Duma is composed of 524 members, elected indirectly for five years by electoral bodies of the chief towns and governments or provinces and of the greatest cities, composed of delegates chosen by the district or town elective assemblies. Electors and eligibles must be Russian subjects, twenty-five years of age. Soldiers, students, governors of provinces (in provinces governed by them) and police officers

**Sultan Selim I (1512-'20) added Egypt and Syria to the Ottoman dominions and *obtained the title of Caliph for himself and his successors.***

(in the localities for which they act) may not vote. The members of the Duma receive an honorarium of 3,600 roubles per annum. The Duma and Council of the Empire may be dissolved before the expiration of their term by imperial ukase.

### Military Service.

Military duty is obligatory for all men from their twenty-first year, and comprises, in European Russia, for infantry and artillery, three years, and for cavalry four years in the army, seven years in the reserve of the active army, (two trainings, each six weeks), and seven years in the Opolchenie (militia); in the Asiatic dominions, seven years in the active army, six years in the reserve and three years in the Opolchenie; in the Caucasian army, three years in the active army, fifteen years in the Caucasian Reserve (in militia to forty-four years of age). For the Cossacks military service begins at the age of nineteen. In the navy, active service five years and five years in the reserve. Certain privileges are granted on account of education; doctors, teachers, pharmacists, veterinaries, as well as artists who study abroad at the expense of the state, are exempt from service in time of peace. Mahometans of Caucasia able to bear arms are exempt from personal service, but must pay a military tax.

**Trade of Russia, Not Including Asiatic Russia, with the United States.**

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $16,774,033 | $30,653,914 | 1910 | $16,789,930 | $16,196,154 |
| 1906 | 16,001,970 | 13,536,50[illegible] | 1911 | 23,524,267 | 11,004,164 |
| 1907 | 19,778,156 | 16,559,4[illegible] | 1912 | 21,515,660 | 20,665,923 |
| 1908 | 16,342,377 | 11,113,42[illegible] | 1913 | 25,363,795 | 26,958,69[illegible] |
| 1909 | 15,683,175 | $11,051,57[illegible] | | | |

# TURKEY.

**The Ottoman Empire, a constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the house of Othman, the founder of the empire, consists of Turkey in Europe, Asia and Africa,** comprising tributory countries such as Egypt and the Island of Samos, as well as islands under foreign administration such as Crete and Cyprus. It comprises an area estimated at about 21,230 square miles in Europe, with a population of about 2,250,000; 600,000 square miles in Asia, with a population of about 21,000,000.

**Capital:** Constantinople. **National Colors:** Green (sacred color) and red.

**Sultan**—Mehmed V. (formerly Mehmed Reshad), Khalif of the Moslems, thirty-fifth sovereign, in male descent, of the house of Othman and the twenty-ninth since the conquest of Constantinople, born in Constantinople, November 3, 1844; son of the Sultan Abdul-Medjid Khan; succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his brother, Abdul Hamid, on April 27, 1909; has issue three sons and one daughter.

**Heir Apparent**—Prince Youssouff-Izzedin, born in Constantinople, October 9, 1857, son of Sultan Abdul Aziz, the present Sultan's uncle.

**Succession**—The crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants of Othman. The Sultan is succeeded by his eldest son, but only in case there are no uncles or cousins of greater age.

### Cabinet.

Prime Minister (Grand Vizier), and Minister of Foreign Affairs ..... Prince Said Halim Pacha
Interior ..... Talat Bey
Finances ..... Rifaat Bey
Justice and President of the Council of State ..... Ibrahim Bey
Navy and War ..... Tehuruk-Soulou Mahmoud
Commerce and Public Works ..... El-Bustani Effendi
Mines and Forests .....
Public Instruction ..... Ehukru Bey
Chekh-ul-Islam ..... Mehmed Said Effendi
Posts and Telegraphs ..... Oscan Effendi

### Constitution and Government.

The constitution, after the model of West European states, proclaimed by Abdul-Hamid December 23, 1876, abolished de facto after 1877, was re-established June 24, 1908. The Congress of the empire is composed of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senators are nominated by the Sultan and must be at least forty years of age. The Chamber of Deputies is composed of one member for every 50,000 male inhabitants, elected indirectly, and at least thirty years of age. Every Ottoman subject at the age of twenty who pays taxes has a right to vote. Ministers and other functionaries of the state are not eligible.

### Military Service.

Military service is obligatory for a term of three years (cavalry and artillery four) in the standing army. All conscripts may, however, after three months' service, be exempted from further service in the active army by paying 50 Turkish pounds. Then comes six (for cavalry and artillery five) years in the reserve (Ihtiat), with an annual training of six weeks; nine years in the territorial army or Landwehr (Redif), with two trainings, each one month, and two years in the reserve of the territorial army or Landsturm (Mustafiz). Conscripts assigned to the depot reserve (Tertib-i-

consumption of malt liquors in the United Kingdom is about 31½ gallons a head per annum.

sani) have only to serve from six to nine months. In the navy the period of service is twelve years, viz., five years in active service, three years in the reserve and four years in the Redif.

**Trade with the United States.**

(Turkey in Europe only.)

| Year ended June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. | Year ended June 30. | Imports from U. S. | Exports to U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $527,488 | $5,173,252 | 1910 | $1,613,618 | $8,689,769 |
| 1906 | 874,449 | 6,508,518 | 1911 | 2,536,141 | 7,540,440 |
| 1907 | 1,128,090 | 6,939,761 | 1912 | 2,597,239 | 9,852,709 |
| 1908 | 1,418,024 | 4,554,509 | 1913 | 2,217,073 | 9,917,890 |
| 1909 | 1,896,249 | 6,893,468 | | | |

# JAPAN (Nippon).

Japan is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy, comprising 4,223 small and large islands and the former Kingdom of Corea, annexed in August, 1910. Total area, about 175,540 square miles, of which the mainland occupies 87,426 square miles; number of Japanese proper (i. e., excluding natives of Formosa and the Pescadores) residing in Japan or abroad, 52,985,423 (in 1913). Population of the colonies, 18,719,285. The empire is said to have been founded by the first Emperor Jimnu Tenno, 600 B. C. and that the dynasty founded by him still reigns.

**Capital:** Tokio. **National colors:** White, red.

**Emperor.**—Yoshihito, born at Kioto, August 31, 1879; succeeded his father, Mutsuhito, July 30, 1912; married, May 10, 1900, to Princess Sadako, born June 25, 1884, daughter of Prince Kujo Michitaka, and has issue one son and two daughters.

**Heir Apparent.**—Prince Hirohito (Michi no Miya), born at Tokio, April 29, 1901.

**Succession.**—By the Imperial House Law of February 11, 1889, the succession to the throne has been definitely fixed upon the male descendants. In case of failure of direct descendants the throne devolves upon the nearest prince and his descendants.

**Cabinet.**

**Premier**.....**Count Gombei Yamamoto**
**Finance**.....**Baron Korekiyo Takahashi**
**Interior**.....**Kei Hara**
**Foreign Affairs**.....**Baron Nobuaki Makino**
**War**.....**Yukihiko Kusunose**
**Navy**.....**Baron Minoru Saito**
**Justice**.....**Gijin Okuda**
**Public Instruction**.....**Gijin Okuda**
**Agriculture and Commerce**.....**Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto**
**Communication**.....**Hajime Motoda**

**Constitution and Government.**

The Emperor combines in himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises the whole of the executive powers with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet ministers, who are responsible to him, and are appointed by him. He also exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet. The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The House of Peers is composed of (1) male members of the imperial family of full age; (2) princes of the age of twenty-five and upward; (3) counts, viscounts and barons of the age of twenty-five and upward, who have been elected by the members of their respective orders, never to exceed one-fifth of each order; (4) persons above the age of thirty years, who have been nominated by the Emperor for meritorious services to the state or for erudition; (5) persons who shall have been elected in each Fu and Ken from among and by the fifteen male inhabitants thereof, above the age of thirty years, paying thereon the highest amount of direct national taxes on land, industry or trade, and have been nominated by the Emperor. The term of membership under (3) and (5) is seven years; under (1), (2) and (3) for life. The number of members under (4) and (5) must not exceed the number of all the members of the nobility—altogether 366 members.

The House of Representatives, composed of 379 members, is elected for four years by districts and by the vote of all subjects of not less than twenty-five years of age and paying taxes to the amount of not less than 10 yen (about $5) a year. Voting is by secret single ballot. In general, male Japanese subjects of not less than thirty years of age are eligible to the House of Representatives. Disqualified from membership are officials of the imperial household, judges, auditors, collectors, police officials, military and naval officers and men in active service, priests and ministers of religion, students, teachers of elementary schools, government contractors, and officials connected with the election in the electoral districts for which they act

The presidents of both houses receive annual salaries of 5,000 yen (1 yen about 50 cents); vice-presidents, 3,000 yen; the members of both houses, 2,000 yen, besides travelling expenses. The Imperial Diet must be assembled at least once a year.

The number of wage-earners employed in the steam laundries of the United in 1909 was 112,064.

**Military Service.**

All Japanese subjects are liable to the military service. It begins from the finished twentieth year of age and comprises two years in the active army (Geneki) or four years in the navy; four years and four months in the reserve (Yobi) or three years in the navy, and ten years in the territorial army or landwehr (Kobi), or five years in the navy. All those who have not been enlisted for the active service are subject to call at the so-called depots of the army and the navy, and from them the deficiencies in the active army and navy are filled. The term of such service in the army is twelve years and four months, while in the navy it is one year. Besides all able bodied men from seventeen to forty years of age, enlisted neither in the active army nor in the reserve, nor in the depot, form part of the national army (landsturm). There are also, as in Germany, one-year volunteers who serve at their own charge.

**Trade with the United States.**

| Year ending June 30. | Imports from United States. | Exports to United States. | Year ending June 30. | Imports from United States. | Exports to United States. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905..... | $51,719,683 | $51,821,629 | 1910..... | $21,959,810 | $66,398,761 |
| 1906..... | 38,464,952 | 52,551,520 | 1911..... | 36,721,409 | 78,527,496 |
| 1907..... | 38,770,060 | 68,910,594 | 1912..... | 53,478,046 | 80,607,469 |
| 1908..... | 41,432,327 | 68,107,545 | 1913..... | 57,741,815 | 91,633,240 |
| 1909..... | 26,691,613 | 70,392,722 | | | |

# HAGUE COURT OF ARBITRATION.

## THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION.

The Permanent Court of Arbitration was established under the act of July 29, 1899, signed (and subsequently ratified) by twenty-four nations. Under the protocol of June 14, 1907, for the accession of non-signatory powers, the number of powers represented in the court has been largely increased. The purpose is to facilitate arbitration for international disputes which it has been impossible to settle by diplomacy. The court is competent to hear all arbitration cases, unless the parties agree to constitute a special tribunal, and its jurisdiction may be extended to disputes to which one or both of the parties are non-signatory powers, if the parties so agree. When the signatory powers desire to have recourse to the court for the settlement of a dispute the arbitrators called upon to form the competent tribunal for the purpose must be chosen from the general list of members of the court. If the parties disagree on the composition of this tribunal, its members must be appointed in accordance with the course prescribed in the international agreement.

The court has an international bureau, under the direction and control of a permanent administrative council composed of the representatives of the signatory powers accredited in the Hague, and of the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, who acts as president. The Secretary-General is Baron Michiels Van Verduynen. The first secretary is Jonkheer W. Röell. The administrative Council consists of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and the diplomatic representatives at The Hague of the ratifying powers. Each appointment to the permanent court is for six years, and may be revoked.

**MEMBERS OF THE COURT, APPOINTED BY THE NATIONS CREATING IT.**

**Argentine Republic**—Estanislas S. Zeballos, Louis Maria Drago, Carlos Rodriguez Larreta, Joaquin V. Gonzales.

**Austria-Hungary**—Henri Lammasch, Albert de Berzeviczy, Baron, Ernest de Plener, François Nagy.

**Belgium**—Baron Descamps, Ernest Nijs, L. Arendt, Jules van den Heuvel.

**Bolivia**—Severo Fernandez Alonso, Claudio Pinilla, Ignacio Calderon.

**Brazil**—Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira, Ruy Barbosa.

**Bulgaria**—Stoyan Daneff, Dimitri Stancioff.

**Chili**—Carlos Concha, Miguel Cruchaga, Alejandro Alvarez, Eliodoro Yanez.

**China**—Wu Ting-fang, Hoo Wei-Teh, Liou-She-Shun, J. van den Heuvel.

**Colombia**—Jorge Holguin, Marcellano Vargas, Felipe Diaz Erazo, J. Marcelino Hurtado.

**Cuba**—Antonio Sanchez de Bustamente, Gonzalo de Quesada, Manuel Sanguily, Juan B. Hernandes Barreiro.

**Denmark**—J. H. Deuntzer, Axel Vedel, Carl Emil Cold, D. Nyholm.

**Dominican Republic**—Francisco Henriquez y Carvajal, Rapael J. Castillo, Eliseo Grullon, Apolinar Tejira.

**Ecuador**—Honrato Vasquez.

**France**—Leon Bourgeois, A. Decrais, Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, Louis Renault.

**German Empire**—Mr. Kriege, Mr. von Martitz, Mr. de Staff.

**Great Britain**—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Earl de Desart, James Bryce.

**Greece**—Denis Stephanos, G. Streit, Michael Kebedgy, A. Typaldo Bassia.

**Guatemala**—Antonio G. Saravia, Antonio Batres Jauregui, Carlos Salazar, Alberto Meneos.

**'e longest reach of railway without a curve is that of the Argentine Pacific Railway from Buenos Ayres to the foot of the Andes. It is curveless for a stretch of 211 miles.**

**Hayti**—Jacques Nicolas Leger, Solon Menos, F. D. Legetime, Tertullien Guilbaud.
**Italy**—Guido Fusinato, Victor Emanuel Orlando, Tommaso Tittoni, Carlo Schanzer.
**Japan**—Baron Itchiro Motono, Henry Willard Denison.
**Luxemburg**—Henri Vannerus.
**Mexico**—José Ives Limantour, Pablo Macedo, Joaquin Obregón González, Joaquin D. Casasus.
**Montenegro**—No appointments have been made.
**Netherlands**—Jonkheer A. F. de Savornin Lohman, Jonkheer G. L. M. H. Ruys de Beerenbrouck, P. W. A. Cort van der Linden, Jonkheer A. P. C. van Karnebeek.
**Nicaragua**—Desiré Pector.
**Norway**—G. Gram, George Francis Hagerup, Sigurd Ibsen, H. J. Horst.
**Panama**—Belisario Porras, Ramón M. Valdes.
**Persia**—Mirza Samad-Khan Momtazos-Saltaneh, Mirza Hassan-Khan Muchir ul Dovlet.
**Peru**—Carlos G. Candamo, Ramón Ribeyro, Luis F. Villarán, Manuel Alvarez Calderón.
**Portugal**—Fernando Mattoso Santos, Francisco Antonio da Veiga Beirao, José Capello, Franco Frazao, Arthur Pinto de Miranda Montenegro.
**Rumania**—Theodore G. Rosetti, Jean Kalindéro, Jean N. Lahovary, Constantin G. Dissescu.
**Russia**—A. Sabouroff, Mr. Tagantzeff, Baron Michel de Taube.
**Salvador**—Manuel Delgado, Salvador Gallegos, Salvador Rodriguez Gonzales, Alonso Reyes Guerra.
**Servia**—George Pavlovitch, Milenko R. Vesnitch.
**Siam**—Corragioni d'Orelli, Jens I. Westengard.
**Spain**—Eduardo Dato y Iradiez, Rafael M. de Labra, Manuel Garcia Prieto, Marquis de Alhucemes, Filipi Sanchez Roman.
**Sweden**—Knut Hjalmar Leonard de Hammarskjöld, Johan Frederik Ivar Afzelius, Johannes Hellner, Baron Carl Nils Daniel Bildt.
**Switzerland**—Charles E. Lardy, Eugene Huber, Leo Weber.
**Turkey**—Ibrahim Hakky Pacha, Gabriel Effendi Nouradounghian, Yorghiadis Effendi, Said Bey.
**United States**—George Gray, Oscar S. Straus, Elihu Root, John Bassett Moore.
**Uruguay**—Juan Pedro Castro, Juan Zorilla de San Martin, José Pedro Massera.
**Venezuela**—Carlos Leon, Nicomedes Zuloaga, Francisco Arroyo Parejo, General Manuel Antonio Matos.

# NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

## ELECTIVE STATE OFFICERS.

(The dates given are those when the terms expire.)

| Office. | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Martin H. Glynn | 2 years | December 31, 1914 | $10,000 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | *——— | 2 years | December 31, 1914 | 5,000 |
| Secretary of State | Mitchell May | 2 years | December 31, 1914 | 6,000 |
| Controller | William Sohmer | 2 years | December 31, 1914 | 8,000 |
| Treasurer | John J. Kennedy | 2 years | December 31, 1914 | 6,000 |
| Attorney-General | Thomas Carmody | 2 years | December 31, 1914 | 10,000 |
| State Engineer | John A. Bensel | 2 years | December 31, 1914 | 8,000 |

All state officers (elective) Democrats. *Robert F. Wagner, as president of the Senate, is acting Lieutenant Governor.

## PRINCIPAL APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

(Corrected to December 1, 1913.)

**The Public Service Commission.**

(Term, five years; salary, $15,000.)

First District, comprising New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond counties — Edward E. McCall, chairman, 1918; John E. Eustis, 1914; Milo R. Maltble, 1915; J. Sergeant Cram, 1916; Geo. V. S. Williams, 1917.

Second District, comprising all the other counties of the state—Martin S. Decker, chairman, 1915; Frank W. Stevens, 1918; James E. Sague, 1914; Curtis N. Douglas, 1916; Devoe P. Hodson, 1917.

**Counsel to Commissions.**

$10,000. Second District—Ledyard P. Hale, $10,000.

**Secretaries to Commissions.**

First District—Travis H. Whitney, $6,000. Second District————, $6,000.

**Conservation Commissioners.**

(Term, 6 years; salary, $10,000.)

George E. Van Kennen, Dec. 1, 1916.
James W. Fleming, Dec. 1, 1914.
John D. Moore, Dec. 1, 1912.

**Regents of the University.**

(Term, 12 years; no salary.)

**Regents of the University (Continued).**

Albert Van der Veer, 1915.
Lucius N. Littauer, 1916.
William Nottingham, 1918.
John Moore, 1909.
Andrew J. Shipman, 1920.
Francis M. Carpenter, 1921.
Chester S. Lord, 1922.
Abram I. Elkus, 1923.
Adelbert Moot, 1924.
Charles B. Alexander, 1925.

**Commissioner of Education.**

(Term, at pleasure of the Board of Regents; salary, $7,500.)
John H. Finley.

**Commissioner of Highways.**

(Term, ——; salary, $10,000.
John N. Carlisle, ——.

**Superintendent of the Banking Department.**

(Term, three years; salary, $7,000.)
George C. Van Tuyl, jr., 1914.

**Adjutant General.**

(Term, two years; salary, $4,000.)
Henry De Witt Hamilton, 1914.

**Commissioner of Economy and Efficiency.**

(Term, 5 years; salary, $12,000.)
John H. Delaney, 1918.

**Commissioner of Agriculture.**

(Term, three years; salary, $5,000.)
Calvin W. Huson, 1915.

**State Fire Marshal.**

(Term, 5 years; salary, $7,500.)
Thomas J. Ahearn, 1916.

**Commissioner of Excise.**

(Term, five years; salary, $7,000.)
William W. Farley, 1916.

**Commissioner of Labor.**

(Term, four years; salary, $8,000.)
James M. Lynch, 1917.

**Superintendent of Public Works.**

(Term, two years; salary, $6,000.)
Duncan W. Peck, 1915.

**Superintendent of Insurance.**

(Term, three years; salary, $7,000.)
William Temple Emmet, 1915.

**Superintendent of Prisons.**

(Term, five years; salary, $6,000.)
John B. Riley, ——.

**Civil Service Commissioners.**

(Term, 6 years; salary, $5,000.)
Jacob Neu, 1919; Meyer Wolff, 1917, and James A. Lavery, 1915.

**Board of Charities.**

(Term, eight years; salary not to exceed $500 and expenses.)

William R. Stewart, 1913.
Herman Ridder, 1919.
Simon W. Rosendale, 1919.
William H. Gratwick, 1917.
Horace McGuire, 1916.
Stephen Smith, 1913.
Thomas M. Mulry, 1915.
J. Richard Kelvin, 1920.
Daniel W. Burdick, 1920.
Joseph C. Baldwin, jr., 1915.
F. F. Cow, 1920.
Nicholas M. Peters, 1921.

**Superintendent of Public Buildings.**

(Term, two years; salary, $5,000.)
John Bowe, February 2, 1913.

**State Architect.**

(No term; salary, $7,500.)
Lewis F. Pilcher.

**State Hospital Commission.**

(Term, 6 years, except for medical member who serves on good behavior. Salary for medical member, $7,500; for others, $5,000).
E. M. Strouss, chairman; James V. May, medical; Fred H. Parker, 1919.

**Health Officer of the Port of New York**

(Term, four years; salary, $12,500.)
Joseph J. O'Connell, 1916.

**Commissioner of Health.**

(Term, 6 years; salary, $8,000.)
Eugene H. Porter, 1912.

**State Tax Commission.**

(Term, three years; salary, $6,000.)
Thomas F. Byrnes, 1914; William H. Sullivan, 1915; Joseph S. Schwab, 1916.

**Commissioners of Elections.**

(Term, four years; salary, $5,000.)
John R. Voorhis, William J. Hillery and John Pallace, all Dec. 31, 1914.

**Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities.**

(Term, five years; salary, $6,000.)
Samuel J. Tilden, 1917.

**Canal Board.**

The Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer, Superintendent of Public Works.

**Land Commissioners.**

The Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of Assembly, Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer.

**Board of Mediation and Arbitration.**

The Commissioner of Labor and first and second Deputy Commissioners of Labor.

**State Fair Commission.**

(Term, three years; salary, $3,000, except for the commissioner acting as superintendent of the State Fair, who receives $5,000.)

George W. Driscoll, State Fair Superintendent, 1915; Ira Sharp, 1913; W. Barry Murphy, 1914; William H. Jones, 1915; Thomas J. Cummings, 1916.

**State Board of Parole.**

(Term, five years; salary $10 a day.)
Henry J. McCann, 1917; William Townsend, 1917; John B. Riley, ex-officio.

**State Board of Claims.**

(Term, six years; salary, $6,000, with an allowance of $1,500 for expenses.)

William A. Gardner, 1914.
John J. Rooney, 1916.
James C. McDonald, 1918.

he average rainfall at Panama is 70 inches; at Colon, 130 inches; at Porto Bello, 173 inches.

# THE JUDICIARY OF NEW YORK STATE.

Dates are given for the expiration of terms for which judges of all classes are elected, though they may be subject to retirement earlier because of age limit to service, which is seventy years. The term of office is fourteen years.

## The Court of Appeals.

| Judges. | Residences. | Counties. | Sal's. | Pols. | Terms Exp. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Willard Bartlett, Chief Judge | Brooklyn .... | Kings .... | $14,200 | Dem.. | Dec. 31, 1927 |
| William E. Werner, Asso. Judge | Rochester .... | Monroe .. | 13,700 | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1918 |
| Frederick Collin, " | Elmira ..... | Chemung.. | 13,700 | Dem.. | Dec. 31, 1924 |
| W. H. Cuddeback, " | Buffalo ..... | Erie ..... | 13,700 | Dem.. | Dec. 31, 1926 |
| John W. Hogan, " | Syracuse ..... | Onondaga.. | 13,700 | Dem.. | Dec. 31, 1926 |
| Frank H. Hiscock, " | Syracuse ..... | Onondaga.. | 13,700 | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1927 |
| [1]Emory A. Chase, " | Catskill ..... | Greene ... | 13,700 | Rep... | ——— |
| [1]Nathan L. Miller, " | Cortland ..... | Cortland... | 13,700 | Rep... | ——— |

[1]Justices of Supreme Court serving temporarily by designation of Governor.

## The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

| Department. | Justices. | Residences. | Pol. | Terms Exp. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st. The county of New York | George L. Ingraham.. | New York.. | Dem.. | Oct. 31, 1917 |
| | Chester B. McLaughlin. | Port Henry. | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1914 |
| | Frank C. Laughlin.... | Buffalo..... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1914 |
| | John Proctor Clarke... | New York... | Rep... | Oct. 31, 1915 |
| | Francis M. Scott..... | New York... | Dem.. | Dec. 31, 1916 |
| | Victor J. Dowling..... | New York... | Dem.. | Dec. 31, 1914 |
| | H. D. Hotchkiss..... | New York... | Dem.. | Dec. 31, 1917 |
| 2d. The counties of Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess. | Almet F. Jenks..... | Brooklyn.... | Dem.. | Jan. 3, 1918 |
| | Michael H. Hirschberg | Newburgh... | Rep... | Jan. 9, 1916 |
| | Adelbert P. Rich..... | Auburn..... | Rep... | ——— |
| | Joseph A. Burr..... | Brooklyn.... | Rep... | Dec. 28, 1913 |
| | William J. Carr..... | Brooklyn.... | Dem.. | Jan. 7, 1916 |
| | Edward B. Thomas.... | Brooklyn.... | Rep... | Nov. 9, 1914 |
| | Luke B. Stapleton..... | Brooklyn... | Dem.. | ——— |
| | Harrington Putnam.... | Brooklyn... | Dem.. | ——— |
| 3d. The counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Schoharie, Albany, Rensselaer, Fulton, Schenectady, Montgomery, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Otsego, Broome, Chenango, Madison, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung. | Walter Lloyd Smith... | Elmira..... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1916 |
| | John M. Kellogg..... | Ogdensburg. | Rep... | Oct. 25, 1915 |
| | George F. Lyon..... | Binghamton | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1916 |
| | Wesley O. Howard.... | Troy..... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1917 |
| | John Woodward ..... | Buffalo..... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1917 |
| 4th. The counties of Herkimer, Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua. | Frederick W. Kruse.... | Olean..... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1914 |
| | James A. Robson..... | Canand'gua | Rep... | ——— |
| | Nathaniel Foote..... | Rochester... | Rep... | ——— |
| | John S. Lambert..... | Fredonia.... | Rep... | ——— |
| | Edgar S. K. Merrell... | Lowville.... | Dem.. | Dec. 31, 1917 |

## Justices of the Supreme Court.

The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are: First, Second and Ninth Districts, $17,500; remaining districts, $16,000; but non-resident justices sitting in the Appellate Divisions of the First and Second departments receive the same compensation as the justices in those departments; justices assigned to the Appellate divisions of the Third and Fourth departments receive $2,000 additional and the presiding justices in those divisions $2,500 additional; non-resident justices assigned to duty in the First and Second departments, other than in the Appellate Division, receive an additional compensation of $10 per day.

| Districts. | Justices. | Residences. | Pol. | Terms Exp. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st. The city and county of New York. | Samuel Greenbaum.... | New York.. | Dem.. | Dec. 31, 1917 |
| | George L. Ingraham... | New York.. | Dem.. | Dec. 31, 1925 |
| | Francis M. Scott..... | New York.. | Dem.. | Dec. 31, 1916 |
| | James A. Blanchard... | New York.. | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1915 |

The dairy output of the Australian State of New South Wales is valued at ov $35,250,000 a year.

**Justices of the Supreme Court (Continued).**

| Districts. | Justices. | Residences. | Pol. | Terms Exp. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vernon M. Davis | New York | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1916 |
| | Philip H. Dugro | New York | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1914 |
| | Victor J. Dowling | New York | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1918 |
| | Leonard A. Giegerich | New York | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | Edward B. Amend | New York | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1916 |
| | John Proctor Clarke | New York | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1915 |
| | Joseph E. Newburger | New York | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1919 |
| | John W. Goff | New York | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | Samuel Seabury | New York | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | John Ford | New York | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | M. Warley Platzek | New York | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | Peter A. Hendrick | New York | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | John J. Brady | New York | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | Mitchell L. Erlanger | New York | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | Charles L. Guy | New York | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | Irving Lehman | New York | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1921 |
| | Nathan Bijur | New York | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1923 |
| | Edward J. Gavegan | New York | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1923 |
| | Alfred R. Page | New York | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1923 |
| | John J. Delany | New York | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1924 |
| | Francis K. Pendleton | New York | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1925 |
| | Daniel F. Cohalan | New York | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1925 |
| | Henry D. Hotchkiss | New York | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1925 |
| | Thomas F. Donnelly | New York | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1926 |
| | Edward G. Whitaker | New York | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1926 |
| | Eugene A. Philbin | New York | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1927 |
| | Benjamin Cardozo | New York | Fus. | Dec. 31, 1927 |
| 2d. Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond and Suffolk counties. | Almet F. Jenks | Brooklyn | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1926 |
| | Garret J. Garretson | Newtown | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1924 |
| | William J. Keily | Brooklyn | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1917 |
| | Samuel T. Maddox | Brooklyn | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1924 |
| | Joseph A. Burr | Brooklyn | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1919 |
| | Edward B. Thomas | Brooklyn | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | Walter H. Jaycox | Riverhead | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | Joseph Aspinall | Brooklyn | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | Frederick E. Crane | Brooklyn | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | Lester W. Clark | N'w Brigh'n | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | William J. Carr | Brooklyn | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | Townsend Scudder | Glen Head | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | Abel E. Blackmar | Brooklyn | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1922 |
| | Luke D. Stapleton | Brooklyn | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1922 |
| | Isaac M. Kapper | Brooklyn | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1922 |
| | Harrington Putnam | Brooklyn | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1924 |
| | Charles H. Kelby | Brooklyn | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1925 |
| | Russell Benedict | Brooklyn | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1925 |
| | James C. Van Siclen | Jamaica | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1925 |
| | David F. Manning | Brooklyn | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1926 |
| 3d. Columbia, Rensselaer, Sullivan, Ulster, Albany, Greene and Schoharie counties. | Wesley O. Howard | Troy | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1915 |
| | A. V. S. Cochrane | Hudson | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1916 |
| | Alden Chester | Albany | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1922 |
| | Emory A. Chase | Catskill | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1924 |
| | Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck | Kingston | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1926 |
| | William P. Rudd | Albany | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1924 |
| 4th. Warren, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Washington, Essex, Franklin, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton and Schenectady counties. | John M. Kellogg | Ogdensburg | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1917 |
| | C. C. Van Kirk | Greenwich | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1919 |
| | Henry T. Kellogg | Plattsburg | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1917 |
| | Chester B. McLaughlin | Port Henry | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1918 |
| | Edward C. Whitmeyer | Schenectady | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | Henry V. Borst | Amsterdam | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1927 |
| 5th. Onondaga, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer and Lewis counties. | William S. Andrews | Syracuse | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1927 |
| | Irving R. Devendorff | Herkimer | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1919 |
| | P. C. J. De Angelis | Utica | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | Edgar S. K. Merrell | Lowville | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1922 |
| | Edgar C. Emerson | Watertown | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1925 |
| | Irving G. Hubbs | Pulaski | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1925 |
| | Leonard C. Crouch | Syracuse | Dem. | Dec. 31, 1927 |
| 6th. Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Tompkins, Broome, Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga and Cortland counties. | Albert H. Sewell | Walton | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1927 |
| | Nathan L. Miller | Cortland | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1918 |
| | Walter Lloyd Smith | Elmira | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1919 |
| | George F. Lyon | Binghamton | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1923 |
| | Michael H. Kiley | Cazenovia | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1927 |
| | George McCann | | Rep. | Dec. 31, 1927 |

The Japanese government's estimated income for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912, was $276,016,269 and its estimated expenditure was $275,853,837.

| Districts. | Justices. | Residences. | Pol. | Terms Exp. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th. Livingston, Ontario, Wayne, Yates, Steuben, Seneca, Cayuga and Monroe counties. | James A. Robson..... | Canandaig'a. | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1918 |
| | Adelbert P. Rich..... | Auburn..... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1914 |
| | Nathaniel Foote..... | Rochester... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1919 |
| | Arthur E. Sutherland.. | Rochester... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1919 |
| | William W. Clark..... | Wayland... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | George A. Benton..... | Rochester... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1918 |
| | Samuel N. Sawyer..... | Lyons..... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1921 |
| 8th. Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany and Wyoming counties. | Charles B. Wheeler.... | Buffalo..... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1921 |
| | John S. Lambert..... | Fredonia.... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1917 |
| | Louis W. Marcus..... | Buffalo..... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | Frank C. Laughlin..... | Mayville.... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1923 |
| | Frederick W. Kruse... | Olean..... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1914 |
| | John Woodward..... | Buffalo..... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1924 |
| | Cuthbert W. Pound.... | Lockport.... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | Edward K. Emery..... | Buffalo..... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | Charles H. Brown..... | Belmont.... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | Charles A. Pooley..... | Buffalo..... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1924 |
| | Herbert P. Bissell.... | Buffalo..... | Dem.. | Dec. 31, 1927 |
| | H. L. Taylor..... | Buffalo..... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1927 |
| 9th. Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange and Rockland counties. | Michael H. Hirschberg. | Newburg... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1924 |
| | Martin J. Keogh..... | N. Rochelle. | Dem.. | Dec. 31, 1923 |
| | Joseph Morschauser.... | Po'keepsie.. | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | Isaac N. Mills..... | Mt. Vernon. | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1920 |
| | Arthur S. Tompkins.... | Nyack..... | Rep... | Dec. 31, 1920 |

# THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

## THE SENATE OF 1913-'14.

**President of the Senate and Lieutenant Governor ex-officio, Robert F. Wagner, D.**

Democrats, 32; Republicans, 17; Progressive and Republican, 1; Independent Democrat, 1; Democratic majority, 13.

The salary of each Senator is $1,500 a year.

| District. Name. Address. | District. Name. Address. |
|---|---|
| 1—Thos. H. O'Keefe, D., Oyster Bay. | 27—A. J. Palmer, R. and Prog., Milton. |
| 2—B. M. Patten, D., Long Island City. | 28—Henry H. Sage, R., Menauds. |
| 3—Thomas H. Cullen, D., Brooklyn. | 29—J. W. McKnight, D., Troy. |
| 4—H. P. Velte, D., Brooklyn. | 30—G. H. Whitney, R., Mechanicville. |
| 5—William J. Heffernan, D., Brooklyn. | 31—L. H. White, D., Delanson. |
| 6—William B. Carswell, D., Brooklyn. | 32—Seth G. Heacock, R., Ilion. |
| 7—Daniel J. Carroll, D., Brooklyn. | 33—James A. Emerson, R., Warrensburg. |
| 8—J. F. Duhamel, Ind. D., Brooklyn. | 34—Herbert P. Coats, R., Saranac Lake. |
| 9—F. J. Sanner, D., Brooklyn. | 35—Elon R. Brown, R., Watertown. |
| 10—Herman H. Torborg, D., Brooklyn. | 36—W. D. Peckham, D., Utica. |
| 11—C. D. Sullivan, D., New York. | 37—R. W. Thomas, R., Hamilton. |
| 12—J. C. Fitzgerald, D., New York. | 38—J. H. Walters, R., Syracuse. |
| 13—J. D. McClelland, D., New York. | 39—Clayton L. Wheeler, D., Hancock. |
| 14—James A. Foley, D., New York. | 40—Chas. J. Hewitt, R., Locke. |
| 15—J. J. Boylan, D., New York. | 41—J. F. Murtagh, D., Elmira. |
| 16—Robt. F. Wagner, D., New York. | 42—Thomas B. Wilson, R., Hall. |
| 17—Walter R. Herrick, D., New York. | 43—John Seeley, D., Woodhull. |
| 18—Henry W. Pollock, D., New York. | 44—T. H. Bussey, R., Perry. |
| 19—[1]George W. Simpson, D., New York. | 45—George F. Argetsinger, R., Rochester. |
| 20—James J. Frawley, D., New York. | 46—W. L. Ormrod, R., Churchville. |
| 21—[2]J. Davidson, D., New York. | 47—George F. Thompson, R., Middleport. |
| 22—A. G. Griffin, D., New York. | 48—John F. Malone, D., Buffalo. |
| 23—George A. Blauvelt, D., Monsey. | 49—Samuel J. Ramsperger, D., Buffalo. |
| 24—John F. Healy, D., New Rochelle. | 50—G. H. Wende, D., Buffalo. |
| 25—John D. Stivers, R., Middletown. | 51—F. U. Godfrey, R., Olean. |
| 26—[3]James E. Tower, R., ——. | |

[1]Seated in place of H. A. Salant, Prog. [2]Elected November 4, 1913, to succeed Stephen J. Stilwell, D., convicted of bribery. [3]Elected November 4, 1913, to succeed Franklin D. Roosevelt, D., resigned.

## THE ASSEMBLY OF 1914.

Republicans, 72; Democrats, 38; Progressives, 3; Republicans and Progressives, 10; Democrats and Progressives, 12; Progressives and Republicans, 12; Progressives and Democrats, 3; total, 150.

The salary of each Assemblyman is $1,500 a year.

**The Monroe Doctrine was first enunciated in President Monroe's message to C on December 2, 1823.**

| Dist. | Name. | Address. |
|---|---|---|
| | **Albany.** | |
| 1. | H. J. Hinman, R. | Albany. |
| 2. | J. G. Malone, R. | Albany. |
| 3. | William C. Baxter, R. | Watervliet. |
| | **Allegany.** | |
| | Elmer E. Ferry, R. | Almond. |
| | **Broome.** | |
| | Simon P. Quick, R. | Windsor. |
| | **Cattaraugus.** | |
| | Clare Willard, D. and P. | Allegany. |
| | **Cayuga.** | |
| | Charles H. Springer, R. | Moravia. |
| | **Chautauqua.** | |
| 1. | A. M. Cheney, R. | Ellery. |
| 2. | John L. Sullivan, R. | Dunkirk. |
| | **Chemung.** | |
| | Wilmot E. Knapp, R., Prog. and Pro. | Elmira |
| | **Chenango.** | |
| | Samuel A. Jones, R. | Norwich. |
| | **Clinton.** | |
| | A. W. Fairbank, R. | Chazy. |
| | **Columbia..** | |
| | A. W. Hover, D. and P. | Germantown. |
| | **Cortland.** | |
| | Niles F. Webb, R. | Cortland. |
| | **Delaware.** | |
| | Edwin A. Mackey, R. | Franklin. |
| | **Duchess.** | |
| 1. | C. W. Garrison, D. & P. | New Hackensack. |
| 2. | Mark G., Dubois, R. | Poughkeepsie. |
| | **Erie.** | |
| 1. | Wm. H. Warhus, D. | Buffalo. |
| 2. | C. T. Horton, R. and P. | Buffalo. |
| 3. | A. F. Geyer, D. and P. | Buffalo. |
| 4. | P. W. Quigley, R. and P. | Buffalo. |
| 5. | Richard F. Hearn, D. | Buffalo. |
| 6. | Leo F. Ticholka, D. | Buffalo. |
| 7. | W. P. Greiner, D. and P. | Buffalo. |
| 8. | W. Thayer, P. and D. | Buffalo. |
| 9. | Frank B. Thorn, R. | Orchard Park. |
| | **Essex.** | |
| | R. T. Kenyon, R. | Ausable Forks |
| | **Franklin.** | |
| | Alex. Macdonald, R. | St. Regis Falls |
| | **Fulton and Hamilton.** | |
| | James H. Wood, R. | Gloversville. |
| | **Genesee.** | |
| | Louis H. Wells, R. | Pavilion. |
| | **Greene.** | |
| | George H. Chase, R. | Catskill. |
| | **Herkimer.** | |
| | F. W. Christman, R. | Herkimer. |
| | **Jefferson.** | |
| 1. | H. E. Machold, R. | Ellisburg. |
| 2. | J. G. Jones, R. | Carthage. |
| | **Kings.** | |
| 1. | R. H. McQuistion, R. | Brooklyn. |
| 2. | Wm. J. Gillen, D. | Brooklyn. |
| 3. | Frank J. Taylor, D. | Brooklyn. |
| 4. | George Langhorst, R. | Brooklyn. |
| 5. | Chas. C. Lockwood, R. | Brooklyn. |
| 6. | Geo. H. Ittleman, P.-R. | Brooklyn. |
| 7. | D. F. Farrell, D. | Brooklyn. |
| 8. | John J. McKeon, D. | Brooklyn. |
| 9. | W. J. McRoberts, P.-R. | Brooklyn. |
| 10. | Fred. M. Ahern, R. | Brooklyn. |
| 11. | Geo. R. Brennan, R. | Brooklyn. |
| 12. | Wm. T. Simpson, R. | Brooklyn. |
| 13. | Herman Kramer, D. | Brooklyn. |
| 14. | John P. La Frenz, R.-P. | Brooklyn. |
| 15. | J. J. Phelan, D. | Brooklyn. |
| 16. | Samuel R. Green, R. | Brooklyn. |
| 17. | A. W. Burlingame, jr., R. | Brooklyn. |
| 18. | Almeth W. Hoff, R. | Brooklyn. |
| 19. | H. Scheidemann, P.-R. | Brooklyn. |
| 20. | August C. Flamman, R. | Brooklyn. |
| 21. | Henry C. Karpen, P.-R. | Brooklyn. |
| 22. | E. R. W. Karutz, R. | Brooklyn. |
| 23. | Wm. F. Mathewson, R. | Brooklyn. |
| | **Lewis.** | |
| | Henry L. Grant, R.-P. | Copenhagen. |
| | **Livingston.** | |
| | Edward M. Magee, R. | Groveland. |
| | **Madison.** | |
| | M. E. Tallett, R. | De Ruyter. |
| | **Monroe.** | |
| 1. | H. B. Warner, P.-D. | Rochester. |
| 2. | S. L. Adler, R. | Rochester. |
| 3. | George Ritz, D. and P. | Rochester. |
| 4. | Cyrus W. Phillips, R. | Rochester. |
| 5. | C. H. Gallup, D. and P. | Brockport. |
| | **Montgomery.** | |
| | W. A. Gage, R.-P. | Canajoharie. |
| | **Nassau.** | |
| | Leroy J. Weed, P.-D. | Great Neck. |
| | **New York.** | |
| 1. | Thos. B. Caughlan, D. | New York. |
| 2. | Alfred E. Smith, D. | New York. |
| 3. | John B. Golden, D. | New York. |
| 4. | Henry S. Schimmel, D. | New York. |
| 5. | James J. Walker, D. | New York. |
| 6. | Wm. Sulzer, P. | New York. |
| 7. | Peter P. McElligott, D. | New York. |
| 8. | Solomon Sufrin, P.-R. | New York. |
| 9. | Chas. D. Donahue, D. | New York. |
| 10. | Leon Bleecker, P.-R. | New York. |
| 11. | John Kerrigan, D. | New York. |
| 12. | Joseph D. Kelly, D. | New York. |
| 13. | J. C. Campbell, D. | New York. |
| 14. | R. L. Tudor, D. | New York. |
| 15. | Abraham Ellenbogen, R. | New York. |
| 16. | Martin G. McCue, D. | New York. |
| 17. | Mark Eisner, D.-P. | New York. |
| 18. | Mark Goldberg, D. | New York. |
| 19. | Andrew F. Murray, P. | New York. |
| 20. | Patrick J. McGrath, D. | New York. |
| 21. | Dean Nelson, R. | New York. |
| 22. | Benj. E. Moore, P.-R. | New York. |
| 23. | Sidney C. Crane, R. | New York |
| 24. | O. M. Kiernan, D. | New York. |
| 25. | F. R. Stoddard, jr., R. | New York. |
| 26. | A. Greenberg, D. | New York. |
| 27. | Schuy. M. Meyer, P.-R. | New York. |
| 28. | G. E. Findlater, P.-R. | New York. |
| 29. | Howard Conkling, R. | New York. |
| 30. | Edw. S. Boylston, R.-P. | New York. |
| 31. | M. Schaap, P. | New York. |
| | **The Bronx.** | |
| 32. | Lewis P. Grimler, R. | The Bronx. |
| 33. | Thos. J. Lane, D. | The Bronx. |
| 34. | Patrick J. McMahon, D. | The Bronx. |
| 35. | Henry D. Patton, P.-R. | The Bronx. |
| | **Niagara.** | |
| 1. | Wm. Bewley, R. | Lockport. |
| 2. | John W. Williams, D. | Utica. |
| | **Oneida.** | |
| 1. | F. F. Emden, D. | La Salle. |

**During the year 1911 there were in New York 148 murders, for which 125 persons were arrested, and seven committed suicide prior to police action.**

| Dist. | Name. | Address. |
|---|---|---|
| 2. | Chas. J. Fuess, R. | Utica. |
| 3. | J. B. Fuller, R. | Marcy. |
| | **Onondaga.** | |
| 1. | Edward Anuts, R. | Syracuse. |
| 2. | George M. Haight, D. | Onondaga. |
| 3. | Jacob R. Buecheler, R. | Syracuse. |
| | **Ontario.** | |
| | Heber E. Wheeler, R. | E. Bloomfield. |
| | **Orange.** | |
| 1. | J. B. Montgomery, R. | Newburg. |
| 2. | Charles J. Boyd, R. | Middletown. |
| | **Orleans.** | |
| | Coley P. Wright, D.-P. | Albion. |
| | **Oswego.** | |
| | T. C. Sweet, R. | Phœnix. |
| | **Otsego.** | |
| | Geo. L. Backes, R. | Oneonta. |
| | **Putnam.** | |
| | Ham. Fish, jr., P.-D. | Garrison. |
| | **Queens.** | |
| 1. | Nicholas Nehrbauer, D. | Long Is. City. |
| 2. | Peter J. McGarry, D. | Long. Is. City |
| 3. | Conrad Garbe, R. | Woodhaven. |
| 4. | James S. Eadie, R.-P. | Long Is. City. |
| | **Rensselaer.** | |
| 1. | Chas. F. Schwartz, D. | Troy. |
| 2. | T. D. Taylor, D. | Berlin. |
| | **Richmond.** | |
| | C. D. Van Name, D. | Mariner's Harbor. |
| | **Rockland.** | |
| | B. C. Dunlop, P.-R. | Spr'g Valley. |
| | **St. Lawrence.** | |
| 1. | F. L. Seaker, R. | Macomb. |
| 2. | John A. Smith, R. | No. Lawrence. |
| | **Saratoga.** | |
| | G. T. Seelye, R. | Burnt Hills. |
| | **Schenectady.** | |
| | A. P. Squire, D.-P. | Rotterdam. |
| | **Schoharie.** | |
| | Edward A. Dox, D.-P. | Middleburg. |
| | **Schuyler.** | |
| | Henry S. Howard, R. | Watkins. |
| | **Seneca.** | |
| | Wm. J. Maier, R. | Seneca Falls. |
| | **Steuben.** | |
| 1. | Chas. A. Brewster, D. | Addison. |
| 2. | James L. Seely, jr., D. | Woodhull. |
| | **Suffolk.** | |
| 1. | De Witt C. Talmage, R. | Easthampton. |
| 2. | Henry A. Murphy, R. | Huntington. |
| | **Sullivan.** | |
| | George H. Smith, D. | Monticello. |
| | **Tioga.** | |
| | Wilson S. Moore, R. | Candor. |
| | **Tompkins.** | |
| | G. W. Preswick, R.-P. | Ithaca, R. D. |
| | **Ulster.** | |
| 1. | Henry R. De Witt, R. | Kingston. |
| 2. | Abrah. P. Le Fevre, R. | New Paltz. |
| | **Warren.** | |
| | H. E. H. Brereton, R. | Lake George. |
| | **Washington.** | |
| | Chas. O. Pratt | Cambridge. |
| | **Wayne.** | |
| | Riley A. Wilson | Savannah. |
| | **Westchester.** | |
| 1. | George Blakely, R. | Yonkers. |
| 2. | August L. Martin, D.-P. | Mt. Vernon. |
| 3. | Walter W. Law, jr., R. | Ossining. |
| 4. | Floyd D. Hopkins, R. | White Plains. |
| | **Wyoming.** | |
| | John Knight, R. | Arcade. |
| | **Yates.** | |
| | E. C. Gillett, R.-P. | Penn Yan. |

# GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK.

## COLONIAL.

| Name. | Date appointed. |
|---|---|
| Adrian Joris | ——— 1623 |
| Cornelius Jacobzen May | ——— 1624 |
| William Verhulst | ——— 1625 |
| Peter Minuit | May 4, 1626 |
| Wouter Van Twiller | April 1633 |
| William Kieft | March 28, 1638 |
| Petrus Stuyvesant | May 11, 1647 |
| Richard Nicholls | September 8, 1664 |
| Francis Lovelace | August 17, 1668 |
| Cornelius Evertse, jr., and a council of war | Aug. (N.S.) 12, 1673 |
| Anthony Colve | September 19, 1673 |
| Edmond Andros | Nov. (N.S.) 10, 1674 |
| Anthony Brockholles, commander-in-chief | November 16, 1677 |
| Sir Edmond Andros, Knt. | August 7, 1678 |
| Anthony Brockholles, commander-in-chief | Jan. (N.S.) 18, 1681 |
| Thomas Dongan | August 27, 1683 |
| Sir Edmond Andros | August 11, 1688 |
| Francis Nicholson, lieut.-gov. | October 9, 1688 |
| Jacob Leisler | June 3, 1689 |
| Henry Sloughter | March 19, 1691 |
| Richard Ingoldesby, com'd'r-in-chief | July 26, 1691 |
| Benjamin Fletcher | August 30, 1692 |
| Earl of Bellomont | April 18, 1698 |
| John Nanfan, lieut.-governor | May 17, 1699 |
| Earl of Bellomont | July 24, 1700 |
| Col. William Smith | March 5, 1701 |
| Col. Abr. De Peyster / Col. Peter Schuyler[1] | to May 19, 1701 |
| John Nanfan, lieut.-governor | May 19, 1701 |
| Lord Cornbury | May 3, 1702 |
| Lord Lovelace | December 18, 1708 |
| Peter Schuyler, president | May 6, 1709 |
| Richard Ingoldesby, lieut.-gov. | May 9, 1709 |

he City of New York has $100,000,000 invested in subway lines. The investment reach $150,000,000 at the completion of the rest of the tri-borough system

## COLONIAL GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK (Continued.)

| Name. | Date appointed. | Name. | Date appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Peter Schuyler, president | May 25, 1709 | James De Lancey, lieut.-gov. | June 8, 1757 |
| Richard Ingoldesby, lieut.-gov. | June 1, 1709 | Cadwallader Colden, president | August 4, 1760 |
| Gerardus Beekman, president | April 10, 1710 | Cadwallader Colden, lieut.-gov. | August 8, 1761 |
| Robert Hunter | June 14, 1710 | Robert Monckton | October 26, 1761 |
| Peter Schuyler, president | July 21, 1719 | Cadwallader Colden, lieut.-gov. | November 18, 1761 |
| William Burnet | September 17, 1720 | Robert Monckton | June 14, 1762 |
| John Montgomerie | April 15, 1728 | Cadwallader Colden, lieut.-gov. | June 28, 1763 |
| Rip Van Dam, president | July 1, 1731 | Sir Henry Moore, Bart | November 13, 1765 |
| William Cosby | August 1, 1732 | Cadwallader Colden, lieut.-gov. | September 12, 1769 |
| George Clarke, president | March 10, 1736 | Earl of Dunmore | October 19, 1770 |
| George Clarke, lieut.-gov. | October 30, 1736 | William Tryon | July 9, 1771 |
| George Clinton | September 2, 1743 | Cadwallader Colden, lieut.-gov. | April 7, 1774 |
| Sir Danvers Osborne, Bart | October 10, 1753 | William Tryon | June 28, 1775 |
| James De Lancey, lieut.-gov. | October 13, 1755 | Peter Van Brugh Livingston[2] | May 23, 1775 |
| Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. | September 3, 1755 | James Robertson[2] | March 23, 1780 |
| | | Andrew Elliott, lieut.-gov.[2] | April 17, 1783 |

[1] The Earl of Bellomont died March 5, 1701. During the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Nanfan, and until May 19, 1701, the government was administered by the council, at which the oldest councillor presided during this period.
[2] Military governors during the Revolutionary War, not recognized by the state of New York.

## PRESIDENTS OF THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, 1775-'77.

| Name. | Date elected. | Name. | Date elected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nathaniel Woodhull, president pro tem | August 28, 1775 | Abraham Yates, jr. | August 28, 1776 |
| Abraham Yates, jr., president pro tem | November 2, 1775 | Peter R. Livingston | September 26, 1776 |
| Nathaniel Woodhull | December 6, 1775 | Abraham Ten Broeck | March 6, 1777 |
| John Harding, president pro tem | December 16, 1775 | Leonard Gansevoort, president pro tem | April 18, 1777 |
| Abraham Yates, jr., president pro tem | August 10, 1776 | Pierre Van Cortlandt, president Council Safety | May 14, 1777 |

## GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK, 1777-1913.

The following table gives the names and politics of the Governors of New York State and the terms which they have served since the first election. The Constitution of 1777 did not specify the time when the Governor should enter on the duties of his office. Governor Clinton was declared elected July 9 and qualified on that day. On February 13, 1787, an act was passed regulating elections, which provided that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor should enter on the duties of their respective offices on July 1 after their election. The Constitution of 1821 provided that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor should, on and after the year 1822, enter on the duties of their respective offices on January 1. The earlier Governors, up to De Witt Clinton, served three year terms. From Clinton to Samuel J. Tilden, inclusive, the terms were two year ones. From Lucius Robinson to Roswell P. Flower, inclusive, three year terms were in force, and since Flower the term has been again reduced to two years. Those Governors marked with an asterisk were Lieutenant Governors who succeeded to the Governorship.

| Name. | Residence. | Elected or succeeded to vacancy. | Politics. | Term served. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| George Clinton | Ulster County | July 9, 1777 | Dem.-Rep. | 1777-1795 |
| John Jay | New York City | April, 1795 | Fed. | 1795-1801 |
| George Clinton | Ulster County | April, 1801 | Dem.-Rep. | 1801-1804 |
| Morgan Lewis | Dutchess County | April, 1804 | Dem.-Rep. | 1804-1807 |
| Daniel D. Tompkins | Richmond County | April, 1807 | Dem.-Rep. | 1807-1817 |
| *John Tayler | Albany | Mar., 1817 | New York City | |
| De Witt Clinton | New York City | April, 1817 | Dem.-Rep. | 1817-1822 |
| Joseph C. Yates | Schenectady | Nov. 6, 1822 | Dem.-Rep. | 1822-1824 |
| De Witt Clinton | New York City | Nov. 3, 1824 | Dem.-Rep. | 1825-1828 |
| *Nathaniel Pitcher | Sandy Hill | Feb. 11, 1828 | Dem.-Rep. | 1828 |
| Martin Van Buren | Kinderhook | Nov. 5, 1828 | Dem. | 1829 |
| *Enos T. Throop | Auburn | Mar. 12, 1829 | Dem. | 1829-1832 |
| William L. Marcy | Troy | Nov. 7, 1832 | Dem. | 1833-1838 |

here were in the United States 28,144 newspapers and periodicals enjoying second class mail privileges on July 1, 1912.

| Name. | Residence. | Elected or succeeded to vacancy. | Politics. | Term served. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| William H. Seward | Auburn | Nov. 7, 1838 | Whig | 1839–1842 |
| William C. Bouck | Fultonham | Nov. 8, 1842 | Dem. | 1843–1844 |
| Silas Wright | Canton | Nov. 5, 1844 | Dem. | 1845–1846 |
| John Young | Geneseo | Nov. 3, 1846 | Whig | 1847–1848 |
| Hamilton Fish | New York City | Nov. 7, 1848 | Whig | 1849–1850 |
| Washington Hunt | Lockport | Nov. 5, 1850 | Whig | 1851–1852 |
| Horatio Seymour | Deerfield | Nov. 2, 1852 | Dem. | 1853–1854 |
| Myron H. Clark | Canandaigua | Nov. 7, 1854 | Whig | 1855–1856 |
| John A. King | Queens County | Nov. 4, 1856 | Rep. | 1857–1858 |
| Edwin D. Morgan | New York City | Nov. 2, 1858 | Rep. | 1859–1862 |
| Horatio Seymour | Deerfield | Nov. 4, 1862 | Dem. | 1863–1864 |
| Reuben E. Fenton | Frewsburg | Nov. 8, 1864 | Rep. | 1865–1868 |
| John T. Hoffman | New York City | Nov. 3, 1868 | Dem. | 1869–1872 |
| John A. Dix | New York City | Nov. 5, 1872 | Rep. | 1873–1874 |
| Samuel J. Tilden | New York City | Nov. 3, 1874 | Dem. | 1875–1876 |
| Lucius Robinson | Elmira | Nov. 7, 1876 | Dem. | 1877–1879 |
| Alonzo B. Cornell | New York City | Nov. 4, 1879 | Rep. | 1880–1882 |
| Grover Cleveland | Buffalo | Nov. 7, 1882 | Dem. | 1883–1885 |
| *David B. Hill | Elmira | Jan. 6, 1885 | Dem. | 1885–1891 |
| Roswell P. Flower | New York City | Nov. 3, 1891 | Dem. | 1892–1894 |
| Levi P. Morton | Rhinecliff | Nov. 6, 1894 | Rep. | 1895–1896 |
| Frank S. Black | Troy | Nov. 3, 1896 | Rep. | 1897–1898 |
| Theodore Roosevelt | Oyster Bay | Nov. 8, 1898 | Rep. | 1899–1900 |
| Benj. B. Odell, Jr. | Newburg | Nov. 6, 1900 | Rep. | 1901–1904 |
| Frank W. Higgins | Olean | Nov. 8, 1904 | Rep. | 1905–1906 |
| Charles E. Hughes | New York City | Nov. 4, 1906 | Rep. | 1907–1910 |
| *Horace White | Syracuse | Oct. 6, 1910 | Rep. | 1910 |
| John A. Dix | Thomson | Nov. 8, 1910 | Dem. | 1911–1912 |
| William Sulzer | New York City | Nov. 5, 1912 | Dem. | 1913 |
| Martin H. Glynn | Albany | Oct. 17, 1913 | Dem. | 1913–1914 |

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK.

| Name. | Residence. | Elected. |
|---|---|---|
| Pierre Van Cortlandt | Croton Landing | 1777 |
| Stephen Van Rensselaer | Albany | 1795 |
| Jeremiah Van Rensselaer | Albany | 1801 |
| John Broome | New York City | 1804 |
| John Taylor* | Albany | January 29, 1811 |
| DeWitt Clinton† | New York City | April, 1811 |
| John Tayler | Albany | 1813 |
| Erastus Root | Delhi | November, 1822 |
| James Tallmadge | Dutchess County | November, 1824 |
| Nathaniel Pitcher‡ | Sandy Hill | November, 1826 |
| Peter R. Livingston | Dutchess County | February 16, 1828 |
| Charles Dayan | Lowville | October 7, 1828 |
| Enos T. Throop§ | Auburn | November, 1828 |
| Charles Stebbins | Cazenovia | March 12, 1829 |
| William M. Oliver | Penn Yan | January 5, 1830 |
| Edward P. Livingston | Columbia County | November, 1830 |
| John Tracy | Oxford | November, 1832 |
| Luther Bradish | Malone | November, 1838 |
| Daniel S. Dickinson | Binghamton | November, 1842 |
| Addison Gardiner | Rochester | November, 1844 |
| Hamilton Fish‖ | New York City | November, 1847 |
| George W. Patterson | Westfield | November, 1848 |
| Sanford E. Church | Albion | November, 1850 |
| Henry J. Raymond | New York City | November, 1854 |
| Henry R. Selden | Rochester | November, 1856 |
| Robert Campbell | Bath | November, 1858 |
| David R. Floyd Jones | Oyster Bay | November, 1862 |
| Thomas G. Alvord | Syracuse | November, 1864 |
| Stewart L. Woodford | Brooklyn | November, 1866 |
| Allen C. Beach | Watertown | November, 1868 |
| John C. Robinson | Binghamton | November, 1872 |
| William Dorsheimer | Buffalo | November, 1874 |
| George G. Hoskins | Bennington | November, 1879 |
| David B. Hill | Elmira | November, 1882 |
| Dennis McCarthy¶ | Syracuse | January 6, 1885 |
| Edward F. Jones | Binghamton | November 3, 1885 |
| William F. Sheehan | Buffalo | November 3, 1891 |
| Charles T. Saxton | Clyde | November 6, 1894 |
| Timothy L. Woodruff | Brooklyn | November 3, 1896 |
| Frank W. Higgins | Olean | November 4, 1902 |
| Matthew Linn Bruce | New York City | November 8, 1904 |
| Lewis S. Chanler | Barrytown | November 6, 1906 |
| Horace White | Syracuse | November 3, 1908 |

**In Vermont, of cities with less than 100,000 population, Burlington had the highest *death rate in 1910*, 19.4 per 1,000, and Barre the lowest, 13.9.**

| Name. | Residence. | Elected. |
|---|---|---|
| Thomas F. Conway | Plattsburg | November 8, 1910 |
| Martin H. Glynn | Albany | November 5, 1912 |
| Robert F. Wagner** | New York City | |

*Broome having died, Tayler was elected President of the Senate January 29, 1811. †Elected under a special act. ‡Clinton having died February 11, 1828, Pitcher became Governor and Livingston and Dayan were successively elected presidents of the Senate. §Throop having succeeded Van Buren as Governor, Stebbins and Oliver were successively elected presidents of the Senate. ‖Gardiner having been elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, Fish was elected to fill the vacancy under an act passed in September of that year. ¶Hill having succeeded Cleveland as Governor, McCarthy was elected President of the Senate January 6, 1885. **Glynn having succeeded to the Governorship on Oct. 17, 1913, vice Sulzer, impeached, Wagner succeeded in his capacity as President of the Senate.

## COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, IN ORDER OF ERECTION.

| Name. | No. | From what taken. | Date of erection. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 1 | (Original) | November 1, 1683 |
| Dutchess | 2 | (Original) | November 1, 1683 |
| Kings | 3 | (Original) | November 1, 1683 |
| New York | 4 | (Original) | November 1, 1683 |
| Orange | 5 | (Original) | November 1, 1683 |
| Queens | 6 | (Original) | November 1, 1683 |
| Richmond | 7 | (Original) | November 1, 1683 |
| Suffolk | 8 | (Original) | November 1, 1683 |
| Ulster | 9 | (Original) | November 1, 1683 |
| Westchester | 10 | (Original) | November 1, 1683 |
| Montgomery[1] | 11 | Albany | March 12, 1772 |
| Washington[2] | 12 | Albany | March 12, 1772 |
| Columbia | 13 | Albany | April 4, 1786 |
| Clinton | 14 | Washington | March 7, 1788 |
| Ontario | 15 | Montgomery | January 27, 1789 |
| Rensselaer | 16 | Albany | February 7, 1791 |
| Saratoga | 17 | Albany | February 7, 1791 |
| Herkimer | 18 | Montgomery | February 16, 1791 |
| Otsego | 19 | Montgomery | February 16, 1791 |
| Tioga | 20 | Montgomery | February 16, 1791 |
| Onondaga | 21 | Herkimer | March 5, 1794 |
| Schoharie | 22 | Albany and Otsego | April 6, 1795 |
| Steuben | 23 | Ontario | March 18, 1796 |
| Delaware | 24 | Ulster and Otsego | March 10, 1797 |
| Rockland | 25 | Orange | February 23, 1798 |
| Chenango | 26 | Tioga and Herkimer | March 15, 1798 |
| Oneida | 27 | Herkimer | March 15, 1798 |
| Essex | 28 | Clinton | March 1, 1799 |
| Cayuga | 29 | Onondaga | March 8, 1799 |
| Greene | 30 | Albany and Ulster | March 25, 1800 |
| St. Lawrence[3] | 31 | Clinton | March 3, 1802 |
| Genesee | 32 | Ontario | March 30, 1802 |
| Seneca | 33 | Cayuga | March 24, 1804 |
| Jefferson | 34 | Oneida | March 28, 1805 |
| Lewis | 35 | Oneida | March 28, 1805 |
| Madison | 36 | Chenango | March 21, 1806 |
| Broome | 37 | Tioga | March 28, 1806 |
| Allegany | 38 | Genesee | April 7, 1806 |
| Cattaraugus | 39 | Genesee | March 11, 1808 |
| Chautauqua | 40 | Genesee | March 11, 1808 |
| Franklin | 41 | Clinton | March 11, 1808 |
| Niagara | 42 | Genesee | March 11, 1808 |
| Cortland | 43 | Onondaga | April 8, 1808 |
| Schenectady | 44 | Albany | March 7, 1809 |
| Sullivan | 45 | Ulster | March 27, 1809 |
| Putnam | 46 | Dutchess | June 12, 1812 |
| Warren | 47 | Washington | March 12, 1813 |
| Oswego | 48 | Oneida and Onondaga | March 1, 1816 |
| Hamilton | 49 | Montgomery | April 12, 1816 |
| Tompkins | 50 | Cayuga and Seneca | April 7, 1817 |
| Livingston | 51 | Genesee and Ontario | February 23, 1821 |
| Monroe | 52 | Genesee and Ontario | February 23, 1821 |
| Erie | 53 | Niagara | April 2, 1821 |
| Yates | 54 | Ontario | February 5, 1823 |
| Wayne | 55 | Ontario and Seneca | April 11, 1823 |
| Orleans | 56 | Genesee | November 12, 1824 |
| Chemung | 57 | Tioga | March 29, 1836 |
| Fulton | 58 | Montgomery | April 18, 1838 |
| Wyoming | 59 | Genesee | May 14, 1841 |
| Schuyler | 60 | Chemung, Steuben and Tompkins | April 17, 1859 |
| Nassau | 61 | Queens | January 1, 1899 |
| Bronx | 62 | New York | November 5, 1912 |

[1]As Tryon; changed April 2, 1784. [2]As Charlotte; changed April 2, 1784. [3]Parts of Montgomery, Herkimer and Oneida, provisionally annexed.

the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, the people of the United States smoked 11,221,624,048 cigarettes.

# LEGISLATION OF 1913.

Chapter 280 established a Department of Efficiency and Economy, presided over by a commissioner at $12,000 a year, with a corps of deputies and investigators. This department is to make a study of each office, institution and department of the state and make recommendations as to the efficiency and economy of the work and service therein. It has power to subpœna witnesses and compel the production of books and papers.

Chapter 281 established a State Board of Estimate, made up of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Controller and the chairman of the Appropriations Committees of the two houses of the Legislature. This body is to prepare a budget of the amounts required for state bureaus and departments, to be appropriated by the Legislature.

Chapter 247, the so-called "home rule" law, amended the general city law by adding a new article which grants to every city the right to regulate, manage and control their property and local affairs. The law confers certain definite and specific powers on the city governments.

**Full Crews on Railroads.**

Chapter 146, the "full crew" law, amended the railroad law by providing that no railroad over fifty miles long shall operate a freight train of more than twenty-five cars without an engineer, conductor, fireman and three brakemen, or any other train except a freight train of five cars or more without an engineer, fireman, conductor and two brakemen. Each baggage train, or passenger train with a baggage compartment, shall have a baggageman. No freight train of twenty-five cars or less shall be run without a crew of an engineer, fireman and two brakemen, nor any light engine without an engineer, a fireman and a conductor or brakeman. Each violation is to be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, and each train run in violation of the statute is to be deemed to constitute a separate offence.

Chapter 344 amended the Public Service Commissions' law by including baggage and transfer companies within the scope of the commissions.

**Anti-Bucket Shop Law.**

Chapter 236 amended section 390 of the penal law by prohibiting bucket shops, and the making of wash or margin sales of stock and requiring the production of books, papers, documents, etc., and the attendance of witnesses on any trial or in any proceeding by a district attorney, grand jury or court for violation of this provision.

Chapter 253 amended the penal law by providing that the manipulation of securities or the causing of movements in price of stocks and bonds of corporations so as to deceive the public shall be a felony.

Chapter 254 amended the penal code by making trading by stockbrokers against their customers' orders a felony.

Chapter 475 amended the penal law by providing that the making of false statements or advertisements as to the securities or financial condition of a corporation shall be a felony.

Chapter 476 amended the penal law by providing that the reporting or publishing of fictitious transactions in securities with intent to deceive shall be a felony.

Chapter 477 prohibited stock exchanges or other exchanges from agreeing to prevent members from dealing at regular rates with members of any other exchange.

Chapter 500 amended the penal law by providing that the making of any stock transactions by stockbrokers after insolvency, or the hypothecation of customers' securities, shall be a felony.

Chapter 593 required stockbrokers to deliver to customers memoranda of orders showing lists of securities purchased or sold, and the date and hour of the transactions named.

Chapter 1 amended section 290 of the highway law by providing that the penalty for a person's driving a motorcar while drunk shall be imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine of not more than $500, or both.

Chapter 235 added a new section to the agricultural law, creating in the Department of Agriculture a Bureau of Supervision of Co-operative Associations, in charge of a commissioner appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture, at a yearly salary of $3,000.

**Against Race Discriminations.**

Chapter 265 amended the civil rights law by prohibiting any person from withholding or denying, directly or indirectly, any accommodation or advantage or privilege on account of race, color or creed, and also prohibits the advertising of any such prohibition. It provides for penalties of from $100 to $500, to be recovered by the aggrieved person in case of violation.

Chapter 346 amended the penal law by providing that articles of food may be sold on Sunday before 10 a. m. Delicatessen dealers may sell cooked and prepared food also between 4 and 7:30 p. m. on Sundays, but they shall not be considered as caterers.

Chapter 374 amended the military law by giving an annual salary to the major general of the national guard equal to that of a major general in the United States army—$8,000.

**Impeachment.**

William Sulzer, the Governor of the state, was impeached at the extraordinary session of 1913. For a summary of the proceedings resulting in his arraignment by the Assembly and his trial and removal from office by the High Court of Impeachment, see at end of this volume. Page numbers are given in the index.

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**In the summer of 1913 the New York Diet Kitchen Association dispensed quarts of milk for general cases and 190,537 quarts for babies under two ye**

# CENSUSES OF 1900, 1905 AND 1910.

The population of the State of New York in 1910, as shown by the enumeration taken by the federal authorities, was 9,113,279, an increase in the decade since 1900 of 1,844,385, or 25.4 per cent. In the preceding decade the increase was 1,271,041, or 21.2 per cent. The gain in New York City in the last ten years was 1,139,661, and the gain outside of the city was 515,704. The percentage of gain in the city was 38.7. The percentage of gain for the state compares favorably with records in former decennial census periods. This gain was greater in the last ten years than in any other ten-year period since 1850, when the percentage of increase was 27.5.

Of the sixty-one counties in New York gains were made by all except fifteen. The following showed losses as compared with the census of ten years ago: Allegany, 89; Chenango, 998; Delaware, 838; Greene, 1,264; Hamilton, 601; Lewis, 2,578; Madison, 1,256; Otsego, 1,723; St. Lawrence, 78; Schoharie, 2,999; Schuyler, 1,807; Seneca, 1,142; Tioga, 2,327; Tompkins, 183, and Yates, 1,676.

In ten of the New York counties the gains over the census of ten years ago were less than one thousand. These counties are Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chemung, Clinton, Columbia, Livingston, Oswego, Putnam, Saratoga and Steuben.

Of the 9,113,279 persons in the state, 4,766,883 are in New York City and 4,346,396 outside the city, making the city 420,487 the greater in population. In 1900 New York City contained 894,490 inhabitants less than the state, outside the city, the population of the city being 3,437,202, compared with 3,831,692 in the remainder of the state.

**State Census of 1905.**—The population of the State on June 1, 1905, as shown by the enumeration taken on that date under the direction of the state authorities, was 8,066,672, compared with a population shown by the federal census of 1900 of 7,268,894 and one shown by the federal census of 1890 of 6,003,174, including Indians and other persons on Indian reservations. The increase in population between 1900 and 1905 was 797,778, or 11 per cent, against an increase from 1890 to 1900 of 1,265,720, or 21.1 per cent.

The population of the State in 1910, 1905 and 1900, respectively, was distributed by counties as follows:

| Counties. | 1910. | 1905. | 1900. | Counties. | 1910. | 1905. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allegany | 41,412 | 43,259 | 41,501 | Oneida | 154,157 | 139,847 | 132,800 |
| Albany | 173,666 | 171,497 | 165,571 | Onondaga | 200,298 | 178,436 | 168,735 |
| Broome | 78,809 | 72,286 | 69,149 | Ontario | 52,286 | 62,691 | 49,605 |
| Cattaraugus | 65,919 | 65,894 | 65,643 | Orange | 115,751 | 108,270 | 106,859 |
| Cayuga | 67,106 | 65,311 | 66,234 | Orleans | 32,000 | 31,323 | 30,164 |
| Chautauqua | 105,126 | 96,882 | 88,314 | Oswego | 71,664 | 70,111 | 70,881 |
| Chemung | 54,662 | 51,605 | 54,063 | Otsego | 47,216 | 48,209 | 48,939 |
| Chenango | 35,575 | 36,784 | 36,568 | Putnam | 14,665 | 14,169 | 13,787 |
| Clinton | 48,230 | 46,949 | 47,430 | Queens | 284,041 | 198,241 | 152,999 |
| Columbia | 43,658 | 42,868 | 43,210 | Rensselaer | 122,276 | 122,579 | 121,697 |
| Cortland | 29,249 | 29,508 | 27,576 | Richmond | 85,969 | 72,846 | 67,021 |
| Delaware | 45,575 | 46,788 | 46,413 | Rockland | 46,873 | 45,082 | 38,298 |
| Dutchess | 87,661 | 81,689 | 81,670 | St. Lawrence | 89,005 | 90,043 | 89,083 |
| Erie | 528,985 | 478,682 | 433,686 | Saratoga | 61,917 | 62,657 | 61,089 |
| Essex | 33,458 | 32,452 | 30,707 | Schenectady | 88,235 | 71,334 | 46,852 |
| Franklin | 45,717 | 47,012 | 42,853 | Schoharie | 23,855 | 25,273 | 26,854 |
| Fulton | 44,534 | 42,330 | 42,842 | Schuyler | 14,004 | 15,123 | 15,811 |
| Genesee | 37,615 | 35,736 | 34,561 | Seneca | 26,972 | 25,315 | 28,114 |
| Greene | 30,214 | 31,246 | 31,478 | Steuben | 83,362 | 81,815 | 82,822 |
| Hamilton | 4,373 | 4,912 | 4,947 | Suffolk | 96,138 | 81,653 | 77,582 |
| Herkimer | 56,356 | 53,856 | 51,049 | Sullivan | 33,806 | 34,795 | 32,906 |
| Jefferson | 80,297 | 80,459 | 76,748 | Tioga | 25,624 | 26,885 | 27,951 |
| Kings | 1,634,351 | 1,358,891 | 1,166,582 | Tompkins | 35,647 | 34,135 | 33,830 |
| Lewis | 24,849 | 26,643 | 27,427 | Ulster | 91,769 | 86,661 | 88,422 |
| Livingston | 38,037 | 36,450 | 37,059 | Warren | 32,223 | 31,985 | 29,943 |
| Madison | 29,289 | 29,690 | 30,545 | Washington | 47,778 | 47,059 | 45,624 |
| Monroe | 283,212 | 239,442 | 217,854 | Wayne | 50,179 | 48,441 | 48,660 |
| Montgomery | 57,567 | 49,928 | 47,488 | Westchester | 283,055 | 228,941 | 184,267 |
| Nassau | 83,930 | 69,477 | 55,448 | Wyoming | 31,880 | 31,355 | 30,413 |
| New York | 2,762,522 | 2,384,326 | 2,050,600 | Yates | 18,642 | 19,408 | 20,318 |
| Niagara | 92,036 | 84,744 | 74,961 | Totals | 9,113,279 | 8,066,672 | 7,268,894 |

The plan of distributing the population of public institutions, followed in the state enumeration, is not observed in the United States Census, and the gains and losses due to this cause should be borne in mind in making comparisons between the state census figures for counties and those of the two federal censuses.

## NEW YORK STATE'S GROWTH BY DECADES.

| Year. | Populat'n. | Gain. | Per-centage. | Year. | Populat'n. | Gain. | Per-centage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1790 | 340,120 | —— | —— | 1860 | 3,880,735 | 783,341 | 25.3 |
| 1800 | 589,051 | 248,931 | 73.2 | 1870 | 4,382,759 | 502,024 | 12.9 |
| 1810 | 959,049 | 369,998 | 62.8 | 1880 | 5,082,871 | 700,112 | 16.0 |
| 1820 | 1,372,812 | 413,763 | 43.1 | 1890 | 5,997,853 | 914,982 | 18.0 |
| 1830 | 1,918,608 | 545,796 | 39.8 | 1900 | 7,268,894 | 1,265,257 | 21.1 |
| 1840 | 2,428,921 | 510,313 | 26.6 | 1910 | 9,113,279 | 1,844,385 | 25.4 |
| 1850 | 3,097,394 | 668,473 | 27.5 | | | | |

e first French Atlantic port is Havre, which in 1910 had a shipping tonnage of 8,336,193.

## POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITIES AND TOWNS, 1900 AND 1910.

Following is the population of the cities of New York, according to the federal census of 1910, with their population at the preceding census:

| City. | 1910. | 1900. | City. | 1910. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 100,253 | 94,151 | Newburg | 27,805 | 24,943 |
| Amsterdam | 31,267 | 20,909 | New Rochelle | 28,867 | 14,270 |
| Auburn | 34,668 | 30,345 | New York City | 4,766,883 | 3,437,202 |
| Binghamton | 48,443 | 39,647 | Niagara Falls | 30,445 | 19,457 |
| Buffalo | 423,715 | 352,387 | North Tonawanda | 11,955 | 9,069 |
| Cohoes | 24,709 | 23,910 | Ogdensburg | 15,933 | 12,633 |
| Corning | 13,730 | 11,061 | Olean | 14,743 | 9,462 |
| Cortland | 11,504 | 9,014 | Oneida | 8,317 | 6,664 |
| Dunkirk | 17,221 | 11,616 | Oneonta | 9,491 | 7,147 |
| Elmira | 37,176 | 35,672 | Oswego | 23,368 | 22,199 |
| Fulton | 10,480 | 5,281 | Plattsburg | 11,138 | 8,434 |
| Geneva | 12,446 | 10,433 | Port Jervis | 9,564 | 9,385 |
| Glens Falls | 15,243 | 12,813 | Poughkeepsie | 27,936 | 24,029 |
| Gloversville | 20,642 | 18,349 | Rochester | 218,149 | 162,608 |
| Hornell | 13,617 | 11,918 | Rome | 20,497 | 15,343 |
| Hudson | 11,417 | 9,528 | Schenectady | 72,826 | 31,682 |
| Ithaca | 14,802 | 13,136 | Rensselaer | 10,711 | 7,466 |
| Jamestown | 31,297 | 22,892 | Syracuse | 137,249 | 108,374 |
| Johnstown | 10,447 | 10,130 | Tonawanda | 8,290 | 7,421 |
| Kingston | 25,908 | 24,535 | Troy | 76,813 | 60,651 |
| Lackawanna | 14,549 | —— | Utica | 74,419 | 56,383 |
| Little Falls | 12,278 | 10,381 | Watertown | 26,730 | 21,696 |
| Lockport | 17,970 | 16,581 | Watervliet | 15,074 | 14,321 |
| Middletown | 15,313 | 14,522 | Yonkers | 79,803 | 47,931 |
| Mount Vernon | 30,919 | 21,228 | | | |

Following is the population of the larger incorporated villages in New York:

| Village. | 1910. | 1900. | Village. | 1910. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albion | 5,016 | 4,477 | Medina | 5,683 | 4,716 |
| Batavia | 11,613 | 9,180 | Newark | 6,227 | 4,578 |
| Canandaigua | 7,217 | 6,151 | North Tarrytown | 5,421 | 4,241 |
| Catskill | 5,296 | 5,484 | Norwich | 7,422 | 5,766 |
| Fredonia | 5,285 | 4,127 | Ossining | 11,480 | 7,939 |
| Haverstraw | 5,669 | 5,935 | Peekskill | 15,245 | 10,358 |
| Herkimer | 7,520 | 5,555 | Port Chester | 12,809 | 7,440 |
| Hoosick Falls | 5,582 | 5,671 | Salamanca | 5,792 | 4,251 |
| Hudson Falls | 5,189 | 4,473 | Saratoga Springs | 12,693 | 12,409 |
| Ilion | 6,588 | 5,138 | Seneca Falls | 6,588 | 6,519 |
| Malone | 6,467 | 5,935 | Solvay | 5,139 | 3,493 |
| Mamaroneck | 5,699 | —— | Tarrytown | 5,600 | 4,770 |
| Matteawan | 6,727 | 5,807 | White Plains | 15,949 | 7,899 |
| Mechanicsville | 6,634 | 4,695 | | | |

# CONGRESS DISTRICTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

The Reapportionment Act of 1911 divided the state into Congress districts in accordance with the terms of the Federal Apportionment law of the same year, which increased New York's representation in the lower branch of Congress from thirty-seven members to forty-three. It rearranged the districts as follows:

1—The counties of Suffolk and Nassau, the Twenty-second and Twenty-third election districts of the Second Assembly District of the County of Queens; the Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth election districts of the Fourth Assembly District of the County of Queens.

2—The First Assembly District of the County of Queens, the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth election districts of the Second Assembly District of the County of Queens; the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first and forty-second election districts of the Third Assembly District of the County of Queens, and the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth election districts of the Fourth Assembly District of the County of Queens.

3—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth Assembly Districts of the County of Kings and part of the Nineteenth Assembly District.

In Washington, of cities with less than 100,000 population, North Yakima had the highest death rate in 1910, 18 per 1,000, and Aberdeen the lowest, 8.7.

4—The Fourteenth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts of the County of Kings and part of the Fourth Assembly District.

5—Parts of the Second, Sixth and Eleventh Assembly Districts of the County of Kings.

6—Parts of the Fifth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Assembly Districts of the County of Kings.

7—The First, Third and Eighth Assembly Districts of the County of Kings, and parts of the Second, Seventh, Tenth and Twelfth Assembly Districts.

8—The Ninth Assembly District of the County of Kings and parts of the Seventh, Twelfth and Sixteenth Assembly Districts.

9—Parts of the Fifth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Assembly Districts of the County of Kings and part of the Third and Fourth Assembly Districts of the County of Queens.

10—Parts of the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Assembly Districts of the County of Kings.

11—Richmond County and parts of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Assembly Districts of the County of New York.

12—The Fourth Assembly District of the County of New York and parts of the Second, Sixth and Eighth Assembly Districts.

13—Parts of the First, Third, Sixth, Eighth and Tenth Assembly Districts of the County of New York.

14—Parts of the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth, Twelfth and Twenty-fifth Assembly Districts of the County of New York. Below 14th street.

15—Parts of the Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Assembly Districts of the County of New York. Between 14th and 37th streets.

16—The Eleventh Assembly District of the County of New York and parts of the Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts. Below 59th street.

17—The Eighteenth Assembly District of the County of New York, parts of the Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts and Blackwell's Island. Below 76th street.

18—Parts of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts of the County of New York and the Twenty-second Assembly District. Below 99th street.

19—Parts of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first Assembly Districts of the County of New York. Below 125th street.

20—Parts of the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth Assembly Districts of the County of New York, Ward's Island and Randall's Island. On the East Side from 99th to 120th street.

21—Parts of the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Assembly Districts of the County of New York. Across town, below 141st street.

22—Parts of the Twenty-third, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts of the County of New York, the Thirty-third Assembly District, North Brother Island, South Brother Island and Riker's Island. Across town, below 167th street.

23—Parts of the Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts of the County of New York. Below the Westchester line.

24—City Island, Hunter's Island, Hart's Island, Twin Island, High Island, Middle Reef Island, Rat Island, the Bluezes and Chimney Sweep; part of the Thirty-second Assembly District of the County of New York and that portion of the County of Westchester containing the city of Yonkers, the city of Mount Vernon, the town of East Chester and the town of Pelham.

25—The County of Rockland and the County of Westchester, except that portion lying within the city of Yonkers, the city of Mount Vernon, the town of East Chester and the town of Pelham.

26—The counties of Orange, Putnam and Dutchess.

27—The counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia and Schoharie.

28—The county of Albany and that part of the county of Rensselaer comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th wards of the city of Troy.

29—The remainder of Rensselaer county and the counties of Washington, Saratoga and Warren.

30—The counties of Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton.

31—The counties of Essex, Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence.

32—The counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego and Madison.

33—The counties of Oneida and Herkimer.

34—The counties of Otsego, Delaware, Broome and Chenango.

35—The counties of Onondaga and Cortland.

36—The counties of Cayuga, Wayne, Seneca, Yates and Ontario.

37—The counties of Tompkins, Tioga, Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben.

38—The 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Assembly districts of the county of Monroe.

39—The 5th Assembly district of the county of Monroe and the counties of Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming and Livingston.

40—The county of Niagara and that part of the county of Erie comprising the towns of Grand Island, Tonawanda, the city of Tonawanda and the 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th wards of the city of Buffalo.

41—That part of the county of Erie comprising the towns of Alden, Amherst, Cheektowaga, Clarence, Elma, Lancaster, Marilla and Newstead, and the 6th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 26th and 27th wards of the city of Buffalo.

42—That part of the county of Erie com-

New Jersey, of cities less than 100,000 population, Morristown had the highest death rate in 1910, 23.6 per 1,000, and West Orange the lowest, 8.5.

prising the towns of Aurora, Boston, Brant, Colden, Collins, Concord, East Hamburg, Eden, Evans, Hamburg, Holland, North Collins, Sardinia, Wales and West Seneca, the city of Lackawanna and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th wards of the city of Buffalo.

48—The counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegany.

# SENATE AND ASSEMBLY APPORTIONMENTS.

**Senate.**

The apportionment act of 1906, approved May 14, having been pronounced void by the Court of Appeals, the Legislature of 1907 passed in special session an act, approved July 25, rearranging the Senate districts as follows:

I. Suffolk and Nassau counties—Citizen population, 127,175.

II. Queens—179,746.

III to X. Kings—Average, 150,024.

XI to XXII. New York—Average, 149,380.

XXIII. Richmond and Rockland—107,-681.

XXIV. Westchester—202,650.

XXV. Orange and Sullivan—135,236.

XXVI. Columbia, Dutchess and Putnam—132,215.

XXVII. Ulster and Greene—118,619.

XXVIII. Albany—162,962.

XXIX. Rensselaer—118,782.

XXX. Washington and Saratoga—106,-108.

XXXI. Schenectady, Montgomery and Schoharie—136,823.

XXXII. Lewis, Fulton, Hamilton and Herkimer—122,441.

XXXIII. Clinton, Essex and Warren—107,586.

XXXIV. St. Lawrence and Franklin—127,796.

XXXV. Jefferson and Oswego—142,527.

XXXVI. Oneida—131,390.

XXXVII. Otsego, Madison and Chenango—132,969.

XXXVIII. Onondaga—169,732.

XXXIX. Delaware and Broome, 115,994.

XL. Cayuga, Seneca and Cortland—116,681.

XLI. Tompkins, Chemung, Tioga and Schuyler—126,451.

XLII. Wayne, Ontario and Yates—116,903.

XLIII. Steuben and Livingston—115,581.

XLIV. Genesee, Wyoming and Allegany—107,281.

XLV and XLVI. Monroe — Average, 113,804.

XLVII. Niagara and Orleans—107,322.

XLVIII to L. Erie—Average, 146,192.

LI. Chautauqua and Cattaraugus—155,-322.

No change was made in the apportionment of Assemblymen, which remains as follows:

**Assembly.**

**Counties Having 1 Member.**—Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton and Hamilton, Genesee, Greene, Herkimer, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Montgomery, Nassau, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates.

**Two Members.**—Chautauqua, Dutchess, Jefferson, Niagara, Orange, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Steuben, Suffolk and Ulster.

**Three Members.**—Albany, Oneida and Onondaga.

**Four Members.**—Queens and Westchester.

**Five Members.**—Monroe.

**Nine Members.**—Erie.

**Twenty-three Members.**—Kings.

**Thirty-five Members.**—New York.

# NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEES.

**Republican.**

Chairman, William Barnes, jr., Albany; secretary, Lafayette B. Gleason, New York; treasurer, H. H. Bender, Albany, New York. Headquarters, No. 43 West 39th st., New York.

The committee is composed of members representing the 43 Congress districts of the state. The members are:

**Members of the Committee.**

| District. | | District. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Smith Cox | Freeport | 23. Thomas W. Whittle | New York |
| 2. Joseph H. DeBragga | Brooklyn | 24. Leslie Sutherland | Yonkers |
| 3. Philip T. Williams | Brooklyn | 25. William L. Ward | Port Chester |
| 4. ———— | Brooklyn | 26. Benjamin B. Odell, jr. | Newburg |
| 5. Charles F. Murphy | Brooklyn | 27. Philip Elting | Kingston |
| 6. Frederick J. H. Kracke | Brooklyn | 28. William Barnes, jr. | Albany |
| 7. Charles S. Devoy | Brooklyn | 29. Cornelius V. Collins | Troy |
| 8. Marcus B. Campbell | Brooklyn | 30. William B. Collins | Gloversville |
| 9. Jacob A. Livingston | Brooklyn | 31. Edwin A. Merritt, jr. | Potsdam |
| 10. Reuben L. Haskell | Brooklyn | 32. James A. Loyster | Cazenovia |
| 11. George Cromwell | Staten Island | 33. M. Jesse Brayton | Utica |
| 12. Joseph Levenson | New York | 34. Samuel L. Smith | Binghamton |
| 13. Thomas Rothman, sr. | New York | 35. Francis Hendricks | Syracuse |
| 14. Samuel S. Koenig | New York | 36. Charles H. Betts | Lyons |
| 15. John S. Shea | New York | 37. Seymour Lowman | Elmira |
| 16. B. W. B. Brown | New York | 38. George W. Aldridge | Rochester |
| 17. Anthony P. Ludden | New York | 39. Fred B. Parker | Elba |
| 18. Ambrose O. Neal | New York | 40. William H. Daniels | Buffalo |
| 19. Abraham Gruber | New York | 41. Henry C. Steul | Buffalo |
| 20. John B. Cartwright | New York | 42. John Grimm, jr. | Buffalo |
| 21. Moses McKee | New York | 43. Frank R. Utter | Friendship |
| 22. William H. Ten Eyck | New York | | |

The quantity of sugar consumed in continental United States in 1911 was 7 [illegible] pounds, 81.78 pounds per capita.

### Democratic.

Chairman, George M. Palmer, Cobleskill; secretary, John A. Mason, New York; treasurer, Arthur A. McLean, Newburg; assistant secretary, Geo. R. Van Namee, Watertown; sergeant-at-arms, Charles White, New York.

The committee is composed of fifty-one members, one for each of the Senate districts of the state. The members are:

### Members of the Committee.

| District. | | District. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Henry P. Keith ..... Hempstead | 26. | Edward E. Perkins ..... Poughkeepsie |
| 2. | Maurice E. Connolly ..... Corona | 27. | George B. Van Valkenburgh... Catskill |
| 3. | Michael J. Cummings..... Brooklyn | 28. | Daniel J. Dugan ..... Albany |
| 4. | James S. Regan ..... Brooklyn | 29. | Daniel E. Conway ..... Troy |
| 5. | Thomas F. Wogan ..... Brooklyn | 30. | John H. Burke ..... Ballston Spa |
| 6. | Thomas F. Byrnes ..... Brooklyn | 31. | Gerardus Smith ..... Schenectady |
| 7. | James A. McQuade ..... Brooklyn | 32. | A. D. Morgan ..... Ilion |
| 8. | John H. McCooey ..... Brooklyn | 33. | John B. Trombly ..... Altona |
| 9. | John T. Willoughby ..... Brooklyn | 34. | George E. Van Kennen.... Ogdensburg |
| 10. | James P. Sinnott ..... Brooklyn | 35. | Charles E. Norris ..... Carthage |
| 11. | Thomas F. Foley ..... New York | 36. | William Townsend ..... Utica |
| 12. | John T. Oakley ..... New York | 37. | Jerry F. Connor ..... Oneida |
| 13. | Frank J. Goodwin ..... New York | 38. | William H. Kelly ..... Syracuse |
| 14. | Charles F. Murphy ..... New York | 39. | William W. Farley ..... Binghamton |
| 15. | Peter J. Dooling ..... New York | 40. | Charles F. Rattigan ..... Auburn |
| 16. | Bart Dunn ..... New York | 41. | Daniel Sheehan ..... Elmira |
| 17. | J. Sergeant Cram ..... New York | 42. | E. E. Rigney ..... Holcomb |
| 18. | James J. Hagan ..... New York | 43. | James E. Schwarzenbach ..... Hornell |
| 19. | Thomas F. McAvoy ..... New York | 44. | Warner M. Sweet ..... Fillmore |
| 20. | Nicholas J. Hayes ..... New York | 45. | Thomas W. Finucane ..... Rochester |
| 21. | Thomas H. O'Neill ..... New York | 46. | William A. Buckley ..... Rochester |
| 22. | Michael J. Garvin ..... New York | 47. | George W. Batten ..... Lockjort |
| 23. | Eugene Lamb Richards, jr., New Brighton, S. I. | 48. | Michael Shea ..... Buffalo |
| | | 49. | Matt G. Merzig ..... Buffalo |
| 24. | Michael J. Walsh ..... Yonkers | 50. | Henry P. Burgard ..... Buffalo |
| 25. | Arthur A. McLean ..... Newburg | 51. | Thomas J. Cummings ..... Dunkirk |

### Progressive.

**Officers of the Committee**—Theodore D. Robinson, chairman; August Heckscher, treasurer; Monson Morris, assistant treasurer; Colby M. Chester, jr., assistant treasurer; Isaac B. Allen, sergeant-at-arms. Headquarters, No. 16 East Twenty-eighth street, New York City.

**Executive Committee**—Theodore D. Robinson, chairman; T. Douglas Robinson, Mohawk; Lucius C. Tuckerman, Milton; Miss Mary E. Dreier, Brooklyn; Horace S. Wilkinson, Syracuse; Samuel E. Carlson, Jamestown; Dr. Henry H. Stebbins, Rochester; Dr. W. A. E. Cummings, Ticonderoga; John R. Gleed, New York City; Francis W. Bird, New York City; Virgil K. Kellogg, Watertown; Chauncey J. Hamlin, Buffalo; Lucien L. Bonheur, New York City; Homer Folks, Yonkers.

The members of the committee are the various county chairmen and others, numbering in all about 150.

# BALANCE SHEET OF NEW YORK STATE.

## SEPTEMBER 30, 1913.

### RESOURCES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| General Fund: | | | |
| Revenue receivable to meet budget requirements: | | | |
| On account of appropriations in force..... | | $74,858,834 22 | |
| Less revenue received to date: | | | |
| Excise taxes ..... | $5,280,681 65 | | |
| Transfers (inheritance tax)..... | 12,724,236 86 | | |
| Stock transfers (stamp tax)..... | 2,927,810 88 | | |
| Mortgages ..... | 1,647,710 82 | | |
| Motor vehicles ..... | 1,267,832 95 | | |
| Corporations ..... | 10,910,529 13 | | |
| Organization of corporations..... | 455,512 50 | | |
| Secured debt tax..... | 1 167,476 04 | | |
| Direct state tax..... | 11,154,114 25 | | |
| Other revenue..... | 3,738,521 01 | | |
| | | 55,274,426 09 | |
| Balance—budget requirements for year, net of revenue received..... | | | $19,583,908 13 |
| Cash ..... | | | 14,870,421 22 |
| Canal Fund: | | | |
| Construction accounts: | | | |

The first coins struck by the United States Mint were some half-dimes, in 1792.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Construction | | $75,321,761 02 | |
| Cash | | 14,759,850 84 | |
| | | | 90,081,611 86 |
| Canal Debt Sinking Funds: | | | |
| Investments | | $16,203,165 07 | |
| Cash | | 4,286,139 43 | |
| | | | 20,489,304 50 |
| Cash | | | 1,575,988 62 |
| Highway Improvement Fund: | | | |
| Construction accounts: | | | |
| Construction | | $37,651,723 76 | |
| Cash | | 4,470,808 75 | |
| | | | 42,122,532 51 |
| Highway Debt Sinking Funds: | | | |
| Investments | | $4,373,532 51 | |
| Cash | | 1,035,925 33 | |
| | | | 5,409,457 84 |
| Trust Funds: | | | |
| Principal investments | | $8,893,721 08 | |
| Principal cash | | 1,112,128 86 | |
| Revenue cash | | 25,155 84 | |
| | | | 10,031,005 78 |
| Saratoga Springs State Reservation Fund: | | | |
| Purchase of land, etc. | | $455,646 72 | |
| Cash | | 399,353 28 | |
| | | | 855,000 00 |
| Palisades Interstate Park Fund: | | | |
| Extensions and improvements | | | 2,500,000 00 |
| Palisades Interstate Park Debt Sinking Fund: | | | |
| Cash | | | 114,835 06 |
| Total Resources | | | $207,134,015 52 |

**LIABILITIES.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| General Fund: | | | |
| Appropriations in force: | | | |
| Balance (details shown on statement following) | | $69,802,120 74 | |
| Less expenditures (details shown on statement following) | $49,712,270 35 | | |
| Less lapses (details shown on statement following) | 505,942 26 | | |
| | | 50,218,212 61 | |
| Balance this date (details shown on statement following) | | | $19,583,908 13 |
| Surplus, September 30, 1912 | | | 14,370,421 22 |
| Canal Fund: | | | |
| Funded debt | | | $71,000,660 00 |
| States notes | | | 19,000,000 00 |
| Miscellaneous receipts on account of construction | | | 80,951 86 |
| Canal debt sinking funds | | | 20,489,304 50 |
| Appropriations in force | | | 117,399 52 |
| Surplus—balance this date | | | 1,458,539 10 |
| Highway Improvement Fund: | | | |
| Funded debt | | | 34,000,000 00 |
| State notes | | | 8,000,000 00 |
| Highway Debt Sinking Funds | | | 5,409,457 84 |
| Controller's temporary certificates | | | 122,532 51 |
| Trust Funds | | | 10,031,005 78 |
| Saratoga Springs State Reservation Fund: | | | |
| Funded debt, serial bonds | | | 855,000 00 |
| Palisades Interstate Park Fund: | | | |
| Funded debt | | | 2,500,000 00 |
| Palisades Interstate Park debt sinking fund | | | 114,835 06 |
| Total liabilities and surplus | | | $207,134,015 52 |

**GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS IN FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1913.**

| | Total balances. | Expenditures to September 30, 1913. | Lapses. | Unexpended balances September 30, 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Executive | $165,956 78 | $152,037 15 | $2,744 38 | $11,175 25 |
| Administrative | 1,755,552 50 | 1,288,512 46 | 62,344 97 | 404,705 07 |
| Legislative | 1,707,318 55 | 1,449,036 73 | 6,837 66 | 251,444 16 |
| Judicial | 1,978,306 24 | 1,770,768 14 | 17,605 74 | 189,932 36 |
| Regulative | 4,827,028 44 | 2,490,566 84 | 137,312 72 | 2,199,148 88 |
| Educational | 11,493,768 09 | 9,365,959 71 | 34,333 40 | 2,093,474 98 |

The Russians, under Sviastoslav, made their first appearance in Bulgaria in 9

## GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS IN FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1913

(Continued).

| | Total balances. | Expenditures to September 30, 1913. | Lapses. | Unexpended balances September 30, 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agricultural | 4,194,260 22 | 2,385,697 22 | 55,181 53 | 1,753,381 47 |
| Defensive | 1,445,582 04 | 1,012,872 20 | 3,053 63 | 429,657 11 |
| Penal | 2,794,418 21 | 1,796,084 64 | 8,333 83 | 989,999 74 |
| Curative | 10,791,413 25 | 7,990,040 47 | 48,873 02 | 2,752,499 76 |
| Charitable | 6,353,099 24 | 3,147,459 35 | 70,550 08 | 3,135,089 81 |
| Protective | 4,879,415 22 | 2,416,144 91 | 26,052 07 | 2,437,218 24 |
| Constructive | 6,988,307 78 | 5,594,105 39 | 10,646 34 | 1,383,556 05 |
| General | 1,297,650 51 | 777,439 65 | 22,082 89 | 498,127 97 |
| | $60,672,077 97 | $41,636,724 86 | $505,942 26 | $18,529,410 85 |
| Contributions payable to: | | | | |
| Canal fund for appropriations, etc. | 2,212,629 55 | 1,286,562 00 | ——— | 926,067 55 |
| Totals | $62,884,707 52 | $42,923,286 86 | $505,942 26 | $19,455,478 40 |
| Canal debt sinking funds | 4,442,263 33 | 4,442,263 33 | ——— | ——— |
| Highway debt sinking funds | 2,077,832 84 | 2,077,832 84 | ——— | ——— |
| Palisades Interstate Park debt sinking fund | 137,787 32 | 137,787 32 | ——— | ——— |
| Saratoga Springs State reservation fund | 259,529 73 | 131,100 00 | ——— | 128,429 73 |
| Totals | $69,802,120 74 | $49,712,270 35 | $505,942 26 | $19,583,908 13 |

## RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS, SEPT. 9, 1913.

(One hundred and ninety-six banks reporting.)

### Resources.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock and bond investments, viz.: | |
| Public securities | $14,136,201 |
| Other securities | 50,446,723 |
| Real estate owned | 17,694,481 |
| Mortgages owned | 8,806,706 |
| Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral | 10,219,637 |
| Loans and discounts secured by other collateral | 126,398,669 |
| Loans and discounts without collateral | 206,451,337 |
| Overdrafts | 140,374 |
| Due from trust companies, banks and bankers | 49,757,049 |
| Specie | 66,383,695 |
| United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks | 28,628,902 |
| Cash items | 44,664,135 |
| Other assets | 3,204,141 |
| Add for cents | 732 |
| Total | $616,932,782 |

### Liabilities.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $33,478,000 |
| Surplus (including all undivided profits) on market value | 52,533,925 |
| Unpaid dividends and reserve for taxes, interest, etc. | 571,661 |
| Preferred deposits: | |
| Due New York State savings banks | 20,574,471 |
| Due New York State savings and loan associations | 548,014 |
| Deposits secured by outstanding unmatured bonds issued by the State of New York | 3,523,349 |
| Other deposits secured by a pledge of bank assets | 1,189,792 |
| Deposits otherwise preferred | 503,679 |
| Due depositors | 456,316,413 |
| Due to trust companies, banks and bankers | 40,335,623 |
| Bills payable | 1,148,000 |
| Other liabilities | 6,159,427 |
| Add for cents | 428 |
| Total | $616,932,782 |
| Total deposits | $528,041,335 |

In New York City 13,868 fires occurred during 1911.

**RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF TRUST COMPANIES, SEPT. 9, 1913.**

(Eighty companies reporting.)

**Resources.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock and bond investments, viz.: | |
| Public securities | $85,746,320 |
| Other securities | 319,868,912 |
| Real estate owned | 40,651,619 |
| Mortgages owned | 94,917,264 |
| Loans secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral | 14,379,778 |
| Loans secured by other collateral | 523,977,553 |
| Bills purchased, not secured by collateral | 181,362,629 |
| Overdrafts | 221,481 |
| Due from trust companies, banks and bankers | 156,145,209 |
| Specie | 117,573,322 |
| United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks | 15,946,285 |
| Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges; other items carried as cash | 16,695,860 |
| Other assets | 46,459,377 |
| Add for cents | 37 |
| Total | $1,613,945,646 |

**Liabilities.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $78,550,000 |
| Surplus (including all undivided profits on market value of stocks and bonds | 174,617,548 |
| Unpaid dividends and reserve for taxes, interest, etc | 2,490,735 |
| Preferred deposits: | |
| Amount due New York State savings banks | 46,070,067 |
| Amount due New York State savings and loan associations | 647,762 |
| Trust deposits not payable under the conditions of the trusts within 30 days | 28,412,696 |
| Due to executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary | 45,430,673 |
| Deposits secured by outstanding unmatured bonds issued by the State of New York | 17,622,620 |
| Other deposits secured by a pledge of trust company assets | 4,081,498 |
| Deposits otherwise preferred | 1,906,662 |
| Due depositors, not preferred | 1,069,215,189 |
| Amount due trust companies, banks and bankers | 97,402,310 |
| Bills payable | 75,000 |
| Other liabilities | 47,422,849 |
| Add for cents | 37 |
| Total | $1,613,945,646 |
| Total deposits | $1,810,789,477 |

**SAVINGS BANKS STATISTICS, 1913.**

The report of the Superintendent of Banks on the condition of savings banks of the State of New York for the year ending June 30, 1913, showed the following results: Total resources, $1,903,321,514 88; amount due depositors, $1,724,607,-279 55; other liabilities, $814,782 82; surplus on investment value of stocks and bonds, $177,899,452 51; surplus on market value of stocks and bonds, $106,397,-868 11; surplus on par value of stocks and bonds, $150,771,116 24; number of open accounts July 1, 1913, 3,119,205; number of accounts opened or reopened during year ending July 30, 1913, 569,647; number of accounts closed during the year ending June 30, 1913, 480,090; amount deposited during the year ending June 30, 1913, not including interest credited for that period, $441,486,578 71; amount withdrawn during year ending June 30, 1913, $436,148,012 55; amount of interest credited and paid during the year ending June 30, 1913, $59,723,890 27.

# THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

## THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

PRESIDENT.....WOODROW WILSON, of New Jersey
VICE-PRESIDENT.....THOMAS R. MARSHALL, of Indiana
SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT.....JOSEPH P. TUMULTY, of New Jersey

**THE CABINET.**

SECRETARY OF STATE.....WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.....WILLIAM G. M'ADOO, of New York
SECRETARY OF WAR.....LINDLEY M. GARRISON, of New Jersey
ATTORNEY GENERAL.....JAMES C. M'REYNOLDS, of Tennessee
POSTMASTER GENERAL.....ALBERT S. BURLESON, of Texas

**In Omaha 97 per cent of the school teachers are women**

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.....JOSEPHUS DANIELS, of North Carolina
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.....FRANKLIN K. LANE, of California
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.....DAVID F. HOUSTON, of Missouri
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.....WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, of New York
SECRETARY OF LABOR.....WILLIAM B. WILSON, of Pennsylvania

[The salary of the President is $75,000 a year; the salary of the Vice-President and of each of the members of the Cabinet is $12,000 a year; the Secretary to the President receives $7,500 a year.]

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SECRETARY OF STATE.....WILLIAM J. BRYAN (1913), Neb., $12,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....JOHN E. OSBORNE (1913), Wyo., $5,000
SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....ALVEY A. ADEE (1886), D. C., $4,500
THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY..... ———— ————, $4,500

Director of the Consular Service—Wilbur J. Carr (1909), Ohio, $4,500.

Chief Clerk—Ben G. Davis (1913), Neb., $3,000.

Counsellor for the Department of State—John Bassett Moore (1913), N. Y., $7,500.

Solicitor—Joseph W. Folk (1913), Mo., $5,000.

Assistant Solicitors—F. K. Nielsen (1913), Neb.; L. H. Woolsey (1913), N. Y.; Edwin M. Borchard (1913), D. C.; $3,000.

Foreign Trade Advisers—W. B. Fleming (1913), Ky., and Robert Rose (1913), Montana, $4,500.

Chief of Division of Latin-American Affairs—Boaz W. Long (1913), New Mexico, $4,500.

Assistant Chief of Division of Latin-American Affairs—Calvin M. Hitch (1913), Ga., $3,000.

Chief of Division of Far Eastern Affairs— ——— ———, $4,500.

Assistant Chief of Division of Far Eastern Affairs — Percival Heintzleman (1911), Penn, $3,000.

Chief of Diplomatic Bureau—Sidney W Smith (1897), D. C., $2,250.

Chief of Division of Near Eastern Affairs—Albert H. Putney (1913), D. C., $3,000.

Chief of Consular Bureau—Herbert C. Hengstler (1907), Ohio, $2,250.

Chief of Bureau of Appointments—Miles M. Shand (1909), N. J., $2,100.

Chief of Bureau of Citizenship—Richard W. Flournoy, jr. (1909), Md., $2,100.

Chief of Bureau of Indexes and Archives—John R. Buck (1906), Me., $2,100.

Chief of Bureau of Accounts and Disbursing Clerk—William McNeir (1913), Mich., $2,300.

Chief of Bureau of Rolls and Library—John A. Tonner (1909), Ohio, $2,100.

Chief of the Division of Information—John H. James (1913), Ohio, $3,000.

**U. S. Representatives on International Tribunals of Egypt.**

Court of Appeals at Alexandria—Somerville P. Tuck (1908), N. Y.

Court of First Instance at Cairo—Wm. G. Van Horne (1902), Utah.

Court of First Instance at Mansourah—Pierre Crabites (1911), La.

**Pan-American Union.**

Director—John Barrett (1906), Ore., $5,000.

Chief Clerk—Franklin Adams, acting, $2,000.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY....William G. M'ADOO (1913), N. Y., $12,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....CHARLES S. HAMLIN (1913), Mass., $5,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS (1913), Va., $5,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....BYRON R. NEWTON (1913), N. Y., $5,000

Chief Clerk—James J. Wilmeth (1910), Ark., $4,000.

Chief of Division of Appointments—Jas. E. Harper (1913), S. C., $3,000.

Controller—George E. Downey (1913), Ind., $6,000.

Assistant Controller—W. W. Warwick (1912), Ohio, $4,500.

Auditor for State Department—Edward D. Hearne (1913), Del., $4,000.

Auditor for Treasury Department—William E. Andrews (1897), Neb., $4,000.

Auditor for War Department—James L. Baity (1913), Mo., $5,000.

Auditor for Postoffice Department—Charles A. Kram (1911), Penn., $5,000.

Auditor for Navy Department—Edward Luckow (1913), Wis., $4,000.

Auditor for Interior Department—Robert W. Woolley (1913), Va., $4,000.

Treasurer of United States — John Burke (1913), N. Dak., $8,000.

Assistant Treasurer— ———— (——), ———, $3,600.

Deputy Assistant Treasurer — George Fort (1911), Ga., $3,200.

Register of the Treasury—Gabe E. Parker (1913), Okla., $4,000.

Controller of the Currency— ———— (——), ———, $5,000.

Deputy Controllers of the Currency—Thos. P. Kane (1899), D. C., $3,500; Willis J. Fowler (1908), Ind., $3,000.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue—William H. Osborn (1913), N. C., $6,000.

Deputy Commissioners of Internal Revenue—Robert Williams, jr. (1899), La., $4,000; Geo. E. Fletcher (1912), La., $3,600.

Director of the Mint—George E. Roberts (1910), Ill., $5,000.

Chief of Secret Service Division—William J. Flynn (1912), N. Y., $4,000.

Assistant Chief of Secret Service Division—W. H. Moran (1907), D. C., $3,000.

Surgeon General of the Public Health Service—Rupert Blue (1912), S. C., $6,000.

Supervising Architect—Oscar Wenderoth (1912), N. Y., $6,000.

Director Bureau of Engraving and

**The longest railroad tunnel in the United States is the Hoosac Tunnel, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, which is about 4¾ miles long.**

Printing—Joseph E. Ralph (1908), Ill., $6,000.

General Superintendent of Lifesaving Service—S. I. Kimball (1878), Me., $4,500.

Assistant General Superintendent—Oliver M. Maxam (1905), D. C., $2,500.

Board of General Appraisers—Henderson M. Somerville (1890), Ala., president; Israel F. Fischer (1900), N. Y.; Byron S. Waite (1902), Mich.; Eugene G. Hay (1903), Minn.; Charles P. McClelland (1903), N. Y.; Sam B. Cooper (1910), Texas; George Stewart Brown (1913), Md.; Jerry B. Sullivan (1913), Iowa; each $9,000.

Revenue Cutter Service—Chief, Capt. Commandant, Ellsworth P. Bertholf; assistant, Henry S. Merrill; engineer in chief, Charles A. McAllister.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY OF WAR.....LINDLEY M. GARRISON (1913), N. J., $12,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....HENRY S. BRECKINRIDGE (1913), Ky., $5,000
ASSISTANT AND CHIEF CLERK.....JOHN C. SCOFIELD (1899), Ga., $4,000

### DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

| Bureau. | Name. | Date appointed. |
|---|---|---|
| The Adjutant General | Brig. Gen. George Andrews | Aug. 5, 1912 |
| Inspector General | Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington | Oct. 1, 1906 |
| Chief of Quartermaster Corps | Maj. Gen. James B. Aleshire | Aug. 24, 1912 |
| Surgeon General | Brig. Gen. George H. Torney | Jan. 14, 1909 |
| Chief of Engineers | Brig. Gen. Dan C. Kingman | Oct. 12, 1913 |
| Chief of Ordnance | Brig. Gen. William Crozier | Nov. 22, 1901 |
| Judge Advocate General | Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder | Feb. 15, 1911 |
| Chief Signal Officer | Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven | Feb. 14, 1913 |
| Chief of Coast Artillery | Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver | Mar. 15, 1911 |
| Bureau of Insular Affairs | Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre | Aug. 24, 1912 |

### BOARD OF ENGINEERS FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS.

President .....Col. Wm. M. Black, Army Bld'g., N. Y. C.

### BATTLEFIELD PARK COMMISSIONS.

Gettysburg National Military Park—Commissioners, John P. Nicholson, Penn.; C. A. Richardson, N. Y.; compensation, $300 a month.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park—Chairman, Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio; John T. Wilder, Tenn.; Jos. B. Cumming, Georgia; compensation, $300 a month.

Shiloh National Military Park—Commissioners, Major D. W. Reed; James H. Ashcraft, Ky.; Basil Duke, Ky.; compensation, $250 a month.

Vicksburg National Military Park—Commissioners, William T. Rigby, Iowa; Louis Guion, La.; James G. Everest, Ill.; compensation, $300 a month.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.....JAMES C. M'REYNOLDS (1913), Tenn., $12,000
SOLICITOR GENERAL.....JOHN W. DAVIS (1913), W. Va., $10,000
ASSISTANT TO THE ATTY. GENERAL—GEORGE C. TODD (1913), N. Y., $9,000

Assistant Attorneys General—William Wallace, jr. (1913), Mon.; Ernest Knaebel (1911), Col.; Jesse C. Adkins (1912), D. C.; Samuel H. Thompson, jr., (1913), Col.; Samuel J. Graham (1913), Penn.; each $5,000.

Assistant Attorney General, Interior Department—Preston C. West (1913), Okla., $5,000.

Assistant Attorney General, Postoffice Department—William H. Lamar (1913), Md., $5,000.

Assistant Attorney General, Court of Customs Appeals—William L. Wemple (1911), N. Y., $8,000.

Solicitor, Department of Commerce—Allen Lee Thurman (1913), Ohio, $5,000.

Solicitor, Department of Labor—John B. Densmore (1913), Mon., $5,000.

Solicitor of the Treasury—William T. Thompson (1910), Neb., $5,000.

Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury—Felix A. Reeve (1897), Tenn., $3,000.

Solicitor of Internal Revenue—Ellis C. Johnson (1913), Wash., $5,000.

Chief Clerk—Orin J. Field (1903), Kan., $3,500.

Attorney in Charge of Titles—Morgan H. Beach (1913), Md., $5,000.

Attorney in Charge of Pardons—James A. Finch (1910), N. Y., $3,000.

## POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

POSTMASTER GENERAL.....ALBERT S. BURLESON (1913), Tex., $12,000
FIRST ASST. POSTMASTER GEN'L.....DANIEL C. ROPER (1913), S. C., $5,000
SECOND ASST. POSTMASTER GENERAL..JOSEPH STEWART (1908), Mo., $5,000
THIRD ASST. POSTMASTER GENERAL.....
ALEXANDER M. DOCKERY (1913), Mo., $5,000
FOURTH ASST. POSTMASTER GENERAL.....
JAMES I. BLAKESLEE (1913), Penn., $5,000

Chief Clerk—Merritt O. Chance (1913), Ill., $4,000.

Director of Postal Savings—Carter B. Keene (1913), Me., $5,000.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails—Robert L. Maddox (1913), Ky., $3,000

Superintendent of Money Order System—Charles E. Matthews (1913), Okla., $3,500.

**The third broadest street in the world is the Ringstrasse in Vienna, 57 width.**

## POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT (Continued).

Superintendent of System of Postal Finance—William E. Buffington (1913), Penn., $2,250.

Superintendent of Registry System—C. Howard Buckler (1906), D. C., $2,500.

Superintendent Rural Delivery Service—George L. Wood (1912), Md., $3,000.

General Superintendent of Railway Mail Service—Alexander H. Stephens (1913), Cal., $4,000.

Superintendent of Dead Letter Office—M. M. McLean (1913), Tex., $2,750.

Superintendent of Railway Adjustments—Charles H. McBride (1910), N. Y., $3,000.

Superintendent Division of Classification—William C. Wood (1911), Kan., $2,750.

Superintendent City Delivery Service—Wm. R. Spillman (1910), Kan., $3,000.

General Superintendent Salaries and Allowances—John C. Koons (1911), Md., $4,000.

Chief Postoffice Inspector—Jos. P. Johnston (1913), Mo., $4,000.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.....JOSEPHUS DANIELS (1913), N. C., $12,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (1913), N. Y., $5,000
CHIEF CLERK.....F. S. CURTIS (1907), Ohio., $3,000

### BUREAU CHIEFS AND DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

| Bureau. | Name. | Date appointed. |
|---|---|---|
| Navigation | Rear Admiral Victor Blue | May 9, 1913 |
| Ordnance | Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss | Oct. 21, 1913 |
| Medicine and Surgery | *Surgeon General Charles F. Stokes | Feb. 5, 1910 |
| Supplies and Accounts | *Paymaster General Thomas J. Cowie | Dec. 13, 1910 |
| Steam Engineering | Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin | May 18, 1913 |
| Construction and Repair | *Chief Constructor Richard M. Watt | Dec. 13, 1910 |
| Yards and Docks | *Civil Engineer Homer R. Stanford | Jan. 14, 1912 |
| Judge Advocate General | Captain Ridley McLean | Nov. 5, 1913 |

Aids: Captain William F. Fullam, personnel; Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, fleet operations; Captain Albert G. Winterhalter, material; Captain William F. Fullam, inspections. Aid to Secretary of Navy, Lieutenant Commander Needham L. Jones.

* Rank of Rear Admiral while Chief of Bureau.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.....FRANKLIN K. LANE (1913), Cal., $12,000
FIRST ASSISTANT SECRETARY....ANDRIEUS A. JONES (1913), N. M., $5,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....LEWIS C. LAYLIN (1912), Ohio, $4,500

Chief Clerk—James I. Parker (1913), Ind., $4,000.

Assistant to the Secretary—Adolph C. Miller (1913), Cal., $2,750.

Commissioner of General Land Office—Clay Tallman (1913), Nev., $5,000.

Assistant Commissioner—Charles M. Bruce (1913), Va., $3,500.

Commissioner of Pensions—Gaylord M. Saltzgaber (1913), Ohio, $5,000.

Deputy Commissioner—Edward C. Tieman (1913), Mo., $3,600.

Assistant Deputy Commissioner—Abolished.

Commissioner of Patents—Thomas Ewing (1913), N. Y., $5,000.

First Assistant Commissioner of Patents—Robert T. Frazier (1913), Tenn., $4,500.

Assistant Commissioner of Patents—James T. Newton (1913), Ga., $3,500.

Commissioner of Education—Philander P. Claxton (1911), Tenn., $5,000.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Cato Sells (1913), Tex., $5,000.

Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Edgar B. Meritt (1913), $3,500.

Second Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Charles F. Hauke (1910), Wash., $2,750.

Director of Geological Survey—George Otis Smith (1907), Me., $6,000.

Director of Reclamation Service—Frederick H. Newell (1904), Penn., $7,500.

Consulting Engineer, Reclamation Service—Brigadier General William L. Marshall, U. S. A., retired (1910), $7,500.

Chief Law Officer, Reclamation Service—Will R. King (1913), Ore., $6,000.

Director of the Bureau of Mines—Joseph Austin Holmes (1910), N. C., $6,000.

Superintendent of Capitol Building and Grounds—Elliott Woods (1902), Ind., $6,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.....DAVID F. HOUSTON (1913), Mo., $12,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....BEVERLY T. GALLOWAY (1913), Mo., $5,000

Chief Clerk—Robt. M. Reese (1913), D. C., $3,000.

Solicitor—Francis G. Coffey (1913), N. Y., $5,000.

Chief of Weather Bureau—Charles F. Marvin (1913), Ohio, $6,000.

Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry—Alonzo D. Melvin (1906), Ill., $5,000.

Chief of Bureau of Plant Industry—Wm. A. Taylor (1913), Mich., $5,000.

Chief of Bureau of Forestry—Henry S. Graves (1910), Conn., $5,000.

Chief of Bureau of Chemistry—Carl Alsberg (1912), N. Y., $5,000.

Chief of Division of Accounts and Disbursements—A. Zappone (1906), D. C., $3,750.

Chief, Office of Information—Geo. W. Wharton (1913), N. Y., $2,500.

Chief, Office of Markets—Charles J. Brand (1913), Ill., $3,000.

**Germany employs 142 consuls and 640 consular agents.**

Chief of Bureau of Soils—Milton Whitney (1894), Md., $4,000.

Chief of Bureau of Entomology—L. O. Howard (1894), N. Y., $4,500.

Chief of Bureau of Biological Survey—H. W. Henshaw (1910), Mass., $3,500.

Director of Office of Experiment Stations—A. C. True (1893), Conn., $4,500.

Chairman, Insecticide and Fungicide Board—John K. Hayward (1913), N. Y., $3,800.

Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board—Charles L. Marlatt (1913), Kan., $4,000.

Chief of Division of Publications—Joseph A. Arnold (1909), Ind., $3,250.

Director of Office of Public Roads—Logan W. Page (1905), Mass., $4,000.

Chief of Bureau of Statistics—Leon M. Estabrook (1913), Tex., $4,000.

Appointment Clerk—Richard W. Roberts (1913), Ill., $2,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE....WILLIAM C. REDFIELD (1913), N. Y., $12,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....EDWIN F. SWEET (1913), Mich., $5,000

Chief Clerk and Superintendent—Geo. C. Havenner (1913), D. C., $3,000.

Commissionr of Corporations—Joseph E. Davies (1913), Wis., $5,000.

Deputy Commissioner of Corporations—Francis Walker (1912), Mass., $3,500.

Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels—George Uhler (1903), Penn., $4,000.

Director of the Bureau of Standards—Samuel W. Stratton (1901), Ill., $6,000.

Commissioner of Navigation—Eugene T. Chamberlain (1893), N. Y., $4,000.

Director of the Census—William J. Harris (1913), Ga., $6,000.

Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries—Hugh M. Smith (1913), D. C., $6,000.

Deputy Commissioner, Bureau of Fisheries—Ernest L. Jones (1913), Va., $3,500.

Commissioner of Lighthouses—George R. Putnam (1910), Iowa, $5,000.

Deputy Commissioner of Lighthouses—J. S. Conway (1912), Mont., $4,000.

Superintendent U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey—O. H. Tittman (1900), Mo., $6,000.

Chief of the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce—Albertus H. Baldwin (1912), Conn., $4,000.

Assistant Chief, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—Oscar P. Austin (1912), D. C., $3,000.

Assistant Chief, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—E. A. Brand (1912), Va., $2,750.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

SECRETARY OF LABOR.....WILLIAM B. WILSON (1913), Penn., $12,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....LOUIS F. POST (1913), Ill., $5,000

Commissioner General of Immigration—Anthony A. Caminetti (1913), Cal., $5,000.

Assistant Commissioner General of Immigration—Frank H. Larned (1913), Md., $3,500.

Commissioner of Naturalization—Richard K. Campbell (1913), Va., $3,500.

Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization—Raymond F. Crist (1913), D. C., $3,000.

Chief Clerk—Robert Watson (1913), Mass., $3,000.

Commissioner of Labor Statistics—Royal Meeker (1913), N. J., $5,000.

Chief of Children's Bureau—Julia C. Lathrop (1912), Ill., $5,000.

Mediation and Conciliation Commission—Commissioner, William L. Chambers (1913), D. C., $7,500.

Assistant Commissioner—G. W. W. Hanger (1913), D. C., $5,000.

Appointment Clerk—Robert C. Starr (1913), S. C., $1,800.

Disbursing Clerk — George G. Box (1913), N. Y., $3,000.

Chief of Division of Information—Terence V. Powderly (1913), Penn., $3,500.

Commissioners of Ports— —— ——
( ), New York, $6,500; Bertram N. Stump (1911), Baltimore, Md., $4,000; George B. Billings (1907), Boston, $4,000; John J. S. Rodgers (1895), Philadelphia $4,000; Samuel W. Backus (1911), San Francisco, $4,000; John H. Clark (1905), Montreal, $4,000; Henry M. White (1913), Seattle, $3,600; Lawson E. Evans (1913), San Juan, Porto Rico, $3,600; S. E. Redfern (1909), New Orleans, $3,000.

## *INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS AND OFFICES.

### Interstate Commerce Commission.

Commissioners—Edgar E. Clark (1906), Iowa, chairman; Judson C. Clements (1892), Ga.; James S. Harlan (1906), Ill.; B. H. Meyer (1910), Wis.; C. C. McChord (1910), Ky.; each $10,000.

Secretary—Geo. B. McGinty (1913), D. C., $5,000.

### Civil Service Commission.

Commissioners — John A. McIlhenny (1906), La., $4,500; Charles M. Galloway (1913), S. C.; Herman W. Craven (1913), Wash.; each $4,000.

Chief Examiner — George R. Wales (1908), Vt., $3,000.

Secretary—John T. Doyle (1880), N. Y., $2,500.

### Federal Fine Arts Commission.

Daniel C. French, N. Y., chairman; vice-chairman, Frederick Law Olmstead, jr., N. Y.; Thomas Hastings, N. Y.; Cass Gilbert, N. Y.; Charles Moore, Mich.; Edwin H. Blashfield, N. Y.; Peirce Anderson, Chicago. No salary.

### Government Printing Office.

Public Printer — Cornelius J. Ford (1913), N. J., $5,500.

Deputy Public Printer—Henry T. Brian (1907), Md., $3,600.

### Library of Congress.

Librarian—Herbert Putnam (1899), Mass., $6,500.

Assistant Librarian—Appleton P. C. Griffin (1908), D. C., $4,000.

The fire losses in New York City in 1911 aggregated $12,470,806.

**Commission on Industrial Relations.**

Frank P. Walsh, Missouri; John R. Commons, Wisconsin; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, New York; Frederic A. Delano, Illinois; Harris Weinstock, California; S. Thruston Ballard, Kentucky; John B. Lennon, Illinois; James O'Connell, Washington, D. C.; Austin B. Garretson, Iowa; $10 a day and expenses.

*For Philippine and Panama Canal Commissions see pages 693 and 695.

# THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

**March 4, 1913, to March 3, 1915.**

**THE SENATE.**

THOMAS R. MARSHALL, of Indiana, Vice-President and President of the Senate ..... $12,000
JAMES M. BAKER, of South Carolina, Secretary ..... 6,500
CHARLES P. HIGGINS, of Missouri, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper ..... 6,500

Salary of each Senator, $7,500.

Democrats, 50; Republicans, 43; Progressive, 1; vacancies, 2. Democratic majority, 6.

**Alabama.**

| Name. | Party. | Home. P. O. | Service Began. | Present Term Ends. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| John H. Bankhead | Democrat | Fayette | June 17, 1907 | March 3, 1919 |

**Arizona.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marcus A. Smith | Democrat | Tucson | March 26, 1912 | March 3, 1915 |
| Henry F. Ashurst | Democrat | Prescott | March 26, 1912 | March 3, 1917 |

**Arkansas.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| James P. Clarke | Democrat | Little Rock | March 4, 1908 | March 3, 1915 |
| Joseph T. Robinson | Democrat | Lonoke | March 4, 1913 | March 3, 1919 |

**California.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| George C. Perkins | Republican | Oakland | July 24, 1893 | March 3, 1915 |
| John D. Works | Republican | Los Angeles | March 4, 1911 | March 3, 1917 |

**Colorado.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charles S. Thomas | Democrat | Denver | Jan. 14, 1913 | March 3, 1915 |
| John F. Shafroth | Democrat | Denver | March 4, 1913 | March 3, 1919 |

**Connecticut.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Frank B. Brandegee | Republican | New London | May 9, 1905 | March 3, 1915 |
| George P. McLean | Republican | Simsbury | March 4, 1911 | March 3, 1917 |

**Delaware.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Henry A. Du Pont | Republican | Wilmington | June 13, 1906 | March 3, 1917 |
| Willard Saulsbury | Democrat | Wilmington | March 4, 1913 | March 3, 1919 |

**Florida.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duncan V. Fletcher | Democrat | Jacksonville | March 4, 1909 | March 3, 1915 |
| Nathan P. Bryan | Democrat | Jacksonville | April 24, 1911 | March 3, 1917 |

**Georgia.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Augustus O. Bacon | Democrat | Macon | March 4, 1895 | March 3, 1919 |
| Hoke Smith | Democrat | Atlanta | July 12, 1911 | March 3, 1915 |

**Idaho.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| William E. Borah | Republican | Boise City | March 4, 1907 | March 3, 1919 |
| James H. Brady | Republican | Pocatello | Jan. 24, 1913 | March 3, 1915 |

**Illinois.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Hamilton Lewis | Democrat | Chicago | March 26, 1913 | March 3, 1919 |
| Lawrence Y. Sherman | Republican | Springfield | March 26 1913 | March 3, 1915 |

**Indiana.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benjamin F. Shively | Democrat | South Bend | March 4, 1909 | March 3, 1915 |
| John W. Kern | Democrat | Indianapolis | March 4, 1911 | March 3, 1917 |

**Iowa.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albert B. Cummins | Republican | Des Moines | Nov. 24, 1908 | March 3, 1915 |
| William S. Kenyon | Republican | Des Moines | April 24, 1911 | March 3, 1919 |

**Kansas.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Joseph L. Bristow | Republican | Salina | March 4, 1909 | March 3, 1915 |
| William H. Thompson | Democrat | Garden City | March 4, 1913 | March 3, 1919 |

**Kentucky.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| William O. Bradley | Republican | Beechmont | March 4, 1909 | March 3, 1915 |
| Ollie M. James | Democrat | Marion | March 4, 1913 | March 3, 1919 |

**The seventh greatest commercial city with regard to the value of the imports and exports is Havre, with $531,006,600.**

**Louisiana.**

| Name. | Party. | Home. P. O. | Service Began. | Present Term Ends. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [2]John R. Thornton | Democrat | Alexandria | Aug. 27, 1910 | March 3, 1915 |
| Joseph E. Ransdell | Democrat | Lake Providence | March 4, 1913 | March 3, 1919 |

**Maine.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charles F. Johnson | Democrat | Waterville | March 4, 1911 | March 3, 1917 |
| Edwin C. Burleigh | Republican | Augusta | March 4, 1913 | March 3, 1919 |

**Maryland.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Walter Smith | Democrat | Snow Hill | March 24, 1908 | March 3, 1915 |
| J. ——— ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— |

**Massachusetts.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Henry Cabot Lodge | Republican | Nahant | March 4, 1893 | March 3, 1917 |
| John W. Weeks | Republican | West Newton | March 4, 1913 | March 3, 1919 |

**Michigan.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| William Alden Smith | Republican | Grand Rapids | Feb. 11, 1907 | March 3, 1919 |
| Charles E. Townsend | Republican | Jackson | March 4, 1911 | March 3, 1917 |

**Minnesota.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Knute Nelson | Republican | Alexandria | March 4, 1895 | March 3, 1919 |
| Moses E. Clapp | Republican | St. Paul | Jan. 23, 1901 | March 3, 1917 |

**Mississippi.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Sharp Williams | Democrat | Benton | March 4, 1911 | March 3, 1917 |
| James K. Vardaman | Democrat | Jackson | March 4, 1913 | March 3, 1919 |

**Missouri.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| William J. Stone | Democrat | Jefferson City | March 4, 1903 | March 3, 1915 |
| James A. Reed | Democrat | Kansas City | March 4, 1911 | March 3, 1917 |

**Montana.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Henry L. Myers | Democrat | Hamilton | March 4, 1911 | March 3, 1917 |
| Thomas J. Walsh | Democrat | Hamilton | March 4, 1913 | March 3, 1919 |

**Nebraska.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gilbert M. Hitchcock | Democrat | Omaha | March 4, 1911 | March 3, 1917 |
| George W. Norris | Republican | McCook | March 4, 1913 | March 3, 1919 |

**Nevada.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Francis G. Newlands | Democrat | Reno | March 4, 1903 | March 3, 1915 |
| Key Pittman | Democrat | Tonopah | March 4, 1913 | March 3, 1919 |

**New Hampshire.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jacob H. Gallinger | Republican | Concord | March 4, 1891 | March 3, 1915 |
| Henry F. Hollis | Democrat | Concord | March 13, 1913 | March 3, 1919 |

**New Jersey.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| James E. Martine | Democrat | Plainfield | March 4, 1911 | March 3, 1917 |
| William Hughes | Democrat | Paterson | March 4, 1913 | March 3, 1919 |

**New Mexico.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albert B. Fall | Republican | Three Rivers | March 27, 1912 | March 3, 1919 |
| Thomas B. Catron | Republican | Santa Fe | March 27, 1912 | March 3, 1917 |

**New York.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elihu Root | Republican | New York | March 4, 1909 | March 3, 1915 |
| James A. O'Gorman | Democrat | New York | March 31, 1911 | March 3, 1917 |

**North Carolina.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. M. Simmons | Democrat | Newbern | March 4, 1901 | March 3, 1919 |
| Lee S. Overman | Democrat | Salisbury | March 4, 1903 | March 3, 1915 |

**North Dakota.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Porter J. McCumber | Republican | Wahpeton | March 4, 1899 | March 3, 1917 |
| Asle J. Gronna | Republican | Lakota | Feb. 2, 1911 | March 3, 1915 |

**Ohio.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Theodore E. Burton | Republican | Cleveland | March 4, 1909 | March 3, 1915 |
| Atlee Pomerene | Democrat | Canton | March 4, 1911 | March 3, 1917 |

**Oklahoma.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Robert L. Owen | Democrat | Muskogee | Dec. 11, 1907 | March 3, 1919 |
| Thomas P. Gore | Democrat | Lawton | Dec. 11, 1907 | March 3, 1917 |

**Oregon.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| George E. Chamberlain | Democrat | Portland | March 4, 1909 | March 3, 1915 |
| Harry Lane | Democrat | Portland | March 4, 1913 | March 3, 1919 |

**Pennsylvania.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boies Penrose | Republican | Philadelphia | March 4, 1897 | March 3, 1915 |
| George T. Oliver | Republican | Pittsburgh | March 17, 1909 | March 3, 1917 |

The tide at the Pacific end of the Panama Canal is 20 feet, while at the Atlanti
end it is 26 inches

**Rhode Island.**

| Name. | Party. | Home. P. O. | Service Began. | Present Term Ends. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Henry F. Lippitt | Republican | Providence | March 4, 1911 | March 3, 1917 |
| Le Baron B. Colt | Republican | Bristol | March 4, 1913 | March 3, 1919 |

**South Carolina.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benjamin R. Tillman | Democrat | Trenton | March 4, 1895 | March 3, 1919 |
| Ellison D. Smith | Democrat | Florence | March 4, 1909 | March 3, 1915 |

**South Dakota.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coe I. Crawford | Republican | Huron | March 4, 1909 | March 3, 1915 |
| Thomas Sterling | Republican | Vermillion | March 4, 1913 | March 3, 1919 |

**Tennessee.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Luke Lea | Democrat | Nashville | March 4, 1911 | March 3, 1917 |
| John K. Shields | Democrat | Knoxville | March 4, 1913 | March 3, 1919 |

**Texas.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charles A. Culberson | Democrat | Dallas | March 4, 1899 | March 3, 1917 |
| Morris Sheppard | Democrat | Texarkana | June 29, 1913 | March 3, 1919 |

**Utah.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reed Smoot | Republican | Provo City | March 4, 1903 | March 3, 1915 |
| George Sutherland | Republican | Salt Lake City | March 4, 1905 | March 3, 1917 |

**Vermont.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| William P. Dillingham | Republican | Waterbury | Oct. 18, 1900 | March 3, 1915 |
| Carroll S. Page | Republican | Hyde Park | Oct. 21, 1908 | March 3, 1917 |

**Virginia.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas S. Martin | Democrat | Charlottesville | March 4, 1895 | March 3, 1919 |
| Claude A. Swanson | Democrat | Chatham | Aug. 1, 1910 | March 3, 1917 |

**Washington.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wesley L. Jones | Republican | North Yakima | March 4, 1909 | March 3, 1915 |
| Miles Poindexter | Progressive | Spokane | March 4, 1911 | March 3, 1917 |

**West Virginia.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| William E. Chilton | Democrat | Charleston | March 4, 1911 | March 3, 1917 |
| Nathan Goff | Republican | Clarksburg | March 4, 1913 | March 3, 1919 |

**Wisconsin.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Robert M. La Follette | Republican | Madison | March 4, 1905 | March 3, 1917 |
| Isaac Stephenson | Republican | Marinette | May 17, 1907 | March 3, 1915 |

**Wyoming.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Francis E. Warren | Republican | Cheyenne | Nov. 18, 1890 | March 3, 1919 |
| Clarence D. Clark | Republican | Evanston | Jan. 23, 1895 | March 3, 1917 |

[1]Vacancy caused by death of Joseph F. Johnston, D. [2]Robert F. Broussard, D., elected for the six-year term ending March 3, 1921. [3]Blair Lee, D., elected on November 4, 1918, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Isidor Rayner, D., but credentials held up because of disputed interpretation of the effect of the 17th Amendment.

## THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

| | |
|---|---|
| CHAMP CLARK, D., of Missouri, Speaker | $12,000 |
| SOUTH TRIMBLE, D., of Kentucky, Clerk | 6,500 |
| ROBERT B. GORDON, of Ohio, Sergeant-at-Arms | 6,500 |

Salary of each Representative, Delegate and Resident Commissioner, $7,500.

Whole number of Representatives, 435; Democrats, 292; Republicans, 101; Republicans and Progressives, 26; Progressives, 12; Republicans and Democrats, 2; Independent, 1; vacancy, 1. Democratic majority, 150.

**Alabama.**

At Large—John W. Abercrombie, D. ..... Tuscaloosa.
1. Geo. W. Taylor, D. ..... Demopolis.
2. S. H. Dent, jr. D. ..... Montgomery.
3. Henry D. Clayton, D. ..... Eufala.
4. F. L. Blackmon, D. ..... Enniston.
5. J. T. Heflin, D. ..... Lafayette.
6. R. P. Hobson, D. ..... Greensboro.
7. J. L. Burnett, D. ..... Gadsden.
8. Wm. Richardson, D. ..... Huntsville.
9. O. W. Underwood, D. ..... Birmingham.

**Arizona.**

At Large—Carl Hayden, D. ..... Phoenix.

**Arkansas.**

1. Thad. H. Caraway, D. ..... Jonesboro.
2. W. A. Oldfield, D. ..... Batesville.
3. J. C. Floyd, D. ..... Yellville.
4. Otis T. Wingo, D. ..... Dequeen.
5. H. M. Jacoway, D. ..... Dardanelle.
6. Samuel M. Taylor, D. ..... Pine Bluff.
7. W. S. Goodwin, D. ..... Warren.

**California.**

1. William Kent, Ind. ..... Kentfield.
2. John E. Raker, D. ..... Alturas.
3. C. F. Curry, R. ..... Sacramento.
4. Julius Kahn, R. ..... San Francisco.
5. John I. Nolan, Prog. ..... San Francisco.
6. J. R. Knowland, R. ..... Alameda.
7. D. S. Church, D. ..... Fresno.
8. E. A. Hayes, R. ..... San José.
9. C. W. Bell, Prog. ..... Pasadena.

10. W. D. Stephens, Prog...Los Angeles.
11. William Kettner, D.....San Diego.

**Colorado.**

At Large—Edward T. Taylor, D.....Glenwood Springs.
Edward Keating, D.....Pueblo.
1. George J. Kindel, D.....Denver.
2. H. H. Seldomridge, D...Colorado Springs.

**Connecticut.**

1. Augustine Lonergan, D..Hartford.
2. Bryan F. Mahan, D.....New London.
3. Thos. L. Reilly, D.....Meriden.
4. Jeremiah Donovan, D....So. Norwalk.
5. William Kennedy, D....Naugatuck.

**Delaware.**

At Large—Franklin Brockson, D.....Clayton.

**Florida.**

At Large—Claude L'Engle, D.....Jacksonville.
1. S. M. Sparkman, D.....Tampa.
2. Frank Clark, D.....Gainesville.
3. Emmett Wilson, D.....Pensacola.

**Georgia.**

1. C. G. Edwards, D.....Savannah.
2. [1]Frank Park, D.....Thomasville.
3. C. R. Crisp, D.....Americus.
4. W. C. Adamson, D.....Carrollton.
5. W. S. Howard, D.....Decatur.
6. C. L. Bartlett, D.....Macon.
7. Gordon Lee, D.....Chickamauga.
8. S. J. Tribble, D.....Athens.
9. T. M. Bell, D.....Gainesville.
10. T. W. Hardwick, D.....Sandersville.
11. J. Randall Walker, D...Valdosta.
12. Dudley M. Hughes, D....Danville.

**Idaho.**

At Large—Burton L. French, R.....Moscow.
Addison T. Smith, R....Twin Falls.

**Illinois.**

At Large—William E. Williams, D.....Pittsfield.
Lawrence B. Stringer, D.Lincoln.
1. M. B. Madden, R.....Chicago.
2. J. R. Mann, R.....Chicago.
3. Geo. E. Gorman, D.....Chicago.
4. J. T. McDermott, D.....Chicago.
5. A. J. Sabath, D.....Chicago.
6. James McAndrews, D....Chicago.
7. Frank Buchanan, D.....Chicago.
8. Thomas Gallagher, D....Chicago.
9. F. A. Britten, R.....Chicago.
10. C. M. Thompson, Prog...Chicago.
11. L. C. Copley, R. and Prog. Aurora.
12. Wm. H. Hinebaugh, Prog Ottawa.
13. J. C. McKenzie, R.....Elizabeth.
14. C. H. Tavenner, D.....Cordova.
15. S. A. Hoxworth, D.....Rapatee.
16. C. U. Stone, D.....Peoria.
17. Louis Fitz Henry, D.....Bloomington.
18. Frank T. O'Hair, D.....Paris.
19. C. M. Borchers, D.....Decatur.
20. H. T. Rainey, D.....Carrollton.
21. J. M. Graham, D.....Springfield.
22. W. N. Baltz, D.....Millstadt.
23. M. D. Foster, D.....Olney.
24. H. R. Fowler, D.....Elizabethtown.
25. R. P. Hill, D.....Marion.

**Indiana.**

1. Charles Lieb, D.....Rockport.
2. William A. Cullop, D..Vincennes.
3. William E. Cox, D.....Jasper.
4. Lincoln Dixon, D.....North Vernon.
5. Ralph W. Moss, D.....Center Point.
6. Finly H. Gray, D.....Connersville.
7. Chas. A. Korbly, D.....Indianapolis.
8. J. A. M. Adair, D.....Portland.
9. M. A. Morrison, D.....Frankfort.
10. J. B. Peterson, D.....Crown Point.
11. Geo. W. Rauch, D.....Marion.
12. Cyrus Cline, D.....Angola.
13. Henry A. Barnhart, D...Rochester.

**Iowa.**

1. C. A. Kennedy, R.....Montrose.
2. I. S. Pepper, D.....Muscatine.
3. Maurice Connolly, D.....Dubuque.
4. G. N. Haugen, R.....Northwood.
5. J. W. Good, R.....Cedar Rapids.
6. S. Kirkpatrick, D.....Ottumwa.
7. S. F. Prouty, R.....Des Moines.
8. H. M. Towner, R.....Corning.
9. W. R. Green, R.....Audubon.
10. F. P. Woods, R.....Estherville.
11. George C. Scott, R.....Sioux City.

**Kansas.**

1. D. R. Anthony, jr., R...Leavenworth.
2. Jos. Taggart, D.....Kansas City.
3. P. P. Campbell, R.....Pittsburg.
4. Dudley Doolittle, D.....Strong City.
5. G. T. Helvering, D.....Marysville.
6. J. R. Connelly, D.....Colby.
7. George A. Neeley, D....Hutchison.
8. V. Murdock, Prog.....Wichita.

**Kentucky.**

1. A. W. Barkley, D.....Paducah.
2. A. O. Stanley, D.....Henderson.
3. R. Y. Thomas, jr., D....Central City.
4. B. Johnson, D.....Bardstown.
5. Swager Sherley, D.....Louisville.
6. A. B. Rouse, D.....Burlington.
7. J. C. Cantrill, D.....Georgetown
8. Harvey Helm, D.....Stanford.
9. W. J. Fields, D.....Olive Hill.
10. J. W. Langley, R.....Pikeville.
11. Caleb Powers, R.....Barbourville.

**Louisiana.**

1. Albert Estopinal, D.....Estopinal.
2. H. G. Dupré, D.....New Orleans.
3. Rob't F. Broussard, D..New Iberia.
4. J. T. Watkins, D.....Minden.
5. Walter Elder, D.....Monroe.
6. L. L. Morgan, D.....Covington.
7. L. Lazaro, D.....Washington.
8. J. B. Aswell, D.....Nachitoches.

**Maine.**

1. A. C. Hinds, R.....Portland.
2. D. J. McGillicuddy, D..Lewiston.
3. [2]John A. Peters, R.....Ellsworth.
4. F. E. Guernsey, R.....Dover.

**Maryland.**

1. J. H. Covington, D.....Easton.
2. J. F. C. Talbott, D.....Lutherville.
3. [3]Charles P. Coady, D....Baltimore.
4. J. C. Linthicum, D.....Baltimore.
5. Frank O. Smith, D.....Dunkirk.
6. D. J. Lewis, D.....Cumberland.

**Massachusetts.**

1. Allen T. Treadway, R...Stockbridge.
2. F. H. Gillett, R.....Springfield.
3. [4]Calvin D. Paige, R.....Southbridge.
4. S. E. Winslow, R.....Worcester.
5. J. J. Rogers, R.....Lowell.
6. [5]——— .....———.
7. M. F. Phelan, D.....Lynn.
8. F. S. Dietrick, D.....Cambridge.
9. E. W. Roberts, R.....Chelsea.
10. Wm. F. Murray, D.....Boston.
11. Andrew J. Peters, D....Jamaica Plain.

12. J. M. Curley, D. . . . . Boston.
13. [6]John J. Mitchell, D. . . . Marlboro.
14. Edward Gilmore, D. . . . . Brockton.
15. Wm. S. Greene, R. . . . . Fall River.
16. T. C. Thacher, D. . . . . Yarmouth.

**Michigan.**

At Large—P. H. Kelley, R. . Lansing.
1. F. E. Doremus, D. . . . . Detroit.
2. S. W. Beakes, D. . . . . Ann Arbor.
3. J. M. C. Smith, R. . . . . Charlotte.
4. E. L. Hamilton, R. . . . . Niles.
5. C. E. Mapes, R. . . . . Grand Rapids.
6. S. W. Smith, R. . . . . Pontiac.
7. L. C. Crampton, R. . . . . Lapeer.
8. J. W. Fordney, R. . . . . Saginaw.
9. J. C. McLaughlin, R. . . . Muskegon.
10. R. O. Woodruff, Prog. . . . Bay City.
11. F. O. Lindquist, R. . . Greenville.
12. [7]Wm. J. MacDonald, Prog. Calumet. . . . . .

**Minnesota.**

At Large—James Manahan, R. and Prog. . . . . St. Paul
1. Sydney Anderson, R. . . . . Lanesboro.
2. W. S. Hammond, D. . . . . St. James.
3. C. R. Davis, R. . . . . St. Peter.
4. F. C. Stevens, R. . . . . St. Paul.
5. Geo. R. Smith, R. . . . . Minneapolis.
6. C. A. Lindbergh, R. . . . . Little Falls.
7. A. J. Volstead, R. . . . . Granite Falls.
8. C. B. Miller, R. . . . . Duluth.
9. Halvor Steenerson, R. . . . Crookston.

**Mississippi.**

1. E. S. Candler, jr., D. . . . Corinth.
2. H. D. Stephens, D. . . . . New Albany.
3. B. G. Humphreys, D. . . . Greenville.
4. T. U. Sisson, D. . . . . Winona.
5. S. A. Witherspoon, D. . . Meridian.
6. B. P. Harrison, D. . . . . Gulfport.
7. P. E. Quin, D. . . . . McComb City.
8. J. W. Collier, D. . . . . Vicksburg.

**Missouri.**

1. J. T. Lloyd, D. . . . . Shelbyville.
2. W. W. Rucker, D. . . . . Keytesville.
3. J. W. Alexander, D. . . . . Gallatin.
4. C. F. Booher, D. . . . . Savannah.
5. W. P. Borland, D. . . . . Kansas City.
6. C. C. Dickinson, D. . . . . Clinton.
7. C. W. Hamlin, D. . . . . Springfield.
8. D. W. Shackelford, D. . . . Jefferson City.
9. Champ Clark, D. . . . . Bowling Green.
10. R. Bartholdt, R. . . . . St. Louis.
11. Wm. L. Igoe, D. . . . . St. Louis.
12. L. C. Dyer, R. . . . . St. Louis.
13. W. L. Hensley, D. . . . . Farmington.
14. J. J. Russell, D. . . . . Charleston.
15. P. D. Decker, D. . . . . Joplin.
16. T. L. Rubey, D. . . . . Lebanon.

**Montana.**

At Large—Thomas Stout, D. . Lewistown.
John M. Evans, D. . . . . Missoula.

**Nebraska.**

1. John A. Maguire, D. . . . . Lincoln.
2. C. O. Lobeck, D. . . . . Omaha.
3. D. V. Stephens, D. . . . . Fremont.
4. C. H. Sloan, R. and Prog. Geneva.
5. S. R. Barton, R. and Prog. . . . . Grand Island.
6. M. P. Kinkaid, R. . . . . O'Neill.

**Nevada.**

At Large—E. E. Roberts, R. Carson City.

**New Hampshire.**

1. E. E. Reed, D. . . . . Manchester.
2. R. B. Stevens, D. . . . . Landaff.

**New Jersey.**

1. William J. Browning, R. Camden.
2. J. T. Baker, D. . . . . Wildwood.
3. T. J. Scully, D. . . . . South Amboy.
4. Allan B. Walsh, D. . . . . Trenton.
5. W. E. Tuttle, jr., D. . . Westfield.
6. [8]A. C. Hart, D. . . . . Hackensack.
7. Robert G. Bremner, D. . . Passaic.
8. E. F. Kinkead, D. . . . . Jersey City.
9. W. I. McCoy, D. . . . . East Orange.
10. E. W. Townsend, D. . . . . Montclair.
11. John J. Egan, D. . . . . Weehawken.
12. James A. Hamill, D. . . . Jersey City.

**New Mexico.**

At Large—H. B. Fergusson, D. . . . . Albuquerque.

**New York.**

1. Lathrop Brown, D. . . . . St. James.
2. Dennis O'Leary, D. . . . . Douglaston.
3. Frank E. Wilson, D. . . . Brooklyn.
4. H. H. Dale, D. . . . . Brooklyn.
5. J. P. Maher, D. . . . . Brooklyn.
6. Wm. M. Calder, R. . . . . Brooklyn.
7. J. J. Fitzgerald, D. . . . . Brooklyn.
8. D. J. Griffin, D. . . . . Brooklyn.
9. J. H. O'Brien, D. . . . . Brooklyn.
10. Herman A. Metz, D. . . . Brooklyn.
11. D. J. Riordan, D. . . . . New York.
12. H. M. Goldfogle, D. . . . . New York.
13. [9]George W. Loft, D. . . . New York.
14. Jefferson M. Levy, D. . . . New York.
15. M. F. Conry, D. . . . . New York.
16. P. J. Dooling, D. . . . . New York.
17. J. F. Carew, D. . . . . New York.
18. T. G. Patten, D. . . . . New York.
19. W. M. Chandler, Prog. . . New York.
20. [10]Jacob A. Cantor, D. . . . New York.
21. Henry George, jr., D. . . . New York.
22. Henry Bruckner, D. . . . . New York.
23. J. A. Goulden, D. . . . . New York.
24. W. R. Oglesby, D. . . . . Mohegan Park.
25. B. I. Taylor, D. . . . . Harrison.
26. Edmund Platt, R. . . . . Poughkeepsie.
27. George McClellan, D. . . . Chatham.
28. P. G. Ten Eyck, D. . . . . Albany.
29. J. S. Parker, R. . . . . Salem.
30. Samuel Wallin, R. . . . . Amsterdam.
31. Edwin A. Merritt, jr., R. . Potsdam.
32. Luther W. Mott, R. . . . . Oswego.
33. C. A. Talcott, D. . . . . Utica.
34. G. W. Fairchild, R. . . . . Oneonta.
35. J. R. Clancy, D. . . . . Syracuse.
36. S. E. Payne, R. . . . . Auburn.
37. E. S. Underhill, D. . . . . Bath.
38. Thos. B. Dunn, R. . . . . Rochester.
39. H. G. Danforth, R. . . . . Rochester.
40. R. H. Gittins, D. . . . . Niagara Falls.
41. C. B. Smith, D. . . . . Buffalo.
42. D. A. Driscoll, D. . . . . Buffalo.
43. C. M. Hamilton, R. . . . . Ripley.

**North Carolina.**

1. John H. Small, D. . . . . Washington.
2. Claude Kitchin, D. . . . . Scotland Neck.
3. J. M. Faison, D. . . . . Faison.
4. Edward W. Pou, D. . . . . Smithfield.
5. C. M. Stedman, D. . . . . Greensboro.
6. H. L. Godwin, D. . . . . Dunn.
7. Robert N. Page, D. . . . . Biscoe.
8. R. L. Doughton, D. . . . . Laurel Springs
9. Edw. Y. Webb, D. . . . . Shelby.
10. J. M. Gudger, jr., D. . . . . Asheville.

**North Dakota.**

1. H. T. Helgesen, R. . . . . Milton.
2. G. M. Young, R. . . . . Valley City.
3. P. D. Norton, R. . . . . Hettinger.

**Ohio.**

At Large—Robert Crosser, D. Cleveland.
1. S. E. Bowdle, D. . . . . Cincinnati.
2. A. G. Allen, D. . . . . Cincinnati.
3. Warren Gard, D. . . . . Hamilton.

*forty-six cities of the United States with populations of from 4,000 to 8,000 all the school teachers are women.*

4. J. H. Goeke, D. ..... Wapakoneta.
5. T. T. Ansberry, D. ..... Defiance.
6. S. D. Fess, R. ..... Yellow Springs.
7. J. D. Post, D. ..... Washington C. H.
8. F. B. Willis, R. ..... Ada.
9. I. R. Sherwood, D. ..... Toledo.
10. R. M. Switzer, R. ..... Gallipolis.
11. H. C. Claypool, D. ..... Chillicothe.
12. Clement Brumbaugh, D. ... Columbus.
13. John A. Key, D. ..... Marion.
14. W. G. Sharp, D. ..... Elyria.
15. George White, D. ..... Marietta.
16. W. B. Francis, D. ..... Martin's Ferry.
17. W. A. Ashbrook, D. ..... Johnstown.
18. J. J. Whitacre, D. ..... Canton.
19. E. R. Bathrick, D. ..... Akron.
20. William Gordon, D. ..... Cleveland.
21. R. J. Bulkley, D. ..... Cleveland.

**Oklahoma.**

At Large—W. H. Murray, D. Tishomingo.
Claude Weaver, D. ..... Oklahoma City.
J. B. Thompson, D. ..... Pauls Valley.
1. B. S. McGuire, R. ..... Pawnee.
2. D. T. Morgan, R. ..... Woodward.
3. J. S. Davenport, D. ..... Vinita.
4. C. D. Carter, D. ..... Ardmore.
5. Scott Ferris, D. ..... Lawton.

**Oregon.**

1. W. C. Hawley, R. ..... Salem.
2. N. J. Sinnott, R. ..... Portland.
3. A. W. Lafferty, R. and Prog. ..... Portland.

**Pennsylvania.**

At Large—Arthur R. Rupley, R. and Prog. ..... Carlisle.
John M. Morin, R. and Prog. ..... Pittsburgh.
A. H. Walters, R. and Prog. ..... Johnstown.
F. E. Lewis, R. and Prog. ..... Allentown.
1. Wm. S. Vare, R. and Prog. ..... Philadelphia.
2. G. S. Graham, R. ..... Philadelphia.
3. J. Hampton Moore, R. ... Philadelphia.
4. G. W. Edmonds, R. and Prog. ..... Philadelphia.
5. Michael Donohoe, D. ... Philadelphia.
6. J. W. Logue, D. ..... Philadelphia.
7. Thos. S. Butler, R. ..... West Chester.
8. R. E. Difenderfer, D. ... Jenkintown.
9. W. W. Griest, R. ..... Lancaster.
10. John R. Farr, R. and Prog. ..... Scranton.
11. J. J. Casey, D. ..... Wilkes-Barre.
12. R. E. Lee, D. ..... Pottsville.
13. J. H. Rothermel, D. ..... Reading.
14. W. D. B. Ainey, R. ..... Montrose.
15. E. R. Kiess, R. and Prog. ..... Williamsport.
16. J. V. Lesher, D. ..... Sunbury.
17. F. L. Dershem, D. ..... Lewisburg.
18. A. S. Kreider, R. ..... Annville.
19. W. W. Bailey, D. ..... Johnstown.
20. A. R. Brodbeck, D. ..... Hanover.
21. C. E. Patton, R. ..... Curwensville.
22. A. L. Keister, R. and Prog. ..... Scottdale.
23. W. N. Carr, D. ..... Uniontown.
24. H. W. Temple, Prog. ... Washington.
25. M. W. Shreve, R. and
27. J. N. Langham, R. and Prog. ..... Indiana.
28. W. J. Hulings, Prog. ..... Oil City.
29. S. G. Porter, R. and Prog. ..... Pittsburgh.
30. M. C. Kelly, R. and Prog. Pittsburgh.
31. J. F. Burke, R. ..... Pittsburgh.
32. A. J. Barchfeld, R. and Prog. ..... Pittsburgh.

**Rhode Island.**

1. G. F. O'Shaunessy, D. ... Providence.
2. Peter G. Gerry, D. ..... Newport.
3. Ambrose Kennedy, R. ... Woonsocket.

**South Carolina.**

1. [11]R. S. Whaley, D. ..... Charleston.
2. James F. Byrnes, D. ..... Aiken.
3. Wyatt Aiken, D. ..... Abbeville.
4. J. T. Johnson, D. ..... Spartanburg.
5. D. E. Finley, D. ..... Yorkville.
6. J. W. Ragsdale, D. ..... Florence.
7. A. F. Lever, D. ..... Lexington.

**South Dakota.**

1. C. H. Dillon, R. and Prog. ..... Yankton.
2. C. H. Burke, R. ..... Pierre.
3. E. W. Martin, R. ..... Deadwood.

**Tennessee.**

1. Samuel R. Sells, R. ..... Johnson City.
2. R. W. Austin, R. ..... Knoxville.
3. John A. Moon, D. ..... Chattanooga.
4. Cordell Hull, D. ..... Carthage.
5. W. C. Houston, D. ..... Woodbury.
6. Joseph W. Byrns, D. ..... Nashville.
7. L. P. Padgett, D. ..... Columbia.
8. Thetus W. Sims, D. ..... Linden.
9. F. J. Garrett, D. ..... Dresden.
10. Kenneth D. McKellar, D. Memphis.

**Texas.**

At Large—H. W. Sumners, D. ..... Dallas.
D. E. Garrett, D. ..... Houston.
1. H. W. Vaughn, D. ..... Texarkana.
2. Martin Dies, D. ..... Beaumont.
3. James Young, D. ..... Kaufman.
4. S. Rayburn, D. ..... Bonham.
5. Jack Beall, D. ..... Waxahachie.
6. Rufus Hardy, D. ..... Corsicana.
7. A. W. Gregg, D. ..... Palestine.
8. J. H. Eagle, D. ..... Houston.
9. George F. Burgess, D. . Gonzales.
10. [12]James P. Buchanan, D. Brenham.
11. Robert L. Henry, D. ..... Waco.
12. Oscar Callaway, D. ..... Fort Worth.
13. John H. Stephens, D. ... Vernon.
14. James L. Slayden, D. ... San Antonio.
15. John N. Garner, D. ..... Uvalde.
16. W. R. Smith, D. ..... Colorado.

**Utah.**

At Large—Jos. Howell, R. ... Logan.
Jacob Johnson, R. ..... Spring City.

**Vermont.**

1. Frank L. Greene, R. ..... St. Albans.
2. Frank Plumley, R. ..... Northfield.

**Virginia.**

1. William A. Jones, D. ... Warsaw.
2. E. E. Holland, D. ..... Suffolk.
3. A. J. Montague, D. ..... Richmond.
4. W. A. Watson, D. ..... Jennings.
5. E. W. Saunders, D. ..... Rocky Mount.
6. Carter Glass, D. ..... Lynchburg.
7. James Hay, D. ..... Madison.
8. C. C. Carlin, D. ..... Alexandria.

**Washington.**

At Large—J. A. Falconer, Prog. .....Everett.
J. W. Bryan, Prog.....Seattle.
1. W. E. Humphrey, R....Seattle.
2. Albert Johnson, R.....Hoquiam.
3. W. L. La Follette, R....Pullman.

**West Virginia.**

At Large—Howard Sutherland, R. and Prog.....Elkins.
1. [13]M. M. Neely, D.....Fairmont.
2. W. G. Brown, jr., D...Kingwood.
3. S. B. Avis, R. and Prog...Charleston.
4. H. H. Moss, jr., R. and Prog. .....Parkersburg.
5. J. A. Hughes, R. and Prog. .....Huntington.

**Wisconsin.**

1. H. A. Cooper, R.....Racine.
2. M. B. Burke, D.....Beaver Dam.
3. J. M. Nelson, R.....Madison.
4. Wm. J. Cary, R. and D. Milwaukee.
5. Wm. H. Stafford, R. and D. .....Milwaukee.
6. M. K. Reilly, D.....Fond du Lac.
7. J. J. Esch, R.....La Crosse.
8. E. E. Browne, R.....Waupaca.
9. T. F. Konop, D.....Kewaunee.
10. James A. Frear, R.....Hudson.
11. I. L. Lenroot, R.....Superior.

**Wyoming.**

Frank W. Mondell, R....Newcastle.

**DELEGATES.**

**Alaska.**

James Wickersham, Prog....Fairbanks.

**Hawaii.**

J. K. Kalanianaole, R.....Honolulu.

**RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS.**

**Philippine Islands.**

Manuel L. Quezon.....Lucena.
Manuel Earnshaw..... Manila.

**Porto Rico.**

Luis Munoz Rivera, Union..San Juan.

[1]Elected Nov. 5, 1913, to fill vacancy caused by death of S. A. Roddenbery, D. [2]Elected Sept. 8, 1913, to fill vacancy caused by death of Forrest Goodwin, R. [3]Elected Nov. 4, 1913, to fill vacancy caused by death of George Konig, D. [4]Elected Nov. 4, 1913, to fill vacancy caused by death of W. H. Wilder, R. [5]Vacancy caused by resignation of Augustus P. Gardner, R. [6]Elected April 15, 1913, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of John W. Weeks, R. [7]Seated by the House of Representatives, vice H. Olin Young, R. Mr. Young had previously resigned. [8]Elected July 22, 1913, to fill vacancy caused by death of Lewis J. Martin, D. [9]Elected Nov. 4, 1913, to fill vacancy caused by death of Timothy D. Sullivan, D. [10]Elected Nov. 4, 1913, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Francis B. Harrison, D. [11]Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of George S. Legare, D. [12]Elected April 5, 1913, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Albert S. Burleson, D. [13]Elected Oct. 14, 1913, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of John W. Davis.

**RULE TO FIND THE NUMBER OF ANY CONGRESS.**

To determine the years covered by a given Congress, double the number of the Congress and add the product to 1789; the result will be the year in which the Congress closed. Take, for example, the 35th Congress: Doubling it gives us 70; add 1789, and we have 1859, the year in which, on March 4, the 35th Congress closed. To find the number of a Congress sitting in any year subtract 1789 from the year. If the result is an even number, half that number will give the Congress of which the year in question saw the close. If the result is an odd number, add one, and half the result will give the Congress of which the year in question was the first year. Take again the Congress sitting in 1858. Subtract 1789 from 1858 and the result is 69. Add one, making 70, and divide by two, showing that the 35th Congress was holding its first regular session in that year.

# THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.

## JUDGES OF DIFFERENT CLASSES.

The federal judiciary comprises judges of six different classes, as follows: Justices of the Supreme Court, Circuit judges, District judges, judges of special courts, like the courts of Claims and Customs Appeals; judges of territorial courts, including those of the District of Columbia, and judges in the dependencies. The federal jurisdiction includes nine circuits, one justice of the Supreme Court being assigned to each circuit. Next below the Supreme Court are the Circuit Courts of Appeals, which hear appeals from the district courts having original jurisdiction. The Circuit Court of Appeals for each circuit is composed of the Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to that circuit, the circuit judges and the district judges of the districts included in that circuit.

In the territorial and dependency courts two systems of organization have been used. Arizona and New Mexico until their admission to statehood had, and the District of Columbia still has, Supreme courts similar in organization to the state courts, and no district judges. Alaska has four divisions of district judges, each with a separate jurisdiction. Hawaii has both territorial courts and district judges. Porto Rico has a district judge and an insular judiciary. The Philippines have an insular judiciary and no district judges. The District of Columbia has a Court of Appeals of its own and is not included in any of the circuits. Porto Rico and the Philippines are not attached to any circuit.

The laws relating to the federal judiciary were codified in the act approved March 3, 1911, and some material changes in the judicial system were made.

The railways of New Zealand, which are owned by the government, yielded in 1910 a profit of $5,795,564, or 4.06 per cent. on the invested capital.

the most important being the abolition of the circuit courts and the conveyance of their former functions to the district courts, the circuit judges being assigned to duty in the Circuit Courts of Appeals.

There are seventy-seven districts in the United States and ninety district judges Each district has one judge, except that in the northern district of California, the northern district of Illinois, the district of Maryland, the district of Minnesota, the district of Nebraska, the district of New Jersey, the eastern district of New York, the northern and southern districts of Ohio, the district of Oregon, the eastern and western districts of Pennsylvania and the western district of Washington there is an additional district judge, and in the southern district of New York there are three additional judges. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of the district judge for the district of Maryland, senior in commission, such vacancy is not to be filled and the district is to have but one judge thereafter. There is only one judge for the eastern and western districts of South Carolina, one for the middle and northern districts of Alabama, one for the northern and southern districts of Mississippi and one for the eastern and middle districts of Tennessee.

**The District Courts.**

The district courts have original jurisdiction as follows:

**Jurisdiction.**

First—Of all suits of a civil nature, at common law or in equity, brought by the United States or by any officer thereof authorized by law to sue, or between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants from different states; or where the matter in controversy exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value of $3,000, and (a) arises under the Constitution or laws of the United States, or treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority, or (b) is between citizens of different states, or (c) is between citizens of a state and foreign states, citizens or subjects. No district court shall have cognizance of any suit (except upon foreign bills of exchange) to recover upon any promissory note or other chose in action in favor of any assignee, or of any subsequent holder if such instrument be payable to bearer and be not made by any corporation, unless such suit might have been prosecuted in such court to recover upon said note or other chose in action if no assignment had been made; provided, however that the foregoing provision as to the sum or value of the matter in controversy shall not be construed to apply to any of the cases mentioned in the succeeding paragraphs of this section.

Second—Of all crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States.

Third—Of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, saving to suitors in all cases the right of a common-law remedy where the common law is competent to give it; of all seizures on land or waters not within admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; of all prizes brought into the United States, and of all proceedings for the condemnation of property taken as prize.

Fourth—Of all suits arising under any law relating to the slave trade.

Fifth—Of all cases arising under any law providing for internal revenue, or from revenue from imports or tonnage, except those cases arising under any law providing revenue from imports, jurisdiction of which has been conferred upon the Court of Customs Appeals.

Sixth—Of all cases arising under the postal laws.

Seventh—Of all suits at law or in equity arising under the patent, the copyright and the trade-mark laws.

Eighth—Of all suits and proceedings arising under any law regulating commerce.

Ninth—Of all suits and proceedings for the enforcement of penalties and forfeitures incurred under any law of the United States.

Tenth—Of all suits by the assignee of any debenture for drawback of duties, issued under any law for the collection of duties, against the person to whom such debenture was originally granted, or against any indorser thereof, to recover the amount of such debenture.

Eleventh—Of all suits brought by any person to recover damages for any injury to his person or property on account of any act done by him, under any law of the United States, for the protection or collection of any of the revenues thereof, or to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several states.

Twelfth—Of all suits authorized by law to be brought by any person for the recovery of damages on account of any injury to his person or property, or of the deprivation of any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, by any act done in furtherance of any conspiracy mentioned in section 1980, Revised Statutes.

Thirteenth—Of all suits authorized by law to be brought against any person who, having knowledge that any of the wrongs mentioned in Section 1980, revised statutes, are about to be done, and, having power to prevent or aid in preventing the same, neglects or refuses to do so, to recover demages for any such wrongful act.

Fourteenth—Of all suits at law or in equity authorized by law to be brought by any person to redress the deprivation, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any state, of any right, privilege or immunity, secured by the Constitution of the United States, or of any right secured by any law of the United States providing for equal rights of citizens of the United States or of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Fifteenth—Of all suits to recover possession of any office, except that of elector of President or vice-president, Representative in or Delegate to Congress or member of a State Legislature, authorized by law to be brought, wherein it appears that

The only state in the Union which has no organized militia is Nevada, whose s was mustered out in 1906.

the sole question touching the title to such office arises out of the denial of the right to vote to any citizen offering to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; provided, that such jurisdiction shall extend only so far as to determine the rights of the parties to such office by reason of the denial of the right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and secured by any law to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in all the states.

Sixteenth—Of all cases commenced by the United States or by direction of any officer thereof against any national banking association and cases for winding up the affairs of any such bank; and of all suits brought by any banking association established in the district for which the court is held, under the provisions of title "National Banks," revised statutes, to enjoin the Comptroller of the Currency or any receiver acting under his direction, as provided by said title. And all national banking associations established under the laws of the United States shall, for the purposes of all other actions by or against them, real, personal or mixed, and all suits in equity, be deemed citizens of the states in which they are respectively located.

Seventeenth—Of all suits brought by any alien for a tort only in violation of the laws of nations or of a treaty of the United States.

Eighteenth—Of all suits against consuls and vice-consuls.

Nineteenth—Of all matters and proceedings in bankruptcy.

Twentieth—Concurrent with the Court of Claims of all claims not exceeding $10,000 founded upon the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress or upon any regulation of an executive department, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the government of the United States, or for damages, liquidated or unliquidated, in cases not sounding in tort in respect to which claims the party would be entitled to redress against the United States, either in a court of law, equity or admiralty, if the United States were suable, and of all set-offs, counter-claims, claims for damages, whether liquidated or unliquidated, or other demands whatsoever on the part of the government of the United States against any claimant against the government in said court; provided, however, that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as giving to either the district courts or the Court of Claims jurisdiction to hear and determine claims growing out of the late Civil War and commonly known as "war claims," or to hear and determine other claims which had been rejected or reported on adversely prior to the third day of March, 1887, by any court, department or commission authorized to hear and detemine the same or to hear and determine claims for pensions; or as giving to the district courts jurisdiction of cases brought to recover fees, salary or compensation for official services of officers of the United States or brought for such purpose by persons claiming as such officers or as assignees or legal representatives thereof; but no suit pending on June 27, 1898, shall abate or be affected by this provision; and provided further, that no suit against the government of the United States shall be allowed under this paragraph unless the same shall have been brought within six years after the right accrued for which the claim is made; provided, that the claims of married women, first accrued during marriage, of persons under the age of twenty-one years, first accrued during minority, and of idiots, lunatics, insane persons and persons beyond the seas at the time the claim accrued, entitled to the claim, shall not be barred if the suit be brought within three years after the disability has ceased; but no other disability than those enumerated shall prevent any claim from being barred, nor shall any of the said disabilities operate cumulatively. All suits brought and tried under the provisions of this paragraph shall be tried by the court without a jury.

Twenty-first—Of proceedings in equity, by writ of injunction, to restrain violations of the provisions of laws of the United States to prevent the unlawful inclosure of public lands; and it shall be sufficient to give the court jurisdiction if service of original process be had in any civil proceeding on any agent or employe having charge or control of the inclosure.

Twenty-second—Of all suits and proceedings arising under any law regulating the immigration of aliens or under the contract labor laws.

Twenty-third—Of all suits and proceedings arising under any law to protect trade and commerce against restraints and monopolies.

Twenty-fourth—Of all actions, suits or proceedings involving the right of any person, in whole or in part of Indian blood or descent, to any allotment of land under any law or treaty.

Twenty-fifth—Of suits in equity brought by any tenant in common or joint tenant for the partition of lands in cases where the United States is one of such tenants in common or joint tenants, such suits to be brought in the district in which such land is situate.

There are nine Circuit Courts of Appeals, one for each of nine judicial districts of the United States, and thirty-four judges of the Circuit Courts of Appeals—three for the first circuit, four for the second, three for the third, two for the fourth, three for the fifth, three for the sixth, four for the seventh, four for the eighth and three for the ninth circuit, and five are assigned for service in the Court of Commerce. The Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court are allotted among the circuits by an order of the Supreme Court. If a member of the Supreme Court sits on the bench of the Circuit Court of Appeals he shall preside. Each Circuit Court of Appeals must consist of three judges and two constitute a quorum. In order to facilitate the work of these courts the several district judges in any circuit are qualified to sit as judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals in that circuit. Circuit judges may also be assigned for duty in the district courts.

**Circuit Courts of Appeals.**

The Circuit Courts of Appeals exercise appellate jurisdiction to review by

Canada in 1910 purchased American coal valued at $30,413,928, three times as much as in 1894.

appeal or writ of error final decisions in the District Courts, including the Territorial Courts of Alaska and the Territorial Supreme Courts of Arizona and New Mexico and the United States Court for China, in all cases other than those in which appeals and writs of error may be taken to the Supreme Court (see hereafter, under Supreme Court), and, except as to the right of the Supreme Court to interfere through certiorari, the judgments and decrees of the Circuit Courts of Appeals are final in all cases in which the jurisdiction is dependent entirely upon the opposite parties to the suit being aliens and citizens of the United States or citizens of different states; in all cases arising under the patent laws, the copyright laws, the revenue laws, the criminal laws and in admiralty cases.

**Jurisdiction.**

The United States Court of Claims consists of a chief justice and four associate justices, and holds its sessions in the city of Washington. It has jurisdiction to hear and determine the following matters:

**Court of Claims.**

First—All claims (except for pensions) founded upon the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress, upon any regulation of an executive department, upon any contract, express or implied, with the government of the United States, or for damages, liquidated or unliquidated, in cases not sounding in tort, in respect of which claims the party would be entitled to redress against the United States either in a court of law, equity or admiralty if the United States were suable; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed as giving to the said court jurisdiction to hear and determine claims growing out of the late Civil War, and commonly known as "war claims," or to hear and determine other claims which, prior to March 3, 1887, had been rejected or reported on adversely by any court, department or commission authorized to hear and determine the same.

Second—All set-offs, counterclaims, claims for damages, whether liquidated or unliquidated, or other demands whatsoever on the part of the government of the United States against any claimant against the government in said court; provided, that no suit against the government of the United States, brought by any officer of the United States to recover fees for services alleged to have been performed for the United States, shall be allowed under this chapter until an account for said fees shall have been rendered and finally acted upon as required by law, unless the proper accounting officer of the treasury fails to act finally thereon within six months after the account is received in said office.

Third—The claim of any paymaster, quartermaster, commissary of subsistence or other disbursing officer of the United States, or of his administrators or executors, for relief from responsibility on account of loss, by capture or otherwise, while in the line of his duty, of government funds, vouchers, records or papers in his charge, and for which such officer was and is held responsible.

Appeals are allowed to the Supreme Court on all judgments adverse to the United States and on behalf of the plaintiff in any case where the amount in controversy exceeds $3,000, or where his claim is forfeited to the United States by the judgment of said court on account of fraud.

**Court of Customs Appeals.**

The United States Court of Customs Appeals consists of a presiding judge and four associate justices, and holds its sessions in the city of Washington. It exercises exclusive appellate jurisdiction to review by appeal final decisions by a board of general appraisers in all cases as to the construction of the law and the facts respecting the classification of merchandise and the rate of duty imposed thereon under such classification, and the fees and charges connected therewith, and all appealable questions as to the jurisdiction of said board, and all appealable questions as to the laws and regulations governing the collection of the customs revenues; and the judgments and decrees of said court are final in all such cases.

**The Supreme Court.**

The Supreme Court of the United States consists of a chief justice and eight associate justices, any six of whom constitute a quorum. The court has exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature where a state is a party, except between a state and its citizens, or between a state and citizens of other states, or aliens, in which latter cases it has original but not exclusive jurisdiction. It has exclusively all such jurisdiction of suits or proceedings against ambassadors or other public ministers, or their domestics or domestic servants, as a court of law can have consistently with the law of nations; and original, but not exclusive, jurisdiction of all suits brought by ambassadors or other public ministers, or in which a consul or vice-consul is a party.

It also has power to issue writs of prohibition to the district courts, when proceeding as courts of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; and writs of mandamus, in cases warranted by the principles and usages of law, to any courts appointed under the authority of the United States, or to persons holding office under the authority of the United States, where a state, or an ambassador, or other public minister, or a consul or vice-consul, is a party.

**Appellate Jurisdiction.**

The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction in final judgments in suits in the state courts where there is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under, the United States, and the decision is against their validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of or an authority exercised under any state, on the ground of their being repugnant to the Constitution treaties or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of their validity; or where any title, right, privilege or immunity is claimed under the

or immunity especially set up or claimed, by either party, under such Constitution, treaty, statute, commission or authority, may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court upon a writ of error. The writ shall have the same effect as if the judgment or decree complained of had been rendered or passed in a court of the United States. The Supreme Court may reverse, modify or affirm the judgment or decree of such state court, and may, at their discretion, award execution or remand the same to the court from which it was removed by the writ.

Appeals and writs of error may be taken from the district courts, including the United States District Court for Hawaii, direct to the Supreme Court in the following cases: In any case in which the jurisdiction of the court is in issue, in which case the question of jurisdiction alone shall be certified to the Supreme Court from the court below for decision; from the final sentences and decrees in prize causes; in any case that involves the construction or application of the Constitution of the United States; in any case in which the constitutionality of any law of the United States, or the validity or construction of any treaty made under its authority, is drawn in question, and in any case in which the constitution or law of a state is claimed to be in contravention of the Constitution of the United States.

In any case in which the judgment or decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals is not final there is a right of appeal to the Supreme Court where the matter in controversy exceeds $1,000, besides costs.

The Supreme Court hears appeals from the Court of Claims, the Commerce Court, the highest courts of the territories, of the District of Columbia, Porto Rico and the Philippines, under restrictions and regulations varying somewhat according to the jurisdiction involved. It also has a special appellate jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases.

All judges of the United States are appointed by the President for service during good behavior, and are confirmed by the Senate. District attorneys and marshals are appointed for four-year terms.

# PRINCIPAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

## JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Salary of Chief Justice, $15,000; of each Associate Justice, $14,500.)

| Circuit. | Justices. | Appointed. |
|---|---|---|
| 4. | EDWARD D. WHITE, Chief Justice, Louisiana | *1910 |
| 9. | JOSEPH M'KENNA, California | 1898 |
| 1. | OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, Massachusetts | 1902 |
| 6. | WILLIAM R. DAY, Ohio | 1903 |
| 7. | HORACE H. LURTON, Tennessee | 1909 |
| 2. | CHARLES E. HUGHES, New York | 1910 |
| 8. | WILLIS VAN DEVANTER, Wyoming | 1910 |
| 5. | JOSEPH R. LAMAR, Georgia | 1910 |
| 3. | MAHLON PITNEY, New Jersey | 1912 |

*Appointed Associate Justice 1894.
Reporter of the Supreme Court—Charles Henry Butler (1902), New York, $4,500.
Clerk—James D. Maher (1913), New York, $6,000.
Marshal—J. M. Wright (1888), Kentucky, $4,500.

### Circuit Judges.

(Annual salary, $7,000.)

First — Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island; William L. Putnam, Maine; Frederick Dodge, Massachusetts; George H. Bingham, New Hampshire.

Second—Connecticut, New York and Vermont; E. Henry Lacombe, Alfred C. Coxe, Henry Galbraith Ward and Martin A. Knapp, New York; Henry Wade Rogers, Connecticut.

Third — Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; George Gray, Delaware; Joseph Buffington, Pennsylvania; John B. McPherson, Pennsylvania.

Fourth — Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia; Jeter C. Pritchard, North Carolina; Charles A. Woods, South Carolina.

Fifth — Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas; Don A. Pardee, Louisiana; Andrew P. McCormick, Texas; David D. Shelby, Alabama.

Sixth—Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Tennessee; John W. Warrington, Ohio; Loyal E. Knappen and Arthur C. Denison, Michigan.

Seventh—Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin; Francis E. Baker, Indiana; William H. Seaman, Wisconsin; Christian C. Kohlsaat and Julian W. Mack.

Eighth—Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico; Walter H. Sanborn, Minnesota; William C. Hook, Kansas; Elmer B. Adams, Missouri; Walter I. Smith, Iowa; John E. Carland, South Dakota.

Ninth—Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, and Territories of Alaska and Hawaii; William W. Morrow and Erskine M. Ross, California; William B. Gilbert, Oregon; William H. Hunt, Montana.

### District Judges.

(Annual salary, $6,000.)

Alabama—(N. D.) William I. Grubb, Birmingham; (N. D. and M. D. L), Thomas G. Jones, Montgomery; (S. D.) H. T. Toulmin, Mobile.

The value of gems imported into the United States through the port of New York from January 1 to November 30, 1912, was $38,000,000.

Alaska—(1st D.) Robert W. Jennings, Juneau; (2d D.) John Randolph Tucker, Nome; (3d D.) Frederick E. Fuller, Valdez; (4th D.) Frederick M. Brown, Fairbanks. Salary of judges, $7,500.

Arizona—William H. Sawtelle, Tucson.

Arkansas—(E. D.) Jacob Trieber, Little Rock; (W. D.) Frank A. Youmans, Fort Smith.

California—(N. D.) W. C. Van Fleet and Maurice T. Dooling, San Francisco; (S. D.) Olin Wellborn, Los Angeles.

Colorado—Robert E. Lewis, Denver.

Connecticut—Edwin S. Thomas, Hartford.

Delaware—E. G. Bradford, Wilmington.

Florida—(N. D.) Wm. B. Sheppard, Pensacola; (S. D.) Rhydon M. Call, Jacksonville.

Georgia—(N. D.) W. T. Newman, Atlanta (S. D.) Emory Speer, Macon.

Hawaii—Sanford B. Dole and Charles F. Clemons, Honolulu.

Idaho—Frank S. Dietrich, Boise City.

Illinois—(N. D.) Kenesaw M. Landis and George A. Carpenter, Chicago; (E. D.) Francis M. Wright, Urbana; (S. D.) J. O. Humphrey, Springfield.

Indiana—Albert B. Anderson, Indianapolis.

Iowa—(N. D.) Henry T. Reed, Cresco; (S. D.) Smith McPherson, Red Oak.

Kansas—John C. Pollock, Kansas City.

Kentucky—(E. D.) A. M. J. Cochran, Maysville; (W. D.) Walter Evans, Louisville.

Louisiana—(E. D.) Rufus E. Foster, New Orleans; (W. D.) Aleck Boarman, Shreveport.

Maine—Clarence Hale, Portland.

Maryland—John C. Rose, Baltimore.

Massachusetts—James M. Morton, jr., Boston.

Michigan—(E. D.) Arthur J. Tuttle, Detroit; (W. D.) Clarence W. Sessions, Grand Rapids.

Minnesota—Charles A. Willard, Minneapolis; Page Morris, Duluth.

Mississippi—(N. and S. D.) Henry C. Niles, Kosciusko.

Missouri—(E. D.) David P. Dyer, St. Louis (W. D.) Arba S. Van Valkenburgh, Kansas City.

Montana—George M. Bourquin, Butte.

Nebraska—William H. Munger, Omaha, and Thomas C. Munger, Lincoln.

Nevada—Edward S. Farrington, Carson City.

New Hampshire—Edgar Aldrich, Littleton.

New Jersey—John Rellstab, Trenton.

New Mexico—William H. Pope, Santa Fé.

New York—(N. D.) George W. Ray, Norwich; (S. D.) George C. Holt, Charles M. Hough, Learned Hand and Julius M. Mayer, New York City; (E. D.) T. I. Chatfield and Van Vechten Veeder, Brooklyn; (W. D.) John R. Hazel, Buffalo.

North Carolina—(E. D.) Henry G. Connor, Wilson; (W. D.) J. E. Boyd, Greensboro.

North Dakota—Charles F. Amidon, Fargo.

Ohio—(N. D.) John M. Killits, Toledo, and William L. Day, Cleveland; (S. D.) John E. Sater, Columbus, and Howard C. Hollister, Cincinnati.

Oklahoma—(E. D.) Ralph E. Campbell.

Oregon—Charles E. Wolverton and Robert S. Bean, Portland.

Panama Canal Zone—

Pennsylvania—(E. D.) James B. Holland and J. Whitaker Thompson, Philadelphia; (M. D.) Charles B. Witmer, Sunbury; (W. D.) James S. Young and Charles P. Orr, Pittsburg.

Porto Rico—Peter J. Hamilton, San Juan.

Rhode Island—A. L. Brown, Providence.

South Carolina — Henry A. Middleton Smith, Charleston.

South Dakota—James D. Elliott, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee—(E. and M. D.) Edward T. Sanford, Chattanooga; (W. D.) John E. McCall, Memphis.

Texas—(N. D.) Edward R. Meek, Dallas; (S. D.) Waller T. Burns, Houston; (E. D.) Gordon Russell, Sherman; (W. D.) Thomas S. Maxey, Austin.

Utah — John A. Marshall, Salt Lake City.

Vermont — James L. Martin, Brattleboro.

Virginia—(E. D.) Edmund Waddill, jr., Richmond; (W. D.) Henry C. McDowell, Lynchburg.

Washington—(E. D.) Frank H. Rudkin, Spokane; (W. D.) Edward E. Cushman, Tacoma; Jeremiah Neterer, Seattle.

West Virginia—(N. D.) Alston G. Dayton, Philippi; (S. D.) Benjamin F. Keller, Charleston.

Wisconsin—(E. D.) Ferdinand A. Geiger, Milwaukee; (W. D.) Arthur L. Sanborn, Madison.

Wyoming—John A. Riner, Cheyenne.

### Courts in Territories and Dependencies.

Hawaii—Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Alexander G. M. Robertson. Associate Justices—Antonio Perry and John T. De Bolt. Annual salary of Chief Justice, $6,000; of Associates, $5,500. Circuit Judges—First Circuit, Henry E. Cooper, William L. Whitney and W. J. Robinson, Honolulu; Second Circuit, Selden B. Kingsbury, Wailuku; Third Circuit, John A. Matthewman, Kailua; Fourth Circuit, Charles F. Parsons, Hilo; Fifth Circuit, Lyle A. Dickey, Hawaii. Annual salary, $4,000.

Porto Rico—Chief Justice, José C. Hernandez y Usera. Associate Justices—Adolph Grant Wolf, Emilio del Toro y Cuevas, James H. McLeary and Pedro de Aldrey. Annual salary of Chief Justice, $5,000; of Associate Justices, $4,500.

The Philippines—Chief Justice, Cayetano Arellano, Philippines. Associate Justices—Florentino Torres, Philippines; Victorino Mapa, Philippines; E. Finley Johnson, Michigan; Adam C. Carson, Virginia; Sherman Morehead, New York; Grant T. Trent, Tennessee. Salary of Chief Justice and Associate Justices, $10,500.

### Court of Customs Appeals.

Presiding Judge—Robert M. Montgomery, Michigan. Associate Judges—James F. Smith, California; Orion M. Barber, Vermont; Marion De Vries, California; George E. Martin, Ohio. Salaries of judges fixed by law of August 5, 1909, at $10,000, but Congress appropriated only $7,000 for the year 1909-'10, and the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation act, ap-

Arthur B. Shelton, District of Columbia; salary, $3,500. Marshal — Frank H. Briggs, Maine; salary, $3,000.

**United States Court of Claims.**

Chief Justice—Edward K. Campbell, Alabama. Associate Justices—C. B. Howry, Mississippi; Fenton W. Booth, Illinois; George W. Atkinson, West Virginia; Samuel S. Barney, Wisconsin. Annual salary of Chief Justice, $6,500; of Associate Justices, $6,000. Chief Clerk—Archibald Hopkins, Massachusetts; salary, $3,500.

**Court of Appeals, D. C.**

Chief Justice—Seth Shepard, D. C. Associate Justices—Charles M. Robb, Vermont; Josiah A. Van Orsdel, Wyoming. Annual salary of Chief Justice, $7,500; of Associates, $7,000.

**Supreme Court, D. C.**

Chief Justice—Harry M. Clabaugh, Maryland. Associate Justices—Job Barnard, D. C.; T. H. Anderson, Ohio; Ashley M. Gould, Maryland; Wendell P. Stafford, Vermont; Daniel Thew Wright, Ohio. Annual salary, $6,000.

**United States Court for China.**

Judge—Rufus H. Thayer, District of Columbia, $3,000; District Attorney, Frank E. Hinckley, California, $4,000; Marshal, Daniel A. Wilson, jr., Michigan, $3,000.

**United States District Attorneys.**

(Salaries range from $3,000 to $10,000, according to relative importance of posts.)

Alabama—(N. D.) Robert N. Bell, Birmingham; (M. D.) Thos. D. Sanford, Montgomery; (S. D.) Alex. D. Pitts, Mobile.

Alaska—(1st D.) John Rustgard, Juneau; (2d D.) F. M. Saxton, Nome; (3d D.) George R. Walker, Valdez; (4th D.) James J. Crossley, Fairbanks.

Arizona—Joseph E. Morrison, Tucson.

Arkansas—(E. D.) William H. Martin, Little Rock; (W. D.) J. Virgil Bourland, Fort Smith.

California—(N. D.) Benjamin L. McKinley, San Francisco; (S. D.) Albert Schoonover, Los Angeles.

Colorado—Harry Eugene Kelly, Denver.

Connecticut—Frederick A. Scott, Hartford.

Delaware—John P. Nields, Wilmington.

District of Columbia—Clarence R. Wilson, Washington.

Florida—(N. D.) Edward C. Love, Pensacola; (S. D.) Herbert S. Phillips, Jacksonville.

Georgia—(N. D.) Hooper Alexander, Atlanta; (S. D.) Alexander Akerman, Macon.

Hawaii—Jeff McCarn, Honolulu.

Idaho—C. H. Lingenfelter, Boise.

Illinois—(N. D.) James H. Wilkerson, Chicago; (E. D.) William E. Trautmann, Danville; (S. D.) William A. Northcott, Springfield.

Indiana—C. W. Miller, Indianapolis.

Iowa—(N. D.) Anthony van Wagenen, Sioux City; (S. D.) M. L. Temple, Des Moines.

Kansas—Fred Robertson, Topeka.

Kentucky—(E. D.) Edwin P. Morrow, Covington; (W. D.) George Du Relle, Louisville.

Louisiana—(E. D.) Walter L. Guion, New Orleans; (W. D.) George W. Jack, Shreveport.

Maine—Robert T. Whitehouse, Portland.

Maryland—John P. Hill, Baltimore.

Massachusetts—Asa P. French, Boston.

Michigan—(E. D.) Clyde I. Webster, Detroit; (W. D.) F. C. Wetmore, Grand Rapids.

Minnesota—Charles C. Houpt, St. Paul.

Mississippi—(N. D.) Lester G. Fant, Oxford; (S. D.) Robert C. Lee, Jackson.

Missouri—(E. D.) Charles A. Houts, St. Louis; (W. D.) Francis M. Wilson, Kansas City.

Montana—Burton K. Wheeler, Butte.

Nebraska—Francis S. Howell, Omaha.

Nevada—Samuel Platt, Carson City.

New Hampshire—C. W. Hott, Concord.

New Jersey—J. Warren Davis, Trenton.

New Mexico—Summers Burkhart, Albuquerque.

New York—(N. D.) John H. Gleason, Albany; (S. D.) H. Snowden Marshall, New York City; (E. D.) William J. Youngs, Brooklyn; (W. D.) John Lord O'Brian, Buffalo.

North Carolina—(E. D.) Herbert F. Seawell, Raleigh; (W. D.) A. E. Holton, Winston.

North Dakota — Edward Engerud, Fargo.

Ohio—(N. D.) U. G. Denman, Cleveland; (S. D.) Sherman T. McPherson, Cincinnati.

Oklahoma—E. D.) D. Hayden Linebaugh, Muskogee; (W. D.) Isaac D. Taylor, Oklahoma City.

Oregon—Clarence L. Reames, Portland.

Pennsylvania — (E. D.) Francis F. Kane, Philadelphia; (M. D.) ——— ———; (W. D.) Edwin L. Humes, Pittsburgh.

Porto Rico—William N. Landers, San Juan.

Rhode Island—John J. Richards, Providence.

South Carolina— ——— ———.

South Dakota—Robert P. Stewart, Deadwood.

Tennessee—(E. D.) Lewis M. Coleman, Chattanooga; (M. D.) A. M. Tillman, Nashville; (W. D.) Casey Todd, Memphis.

Texas—(N. D.) James C. Wilson, Dallas; (S. D.) Jacob A. Herring, Houston; (E. D.) James W. Ownby, Paris; (W. D.) J. L. Camp, San Antonio.

Utah—Hiram E. Booth, Salt Lake City.

Vermont—Alex. Duanett, St. Johnsbury.

Virginia—(E. D.) D. Lawrence Groner, Norfolk; (W. D.) Barnes Gillespie, Roanoke.

Washington—(W. D.) Clay Allen, Seattle; (E. D.) Oscar Cain, Spokane.

West Virginia (N. D.) H. Roy Waugh, Parkersburg; (S. D.) William G. Barnhart, Charleston.

Wisconsin—(E. D.) Guy D. Goff, Milwaukee; (W. D.) John A. Aylward, Madison.

Wyoming—Hilliard S. Ridgely, Cheyenne.

**United States Marshals.**

(Salaries range from $2,000 to $5,000, according to importance of posts.)

Alabama—(N. D.) Pope M. Long, Birmingham; (M. D.) Benjamin E. Walker, Montgomery; (S. D.) Gilbert B. Deans, Mobile.

Alaska—(1st D.) Herbert L. Faulkner, Juneau; (2d D.) Emmet R. Jordan, Nome; (3d D.) F. R. Brenneman, Val-

The total receipts of New York City in 1911 were $478,876,065; the total disbursements were $461,477,105.

dez; (4th D.) Lewis T. Erwin, Fairbanks.

Arizona—Charles A. Overlock, Phoenix.

Arkansas—(E. D.) Harmon L. Remmel, Little Rock; (W. D.) John Frank Mayes, Fort Smith.

California—(N. D.) Charles T. Elliott, San Francisco; (S. D.) Leo V. Youngworth, Los Angeles.

Colorado—Dewey C. Bailey, Denver.

Connecticut—Sidney E. Hawley, Hartford.

Delaware—George L. Townsend, Wilmington.

District of Columbia—Aulick Palmer, Washington.

Florida—(N. D.) James B. Perkins, Pensacola; (S. D.) J. Clifford Brown, Jacksonville.

Georgia—(N. D.) Howard Thompson, Atlanta; (S. D.) Joseph S. Davis, Macon.

Hawaii—E. R. Hendry, Honolulu.

Idaho—S. L. Hodgin, Boise.

Illinois—(N. D.) Luman T. Hoy, Chicago; (E. D.) Charles P. Hitch, Danville; (S. D.) William H. Behrens, Springfield.

Indiana—Edward H. Schmidt, Indianapolis.

Iowa—(N. D.) Edward Knott, Dubuque; (S. D.) Frank B. Clark, Des Moines.

Kansas—John R. Harrison, Topeka.

Kentucky—(E. D.) Asbury B. Patrick, Covington; (W. D.) Edgar H. James, Louisville.

Louisiana—(E. D.) Victor Loisel, New Orleans; (W. D.) Ben Ingouf, Shreveport.

Maine—Henry W. Mayo, Portland.

Maryland—George W. Padgett, Baltimore.

Massachusetts—Guy Murchie, Boston.

Michigan—(E. D.) Milo D. Campbell, Detroit; (W. D.) Nicholas J. Whelan, Grand Rapids.

Minnesota—William H. Grimshaw, St. Paul.

Mississippi—(N. D.) Aaron M. Storer, Oxford; (S. D.) William O. Ligon, Jackson.

Missouri—(E. D.) Edward F. Regenhardt, St. Louis; (W. D.) Albert J. Martin, Kansas City.

Montana—William Lindsay, Helena.

Nebraska—William P. Warner, Omaha.

Nevada—A. B. Gray, Carson City.

New Hampshire—E. P. Nute, Concord.

New Jersey— ——— ———.

New Mexico—Andrew H. Hudspeth, Santa Fe.

New York—(N. D.) Daniel F. Breitenstein, Utica; (S. D.) William Henkel, New York City; (E. D.) Charles J. Haubert, Brooklyn; (W. D.) Henry L. Fassett, Elmira.

North Carolina—(E. D.) Claudius Dockery, Raleigh; (W. D.) William E. Logan, Greensboro.

North Dakota—James F. Shea, Fargo.

Ohio—(N. D.) Charles W. Lapp, Cleveland; (S. D.) Eugene L. Lewis, Cincinnati.

Oklahoma—(E. D.) B. A. Enloe, jr., Muskogee; (W. D.) John Q. Newell, Oklahoma City.

Oregon—John Montag, Portland.

Pennsylvania—(E. D.) Frank J. Noonan, Philadelphia; (M. D.) James M. Yeager, Scranton; (W. D.) Henry H. Wilson, Pittsburgh.

Porto Rico—H. S. Hubbard, San Juan.

Rhode Island—John J. Richards, Providence.

South Carolina—— ——— ———.

South Dakota—Seth Bullock, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee—(E. D.) James G. Crumbliss, Knoxville; (M. D.) John W. Overall, Nashville; (W. D.) J. Sam Johnson, Memphis.

Texas—(N. D.) William J. McDonald, Dallas; (S. D.) Jacob A. Herring, Galveston; (E. D.) Benjamin F. Sherell, Sherman; (W. D.) John H. Rogers, San Antonio.

Utah—J. H. Anderson, Salt Lake City.

Vermont—Horace Ward Bailey, Rutland.

Virginia—(E. D.) Clarence G. Smithers, Norfolk; (W. D.) Robert A. Fulwiler, Harrisonburg.

Washington—(E. D.) W. A. Halteman, Spokane; (W. D.) ——— ———.

West Virginia—(N. D.) James E. Doyle, Parkersburg; (S. D.) William G. Barnhart, Huntington.

Wisconsin—(E. D.) Harry A. Weil, Milwaukee; (W. D.) Rockwell J. Flint, Madison.

Wyoming—Hugh L. Patton, Cheyenne.

# THE FOREIGN SERVICE.

## ITS SCOPE AND CHARACTER.

The Foreign Service of the United States includes the Diplomatic Corps and the Consular Service. In both these branches great progress has been made in recent years in efficiency, permanency of tenure and the elimination of mere political influence in appointments. In the Diplomatic Corps the permanent grades are as follows: Ambassadors plenipotentiary, envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, ministers resident, diplomatic agents, secretaries of embassy, secretaries of legation, second secretaries of embassy, second secretaries of legation and third secretaries of embassy. Officers of the army and navy serve as military and naval attachés to some embassies and legations.

**The Grade of Ambassador.**

The grade of ambassador was established by Congress under the second Cleveland administration. The law provided that when any foreign country should send a diplomatic representative of the grade of ambassador to the United States, the President might appoint an ambassador of the United States to that country. Congress, however, recently recalled the discretionary authority given to the President and provided that embassies should be created thereafter only by legislation. There are now ten embassies—to Austria-Hungary,

**Of the 875,000,000 pounds of coffee imported in 1911 into the United States 651,000,000 pounds came from Brazil.**

Brazil, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia and Turkey.

Until 1905 there were no regulations governing appointments to the Diplomatic Corps. On November 10, 1905, President Roosevelt issued the following executive order:

**Appointments to the Diplomatic Corps.**

It is hereby ordered that vacancies in the office of secretary of embassy or legation shall hereafter be filled—

(a) By transfer or promotion from some branch of the Foreign Service, or

(b) By the appointment of a person who, having furnished satisfactory evidence of character, responsibility and capacity, and being thereupon selected by the President for examination, is found upon such examination to be qualified for the position.

On November 26, 1909, President Taft issued an executive order enlarging the scope of the merit system and providing for promotions in the lower grades of the service up to minister. The chief provisions of the order were as follows:

**Order of November 26, 1909.**

The Secretary of State is hereby directed to report from time to time to the President, along with his recommendations, the names of those secretaries of the higher grades in the diplomatic service who by reason of efficient service have demonstrated special capacity for promotion to be chiefs of mission.

Initial appointments from outside the service to secretaryships in the diplomatic service shall be only to the classes of third secretary of embassy, or in case of higher existent vacancies, of second secretary of legation, or of secretary of legation at such post as has assigned to it but one secretary. Vacancies in secretaryships of higher classes shall be filled by promotion from the lower grades of the service, based upon efficiency and ability as shown in the service.

The Assistant Secretary of State, the solicitor for the Department of State, the chief of the diplomatic bureau and the chief of the bureau of appointments and the chief examiner of the Civil Service Commission or some person whom the commission shall designate, or such persons as may be designated to serve in their stead, are hereby constituted a board whose duty it shall be to determine the qualifications of persons designated by the President for examination to determine their fitness for possible appointment as secretaries of embassy or legation.

The examination herein provided for shall be held in Washington at such times as the needs of the service require. Candidates will be given reasonable notice to attend, and no person shall be designated to take the examination within thirty days of the time set therefor.

**Examinations.**

The examinations shall be both oral and in writing and shall include the following subjects: International law, diplomatic usage and a knowledge of at least one modern language other than English—to wit, French, Spanish or German; also the natural, industrial and commercial resources and the commerce of the United States, especially with reference to the possibility of increasing and extending the trade of the United States with foreign countries; American history, government and institutions, and the modern history since 1850 of Europe, Latin America and the Far East. The object of the oral examination shall also be to determine the candidate's alertness, general contemporary information and natural fitness for the service, including mental, moral and physical qualifications, character, address and general education and good command of English. In this part of the examination the applications previously filed will be given due weight by the board of examiners. In their determination of the final rating the written and oral ratings shall be of equal weight. A physical examination shall also be included as supplemental.

Examination papers shall be rated on a scale of 100, and no person with a general rating of less than 80 shall be certified as eligible.

No person shall be certified as eligible who is under twenty-one or over fifty years of age, or who is not a citizen of the United States, or who is not of good character and habits and physically, mentally and temperamentally qualified for the proper performance of diplomatic work, or who has not been specially designated by the President for appointment to the diplomatic service subject to examination and subject to the occurrence of an appropriate vacancy.

The names of candidates will remain on the eligible list for two years, except in the case of such candidates as shall within that period be appointed or shall withdraw their names. Names which have been on the eligible list for two years will be dropped therefrom and the candidates concerned will not again be eligible for appointment unless upon fresh application, designation anew for examination and the successful passing of such second examination.

**Proportional Representation.**

In designations for appointment subject to examination and in appointments after examination due regard will be had to the rule that as between candidates of equal merit appointments should be made so as to tend to secure proportional representation of all the states and territories in the diplomatic service; and neither in the designation for examination or certification or appointment after examination will the political affiliations of the candidates be considered.

**Transfers.**

Transfers from one branch of the Foreign Service to another shall not occur except upon designation by the President for examination and the successful passing of the examination prescribed for the service to which such transfer is made. Unless the exigencies of the service imperatively demand it, such person to be transferred shall not have preference in designation for the taking of the examination or in appointment from the eligible list, but

The average number of wage-earners employed in the United States in the manufacture of malt liquors was 54,579 in 1909.

shall follow the course of procedure prescribed for all applicants for appointment to the service which he desires to enter. To persons employed in the Department of State at salaries of $1,800 or more the preceding rule shall not apply, and they may be appointed on the basis of ability and efficiency to any grade of the diplomatic service.

**The Consular Service.**

Officers in the Consular Service appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate are divided into the following grades: Consuls general at large, consuls general, consuls and consular assistants. There are also vice and deputy consuls general and consuls and consular agents. But these last are selected under regulations made by the State Department and act as clerks or representatives of the officers of the higher grades.

The Consular Service was thoroughly reorganized by the act of Congress approved April 5, 1906, amended by the act approved May 11, 1908. These acts divided the consulates general into seven classes and the consuls into nine classes. The old fee system was abolished, every consul general and consul receiving a fixed salary and turning the fees of his office into the Treasury. Agents receive one-half of the fees which they collect up to $1,000.

By an executive order issued by President Roosevelt on June 27, 1906, amended by further orders of December 12, 1906; June 20, 1907, and the act approved May 21, 1908, a system of appointments after examination and promotions for fitness was established. The chief provisions of these orders were as follows:

**REGULATIONS GOVERNING APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.**

1. Vacancies in the office of consul general and in the office of consul above Class 8 shall be filled by promotion from the lower grades of the Consular Service, based upon ability and efficiency as shown in the service.

2. Vacancies in the office of consul of Class 8 and of consul of Class 9 shall be filled:

(a) By promotion on the basis of ability and efficiency as shown in the service, of consular clerks and of vice-consuls, deputy consuls and consular agents who shall have been appointed to such offices upon examination.

(b) By new appointments of candidates who have passed a satisfactory examination for appointment as consul as hereafter provided.

3. Persons in the service of the Department of State with salaries of $2,000 or upward shall be eligible for promotion, on the basis of ability and efficiency as shown in the service, to any grade of the Consular Service above Class 8 of consuls.

4. The Secretary of State, or such other officer of the Department of State as the President shall designate, the chief of the consular bureau and the chief examiner of the Civil Service Commission, or some person whom said commission shall designate, shall constitute a board of examiners for admission to the Consular Service.

5. It shall be the duty of the board of examiners to formulate rules for and hold examinations of applicants for admission to the Consular Service.

6. The scope and method of the examinations shall be determined by the board of examiners, but among the subjects shall be included at least one modern language other than English; the natural, industrial and commercial resources and the commerce of the United States, especially with reference to the possibilities of increasing and extending the trade of the United States with foreign countries; political economy, elements of international, commercial and maritime law.

7. Examination papers shall be rated on a scale of 100, and no person rated at less than 80 shall be eligible for certification.

8. No one shall be examined who is under twenty-one or over fifty years of age, or who is not a citizen of the United States, or who is not of good character and habits and physically and mentally qualified for the proper performance of consular work, or who has not been specially designated by the President for appointment to the Consular Service subject to examination.

9. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the eighth or ninth class of consuls which the President may deem it expedient to fill, the Secretary of State shall inform the board of examiners, who shall certify to him the list of those persons eligible for appointment, accompanying the certificate with a detailed report showing the qualifications, as revealed by examination, of the persons so certified. If it be desired to fill a vacancy in a consulate in a country in which the United States exercises extra-territorial jurisdiction, the Secretary of State shall so inform the board of examiners, who shall include in the list of names certified by it only such persons as have passed the examination provided for in this order, and who also have passed an examination in the fundamental principles of the common law, the rules of evidence and the trial of civil and criminal cases. The list of names which the board of examiners shall certify shall be sent to the President for his information.

10. No promotion shall be made except for efficiency, as shown by the work that the officer has accomplished, the ability, promptness and diligence displayed by him in the performance of all his official duties, his conduct and his fitness for the Consular Service.

11. It shall be the duty of the board of examiners to formulate rules for and hold examinations of persons designated for appointment as consular clerk, and of such persons designated for appointment as vice-consul, deputy consul and consular agent as shall desire to become eligible for promotion. The scope and method of such examination shall be determined by the board of examiners, but it shall include the same subjects hereinbefore prescribed for the examination of consuls. Any vice-consul, deputy consul or consular agent now in the service, upon passing such an examin-

An all-rail route between Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro has been opened. Th
tance is 1,967 miles, the actual running time being 112 hours.

tion, shall become eligible for promotion as if appointed upon such examination.

12. In designations for appointment subject to examination and in appointments after examination, due regard will be had to the rule that as between candidates of equal merit appointments should be so made as to secure proportional representation of all the states and territories in the Consular Service, and neither in the designation for examination or certification or appointment will the political affiliations of the candidate be considered.

# THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

## UNITED STATES EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

### Ambassadors Plenipotentiary.

| Country. | Residence. | Name. | App'd from. | Salary | Date of present app't |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria-Hungary | Vienna | Frederic C. Penfield | Pa. | $17,500 | 1913 |
| Brazil | Rio de Janeiro | Edwin V. Morgan | N. Y. | 17,500 | 1912 |
| France | Paris | Myron T. Herrick | Ohio | 17,500 | 1912 |
| Germany | Berlin | James W. Gerard | N. Y. | 17,500 | 1913 |
| Great Britain | London | Walter H. Page | N. Y. | 17,500 | 1913 |
| Italy | Rome | Thomas Nelson Page | Va. | 17,500 | 1913 |
| Japan | Tokio | George W. Guthrie | Pa. | 17,500 | 1913 |
| Mexico | City of Mexico | —— | —— | 17,500 | —— |
| Russia | St. Petersburg | —— | —— | 17,500 | —— |
| Spain | Madrid | Joseph E. Willard | Va. | 17,500 | 1913 |
| Turkey | Constantinople | Henry Morgenthau | N. Y. | 17,500 | 1913 |

### Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.

| Country. | Residence. | Name. | App'd from. | Salary | Date of present app't |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentine Republic | Buenos Ayres | John W. Garrett | Md. | 12,000 | 1911 |
| Belgium | Brussels | Brand Whitlock | Ohio | 12,000 | 1913 |
| Bolivia | La Paz | John D. O'Rear | Mo. | 10,000 | 1913 |
| Chili | Santiago | Henry P. Fletcher | Penn. | 12,000 | 1909 |
| China | Peking | Paul S. Reinsch | Wis. | 12,000 | 1913 |
| Colombia | Bogota | Thaddeus A. Thomson | Tex. | 10,000 | 1913 |
| Costa Rica | San Jose | Edward J. Hale | N. C. | 10,000 | 1913 |
| Cuba | Havana | William E. Gonzales | S. C. | 12,000 | 1913 |
| Denmark | Copenhagen | Maurice Francis Egan | D. C. | 10,000 | 1907 |
| Dominican Republic | Santo Domingo | James M. Sullivan | N. Y. | 10,000 | 1913 |
| Ecuador | Quito | Charles S. Hartman | Mont. | 10,000 | 1913 |
| Greece and Montenegro | Athens | George Fred Williams | Mass. | 10,000 | 1913 |
| Guatemala | Guatemala | William H. Leavell | Miss. | 10,000 | 1913 |
| Hayti | Port-au-Prince | Madison R. Smith | Mo. | 10,000 | 1913 |
| Honduras | Tegucigalpa | John Ewing | La. | 10,000 | 1913 |
| Morocco | Tangier | —— | —— | 10,000 | —— |
| Netherlands and Luxemburg | The Hague | Henry van Dyke | N. J. | 12,000 | 1913 |
| Nicaragua | Managua | Benjamin L. Jefferson | Col. | 10,000 | 1913 |
| Norway | Christiania | Albert G. Schmedeman | Wis. | 10,000 | 1913 |
| Panama | Panama | William J. Price | Ky. | 10,000 | 1913 |
| Persia | Teheran | Charles W. Russell | D. C. | 10,000 | 1909 |
| Peru | Lima | Benton McMillin | Tenn. | 10,000 | 1913 |
| Portugal | Lisbon | Thomas H. Birch | N. J. | 10,000 | 1913 |
| Rumania, Bulgaria and Servia | Bucharest | Charles J. Vopicka | Ill. | 10,000 | 1913 |
| Salvador | San Salvador | William Heinke | Kan. | 10,000 | 1909 |
| Siam | Bangkok | Alexander Sweek | Ore. | 10,000 | 1913 |
| Sweden | Stockholm | Charles H. Graves | Minn. | 10,000 | 1905 |
| Switzerland | Berne | Pleasant A. Stovall | Ga. | 10,000 | 1913 |
| Uruguay and Paraguay | Montevideo | Nicolay A. Grevstad | Ill. | 10,000 | 1911 |
| Venezuela | Caracas | Preston McGoodwin | Okla. | 10,000 | 1913 |

### Minister Resident and Consul General.

| Country. | Residence. | Name. | App'd from. | Salary | Date of present app't |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liberia | Monrovia | George W. Buckner | Ind. | 5,000 | 1913 |

### Diplomatic Agent.

| Country. | Residence. | Name. | App'd from. | Salary | Date of present app't |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [1]Egypt | Cairo | Olney Arnold | R. I. | 6,500 | 1913 |

### Secretaries of Embassy.

| Country. | Residence. | Name. | App'd from. | Salary | Date of present app't |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria-Hungary: | | | | | |
| Secretary | Vienna | U. Grant Smith | Penn. | 3,000 | 1912 |
| Second secretary | Vienna | Thomas Hinckley | D. C. | 2,000 | 1913 |

The net corporate income of the New York Interborough Rapid Transit Company in year ended June 30, 1912, was 16.07 per cent on the capital stock of $35,000,000.

| Country. | Residence | Name. | App'd from. | Salary | Date of present app't |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Brazil:** | | | | | |
| Secretary | Rio de Janeiro | J. Butler Wright | Wyo. | 3,000 | 1913 |
| Second secretary | Rio de Janeiro | Franklin Mott Gunther | Va. | 2,000 | 1913 |
| **France:** | | | | | |
| Secretary | Paris | Robert W. Bliss | N. Y. | 3,000 | 1912 |
| Second secretary | Paris | Arthur Hugh Frazier | Penn. | 2,000 | 1913 |
| Third secretary | Paris | Warren D. Robbins | Mass. | 1,200 | 1911 |
| **Germany:** | | | | | |
| Secretary | Berlin | Joseph C. Grew | Mass. | 3,000 | 1912 |
| Second secretary | Berlin | George T. Summerlin | La. | 2,000 | 1913 |
| Third secretary | Berlin | Albert B. Ruddock | Del. | 1,200 | 1912 |
| **Great Britain:** | | | | | |
| Secretary | London | Irwin B. Laughlin | Penn. | 3,000 | 1912 |
| Second secretary | London | Edward Bell | N. Y. | 2,000 | 1913 |
| Third secretary | London | Hallett Johnson | N. J. | 1,200 | 1912 |
| **Italy:** | | | | | |
| Secretary | Rome | Peter Augustus Jay | R. I. | 3,000 | 1913 |
| Second secretary | Rome | Norval Richardson | Miss. | 2,000 | 1913 |
| **Japan:** | | | | | |
| Secretary | Tokio | Arthur Bullitt Blanchard | La. | 3,000 | 1912 |
| Second secretary | Tokio | Henry Coleman May | D. C. | 2,000 | 1911 |
| Third secretary | Tokio | Frank D. Arnold | Penn. | 1,200 | 1912 |
| **Mexico:** | | | | | |
| Secretary | Mexico | Nelson O'Shaughnessy | N. Y. | 3,000 | 1913 |
| Second secretary | Mexico | | — | 2,000 | — |
| Third secretary | Mexico | | — | 1,200 | — |
| **Russia:** | | | | | |
| Secretary | St. Petersburg | Charles S. Wilson | Me. | 3,000 | 1912 |
| Second secretary | St. Petersburg | Arthur Mason Jones | N. Y. | 2,000 | 1913 |
| Third secretary | St. Petersburg | Fairman R. Furness | Penn. | 1,200 | 1912 |
| **Spain:** | | | | | |
| Secretary | Madrid | Fred Morris Dearing | Mo. | 3,000 | 1913 |
| **Turkey:** | | | | | |
| Secretary | Constantinople | Hoffman Philip | N. Y. | 3,000 | 1910 |
| Second secretary | Constantinople | G. Cornell Tarler | N. Y. | 2,000 | 1912 |
| Third secretary | Constantinople | | — | 1,200 | — |

[1]Also Consul General.

## Secretaries of Legation.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentine Republic | Buenos Ayres | George L. Lorillard | R. I. | 2,625 | 1912 |
| Belgium | Brussels | Hugh S. Gibson | Cal. | 2,625 | 1913 |
| Bolivia | La Paz | Charles E. Stangeland | Wash. | 2,000 | 1912 |
| Chili | Santiago | Roland B. Harvey | Md. | 2,625 | 1912 |
| China: | | | | | |
| Secretary | Peking | John Van A. MacMurray | D. C. | 2,625 | 1913 |
| Second secretary | Peking | Frederick A. Sterling | Tex. | 1,800 | 1913 |
| Colombia | Bogota | Leland Harrison | Ill. | 2,000 | 1912 |
| Costa Rica | San Jose | Francis M. Endicott | Mass. | 2,000 | 1913 |
| Cuba: | | | | | |
| Secretary | Havana | Gustav Scholle | Minn. | 2,625 | 1913 |
| Second secretary | Havana | Francis T. Cole | Penn. | 1,800 | 1912 |
| Denmark | Copenhagen | Alexander R. Magruder | Md. | 2,000 | 1913 |
| Dominican Republic | Santo Domingo | William W. Smith | Ohio | 2,000 | 1913 |
| Ecuador | Quito | William P. Cresson | Nev. | 2,000 | 1913 |
| Greece and Montenegro | Athens | | — | 2,000 | — |
| Guatemala | Guatemala | Hugh R. Wilson | Ill. | 2,000 | 1912 |
| Honduras | Tegucigalpa | Perry Belden | N. Y. | 2,000 | 1912 |
| Liberia | Monrovia | Richard C. Bundy | Ohio | 2,000 | 1910 |
| Morocco | Tangier | | — | 2,000 | — |
| Netherlands and Luxemburg | The Hague | M. Marshall Langhorne | Va. | 2,625 | 1913 |
| Nicaragua | Managua | Sheldon Whitehouse | N. Y. | 2,000 | 1913 |
| Norway | Christiania | Franklin M. Gunther | Va. | 2,000 | 1913 |
| Panama | Panama | Cyrus F. Wicker | N. Y. | 2,000 | 1913 |
| Persia | Teheran | Craig W. Wadsworth | N. Y. | 2,000 | 1912 |
| Peru | Lima | Richard E. Pennoyer | Cal. | 2,000 | 1913 |
| Portugal | Lisbon | James G. Bailey | Ky. | 2,000 | 1913 |
| Rumania, Bulgaria and Servia | Bucharest | Charles Campbell | Va. | 2,000 | 1913 |
| Salvador | San Salvador | Henry F. Tennant | N. Y. | 2,000 | 1912 |
| Siam | Bangkok | Sheldon L. Crosby | N. Y. | 2,000 | 1912 |
| Sweden | Stockholm | Jefferson Caffery | La. | 2,000 | 1913 |
| Switzerland | Berne | William W. Andrews | Ohio | 2,000 | 1913 |
| Uruguay and Paraguay | Montevideo | H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld | D. C. | 2,000 | 1913 |
| Venezuela | Caracas | Willing Spencer | Penn. | 2,000 | 1913 |

**The par value of securities of American railroads outstanding in the hands of the public *on June 30, 1912,* was at $15,226,161,857, but the market value *on that date* was estimated at $13,969,173,383.**

**Military Attaches Attached to Embassies.**

To Austria-Hungary, Captain Allan L. Briggs, U. S. A.; to Brazil, Major Frederick E. Johnston, U. S. A.; to France, Major Spencer Cosby, U. S. A.; to Germany, Major George T. Langhorne, U. S. A.; to Great Britain, Lieutenant Colonel George O. Squier, U. S. A.; to Italy, Colonel George M. Dunn U. S. A.; to Japan, Colonel James A. Irons, U. S. A.; to Mexico, Captain William A. Burnside, U. S. A.; to Russia, ——— ———, U. S. A.; to Spain Captain Norton E. Wood, U. S. A.; to Turkey, Major J. R. M. Taylor, U. S. A.

**Military Attaches Attached to Legations.**

To Argentina, Major James A. Shipton, U. S. A.; to Belgium, Colonel John S. Parke, U. S. A.; to Chili, Captain Earl Biscoe, U. S. A.; to China Major Albert J. Bowley, U. S. A.; to Cuba, Colonel Herbert J. Slocum, U. S. A.; to Denmark, Captain Guy Cushman, U. S. A.; to Ecuador, ——— ———, U. S. A.; to Guatemala, ——— ———, U. S. A.; to Liberia, Major Charles Young, U. S. A.; to Norway, Captain Guy Cushman, U. S. A.; to Peru, ——— ———, U. S. A.; to Rumania, Bulgaria and Servia, First Lieutenant Sherman Miles, U. S. A.; to Sweden, Captain Guy Cushman, U. S. A.; to Switzerland, Major Edward P. Lawton, U. S. A.; to Uruguay, ——— ———.

**Naval Attaches Attached to Embassies.**

To Austria-Hungary, Lieutenant Commander Richard D. White, U. S. N.; to Brazil, ——— ———, U. S. N.; to France, Commander Henry H. Hough, U. S. N.; to Germany, Lieutenant Commander Walter R. Gherardi, U. S. N.; to Great Britain, Commander Powers Symington, U. S. N.; to Italy, Lieutenant Commander Richard D. White, U. S. N.; to Japan, Lieutenant Commander Lyman A. Cotten, U. S. N.; to Russia, Commander Henry H. Hough, U. S. N.

**Naval Attaches Attached to Legations.**

To the Argentine Republic, Lieutenant Guy Whitlock, U. S. N.; to Chili, Lieutenant Commander Alfred W. Johnson, U. S. N.; to China, Lieutenant Commander Lyman A. Cotten, U. S. N.; to the Netherlands, Lieutenant Commander Walter R. Gherardi, U. S. N.

# DIPLOMATS ACCREDITED TO THE UNITED STATES

(Corrected to Dec. 1, 1913. Addresses, if not otherwise stated, Washington, D. C.)

**Embassies.**

**Austria-Hungary.**—Ambassador E. and P., Constantin Theodor Dumba, Privy Counsellor, absent; Counsellor of Embassy and Charge d'Affaires (Sept. 30, 1913), Baron Erich Zwiedinek von Südenhorst; First Secretary of Legation, Konstantin von Masirevich; Second Secretary of Legation, Stephen Hedry de Hedri et de Genere Aba, absent; Attaché, Baron Karl von Freudenthal; Naval Attaché, Commander Maximilian Burstyn. Embassy, No. 1304 18th street.

**Brazil.**—Ambassador E. and P., Domicio da Gama; Counsellor of Embassy, E. L. Chermont; Second Secretaries, Mr. A. J. de Ipanema Moreira, absent, and J. L. de Modesta Leal; Naval Attaché, Lieutenant Commander Radler de Aquino; Military Attaché, Captain A. J. da Fonseca; Commercial Attaché, M. de Costa Barradas, absent. Office of Embassy, No. 1013 Avenue of the Presidents.

**France.**—Ambassador E. and P., J. J. Jusserand; Counsellor of Embassy, M. de Peretti de la Rocca; First Secretary and Commercial Attaché, Mr. Dejean; Second Secretary, Mr. Lefebre de la Boulaye; Third Secretary, M. de Sartiges; Military Attaché, Captain de Bertier de Sauvigny; Naval Attaché, Commander Benoist d'Azy. Embassy, No. 2460 Avenue of the Presidents.

**Germany.**—Ambassador E. and P., Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff; Counsellor of Embassy, Haniel von Haimhausen; Second Secretary, Mr. Albert Kienlin, absent; Third Secretary, Baron Kurt von Lersner; Attaché, Baron Horst von Lersner, Military Attaché, Major von Herwarth; Naval Attaché, Commander Boy-Ed. Embassy, No. 1435 Massachusetts avenue.

**Great Britain.**—Ambassador E. and P., Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice; Counsellor of Embassy, Colville Barclay; First Secretary, Hon. Ernest Scott; Third Secretaries, Hon. Thomas Spring-Rice, D. G. Osborne and Lord Eustace Percy; Honorary Attachés, Viscount Campden, J. M. Wilson and Ivar Campbell; Military Attaché, Lieutenant Colonel Moreton F. Gage; Naval Attaché, Captain Heathcote S. Grant. Embassy, No. 1360 Connecticut avenue.

**Italy.**—Ambassador E. and P., Marchese Cusani Confalonieri, Counsellor, Mr. Giuseppe Catalani; Attaché, Nobile Carlo del Conti Montagnini; Commercial Delegate, G. B. Ceccato. Embassy, No. 1400 New Hampshire avenue.

**Japan.**—Ambassador E. and P., Viscount Sutemi Chinda; Counsellor of Embassy, K. Shidehara; Second Secretary, Saburo Okabé; Third Secretaries, Tamekichi Ohta and Nobutaro Kawashima; Attachés, Nagakagé Okabé, Hiroshi Saito; Military Attaché, Lieutenant Colonel Kazutsugu Inouye, I. J. A.; Naval Attaché, Commander Shigetoshi Takeuchi. Embassy, No. 1310 N street.

**Mexico.**—Ambassador E. and P., Señor Don Manuel Calero; First Secretary, A. Algara R. de Terreros; Second Secretary, Ricardo Huerta, absent; Third Secretary, Miguel Fernández de la Regata; Military Attaché, Lieutenant Colonel Jose F. Avalos. Embassy, No. 1413 I street.

**In the Middle Atlantic States the density of population is 193.2 persons per square mile, the greatest in the United States.**

**Russia.**—Ambassador E. and P., George Bakhméteff; Counsellor of Embassy, Mr. A. Sicherbatskoy, Chamberlain to H. M. the Emperor of Russia; First Secretary, A. Lyssakowsky; Second Secretaries, H. de Bach and Boris Yonine; Attaché, Andrew Kalpaschnikoff-Camark; Commercial Attaché, C. Medzikhovsky; Naval Attaché, Captain Vassilieff; Military Attaché, Colonel of the General Staff Nicolai Golejevski. Embassy, No. 1517 L street.

**Spain.**—Ambassador E. and P., Juan Riano y Gayangos; First Secretary, Manuel Walls y Merino; Second Secretary, Conde de San Esteban de Cañongo; Military Attaché, Colonel Nicolas Urculiu y Cereijo. Legation, No. 1521 Harvard street.

**Turkey.**—Ambassador E. and P., Youssouf Zia Pacha; Counsellor, Djevad Bey, absent; First Secretary, Abdul Hak Hussein Bey; Second Secretary, Ibrahim Zia Bey. Embassy, No. 2024 Florida avenue.

**Legations.**

**Argentine Republic.**—E. E. and M. P., Rómulo S. Naón; First Secretary of Legation, Eduardo Labougle; Second Secretary, Eduardo Racedo, jr. Legation, No. 1600 New Hampshire avenue.

**Belgium.**—E. E. and M. P., E. Havenith; Secretary of Legation, Charles Symon; Attaché, Count du Monceau, absent. Legation, No. 2011 Massachusetts ave.

**Bolivia.**—E. E. and M. P., Ignacio Calderon; Secretary of Legation, Ml. V. Ballivian, jr. Legation, No. 1632 Avenue of the Presidents.

**Chili.**—E. E. and M. P., Eduardo Suárez; First Secretary, Felipe Aninat, absent; Second Secretary, Santiago Rivas; Naval Attaché, Lieutenant Edgar von Schröders. Legation, No. 1329 K street.

**China.**—E. E. and M. P., Chang Yin Tang, absent; First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires, Chang Kang-jen; Second Secretaries, Chung Wen-pang, absent; Liang Lean Fang, Wu Chang and T. Yt. Leo; Attachés, Tan Yao Fen, absent, and Wong Kong Yot. Legation, No. 2001 19th street.

**Colombia.**—E. E. and M. P., Julio Betancourt; First Secretary, Roberto MacDouall. Legation, No. 1319 K street.

**Costa Rica.**—E. E. and M. P., Joaquin B. Calvo. Legation, No. 1329 18th street.

**Cuba.**—E. E. and M. P., Pablo Desvernine, absent; First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires, Manuel de la Vega-Calderon. Legation, The Parkwood.

**Denmark.**—E. E. and M. P., Constantin Brun. Legation, No. 1605 Twenty-second street.

**Dominican Republic.**—E. E. and M. P., Francisco J. Peynado; First Secretary, I. A. Cernuda. Legation, Southern Building.

**Ecuador.**—E. E. and M. P., Gonzalo S. Córdova; First Secretary, S. S. Wither S.; Second Secretary, Carlos Cordovez; Attaché, Joaquin F. Córdova. Legation, No. 31 Broadway, New York City.

**Greece.**—E. E. and M. P., L. A. Coromilas, absent; Chargé d'Affaires, A. Vouros; First Secretary, L. L. Caftanzoglu, absent. Legation, The Wyoming.

**Guatemala.**—E. E. and M. P., Joaquin Mendez; Secretary of Legation, Francisco Sanchez Latour. Legation, No. 1750 Massachusetts avenue.

**Honduras.**—E. E. and M. P., Alberto Membreñ; Secretary, R. Camilo Diaz. Legation, Hotel Gordon.

**Hayti.**—E. E. and M. P., Ulrich Duvivier; Secretary, Hubert Alexis. Legation, No. 1429 Rhode Island avenue.

**Netherlands.**—E. E. and M. P., Jonkheer J. Loudon, absent; First Secretary of Legation and Chargé of Affaires, F. M. Schmolck. Legation, care Consulate-General of the Netherlands, No. 11 Broadway, New York City.

**Nicaragua.**—E. E. and M. P., Emiliano Chamorro; Secretary, Joaquin Cuadra Zavala. Legation, Stoneleigh Court.

**Norway.**—E. E. and M. P., H. H. Bryn; First Secretary of Legation, Wm. Malthe Johannessen; Attaché, Christopher F. Smith. Legation, The Wyoming.

**Panama.**—E. E. and M. P., Eusebio A. Morales; First Secretary of Legation, J. E. Lefevre, absent. Legation, The Portland.

**Paraguay.**—E. E. and M. P., Hector Velázquez; Attaché, Silvano Mosqueira. Legation, No. 2017 Massachusetts avenue.

**Persia.**—E. E. and M. P., ————.; Chargé d'Affaires, Mirza Ali Kuli Khan. Legation, No. 2139 Wyoming avenue.

**Peru.**—E. E. and M. P., Federico Alfonso Pezet; First Secretary, Manuel de Freyre y Santander; Military Attaché, Captain Enrique V. Gomez; Attaché, Alfonso Washington Pezet. Legation, No. 2223 R street.

**Portugal.**—E. E. and M. P., Viscount de Alte. Legation, Stoneleigh Court.

**Salvador.**—E. E. and M. P., Francisco Duenas; Secretary of Legation, Carlos A. Meza. Legation, The Portland.

**Siam.**—E. E. and M. P., Prince Traidos Prabandh; First Secretary of Legation, Edward H. Loftus; Attachés, Nai Choate and Nai Jajaval. Legation, No. 1721 Rhode Island avenue.

**Sweden.**—E. E. and M. P., W. A. F. Ekengren; Secretary of Legation, Count Claës Bonde. Legation, No. 1820 N street.

**Switzerland.**—E. E. and M. P., Paul Ritter, absent; Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, Ernest Baumann (Sept. 20, 1913). Legation, No. 2018 Hillyer Place.

**Uruguay.**—E. E. and M. P., Carlos Maria de Pena; First Secretary of Legation, Alfredo de Castro; Second Secretary, Hugo V. de Pena. Legation, No. 1734 N street.

**Venezuela.**—E. E. and M. P., Ezequiel Rojas; Counsellor of Legation, Esteban Gil-Borges. Legation, No. 1017 Avenue of the Presidents.

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**In New Hampshire, of cities with less than 100,000 population, Concord highest death rate in 1910, 21.6 per 1,000, and Berlin the lowest, 16.**

# THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

(Corrected to December 1, 1913.)

## CONSULS GENERAL-AT-LARGE.

| Name. | Whence appointed. | Year appointed. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stewart J. Fuller (for North America, including Mexico and the Bermudas) | Wisconsin | 1913 | $5,000 |
| George H. Murphy (for Eastern Asia, including the Straits Settlements, Australia, Oceanica and the Islands of the Pacific) | North Carolina | 1906 | 5,000 |
| Charles C. Eberhardt (for South America, Central America, the West Indies and Curaçao) | Kansas | 1910 | 5,000 |
| Alfred L. M. Gottschalk (for European Russia, the Balkan States, Greece, Asia Minor, Persia, India as far as the western frontier of the Straits Settlements, and Africa) | New York | 1908 | 5,000 |
| James E. Dunning (for Europe, excepting Russia, the Balkan States and Greece) | Maine | 1912 | 5,000 |

## CONSULS GENERAL, CONSULS AND CONSULAR AGENTS.

| PLACE. | NAME AND RANK. | Whence appointed. | Year appointed. | Salary. | Fees for year ended June 30, 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Abyssinia.** | | | | | |
| **Argentine Republic.** | | | | | |
| Adis Ababa | John G. Wood (C. G.) | Hawaii | 1913 | $3,500 | —— |
| Buenos Ayres | Rich'd M. Bartleman (C. G.) | Mass | 1909 | 4,500 | —— |
| Rosario | Wm. Dawson, jr. (C.) | Minn. | 1913 | 2,500 | —— |
| Santa Fé | George C. Norman (A.) | Argen | 1910 | —— | $391.00 |
| **Austria-Hungary.** | | | | | |
| Budapest, Hungary | William Coffin (C. G.) | Ky. | 1913 | 3,500 | —— |
| Carlsbad, Austria | Charles L. Hoover (C.) | Mo. | 1912 | 3,000 | —— |
| Fiume, Hungary | Samuel H. Shank (C.) | Ind. | 1912 | 3,500 | —— |
| Prague, Austria | Frank Deedmeyer (C.) | Ala. | 1913 | 3,500 | —— |
| Reichenberg, Austria | William J. Pike (C.) | Penn | 1910 | 4,000 | —— |
| Trieste, Austria | Ralph C. Busser (C.) | Penn. | 1913 | 3,000 | —— |
| Vienna, Austria | Charles Denby (C. G.) | Ind | 1909 | 6,000 | —— |
| **Belgium.** | | | | | |
| Antwerp | Henry W. Diederich (C. G.) | D. C. | 1906 | 5,500 | —— |
| Brussels | Ethelbert Watts (C. G.) | Penn | 1907 | 5,500 | —— |
| Ghent | Henry Abert Johnson (C.) | D. C. | 1911 | 3,000 | —— |
| Liege | Alexander Heingartner (C.) | Ohio | 1911 | 3,000 | —— |
| **Brazil.** | | | | | |
| Bahia | David R. Birch (C.) | Penn. | 1912 | 4,000 | —— |
| Para | George H. Pickerell (C.) | Ohio | 1906 | 4,000 | —— |
| Manaos | Frederic H. Sanford (A.) | N. Y. | 1912 | —— | 1,309.00 |
| Maranhao | Joaquim M.A. dos Santos(A.) | Brazil | 1908 | —— | 129.00 |
| Pernambuco | P. Merrill Griffith (C.) | Ohio | 1910 | 4,000 | —— |
| Ceara | Antonio E. da Frota (A.) | Brazil | 1897 | —— | 252.50 |
| Rio de Janeiro | Julius G. Lay (C. G.) | D. C. | 1910 | 8,000 | —— |
| Victoria | Jean Zinsen (A.) | Brazil | 1890 | —— | 1,627.25 |
| Santos | Maddin Summers (C.) | Tenn. | 1913 | 4,000 | —— |
| Rio Grande do Sul | Gustav C. Fedderson (A.) | Brazil | 1913 | —— | 61.00 |
| Sao Paulo | William E. Lee (A.) | Brazil | 1908 | —— | 294.50 |
| **Chili.** | | | | | |
| Iquique | Percival Gassett (C.) | D. C. | 1912 | 3,000 | —— |
| Antofagasta | —— (A.) | —— | —— | —— | 1,123.56 |
| Arica | Arthur F. Lee (A.) | Chili | 1912 | —— | 212.50 |
| Punta Arenas | Charles L. Latham (C.) | N. C. | 1911 | 3,000 | —— |
| Valparaiso | Alfred A. Winslow (C.) | Ind | 1906 | 4,500 | —— |
| Caldera | John Thomas Morong (A.) | Chili | 1908 | —— | 90.00 |
| Coquimbo | H. Vernon Kerr (A.) | Chili | 1912 | —— | 313.00 |
| Talcahuano | Joseph O. Smith (A.) | Chili | 1895 | —— | 390.50 |
| **China.** | | | | | |
| Amoy | Lester Maynard (C.) | Cal. | 1912 | 4,500 | —— |
| Antung | Edwin L. Neville (C.) | Ohio | 1913 | 2,500 | —— |
| Canton | Fleming D. Cheshire (C.G.) | N. Y. | 1912 | 5,500 | —— |
| Chefoo | Julean H. Arnold (C.) | Cal. | 1912 | 4,500 | —— |
| Tsinan | —— (A.) | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| Chungking | E. Carleton Baker (C.) | Cal. | 1911 | 3,500 | —— |
| Foochow | John Fowler (C.) | Mass. | 1912 | 4,500 | —— |

*In the last ten years* more than 4,000,000 trees have been planted by the P
sylvania Railroad.

| PLACE. | NAME AND RANK. | Whence appointed | Year appointed | Salary | Fees for year ended June 30, 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hankow | Roger S. Greene (C. G.) | Mass. | 1911 | 4,500 | —— |
| Harbin | Southard P. Warner (C.) | Md. | 1912 | 4,000 | —— |
| Mukden | Fred D. Fisher (C. G.) | Ore | 1909 | 4,500 | —— |
| Nanking | Albert W. Pontius (C.) | Minn. | 1913 | 4,000 | —— |
| Newchang | William P. Kent (C.) | Va | 1910 | 4,500 | —— |
| Shanghai | Thomas Samens (C. G.) | Wash. | 1913 | 8,000 | —— |
| Swatow | Myrl S. Meyers | Penn. | 1913 | 2,500 | —— |
| Tientsin | Sam'l S. Knabenshue (C.G.) | Ohio | 1909 | 5,500 | —— |
| **Colombia.** | | | | | |
| Barranquilla | Isaac A. Manning (C.) | Ore. | 1911 | 3,500 | —— |
| Cali | Edward H. Mason (A.) | Ill. | 1910 | —— | 35.00 |
| Medellin | Silas H. Wright (A.) | Mich. | 1908 | —— | 84.00 |
| Guibido | Louis G. Dreyfus, jr. (A.) | Cal. | 1913 | —— | —— |
| Santa Marta | William A. Trout (A.) | Ind. | 1909 | —— | 1,175.00 |
| Bogota | ——— (C. G.) | —— | —— | 3,500 | —— |
| Cartagena | Henry P. Starrett (C.) | Miss. | 1913 | 2,000 | —— |
| **Costa Rica.** | | | | | |
| Port Limon | Chester Donaldson (C.) | N. Y. | 1905 | 2,500 | —— |
| San José | Samuel T. Lee (C.) | Mich | 1909 | 3,000 | —— |
| Punta Arenas | John Saxe (A.) | N. Y. | 1913 | —— | 591 00 |
| **Cuba.** | | | | | |
| Cienfuegos | Max J. Baehr (C.) | Neb. | 1902 | $4,500 | —— |
| Caibarien | P. B. Anderson (A.) | Penn. | 1903 | —— | 1,029 00 |
| Sagua la Grande | John F. Jova (A.) | N. Y. | 1903 | —— | 1,071 50 |
| Havana | James Linn Rodgers (C. G.) | Ohio | 1907 | 8,000 | —— |
| Cardenas | William W. Clark (A.) | Ohio | 1912 | —— | 1,330 50 |
| Matanzas | Alfred Heydrich (A.) | N. Y. | 1905 | —— | 1,615 50 |
| Nueva Gerona, I. o. P. | Vervie P. Sutherland (A.) | Minn. | 1910 | —— | 491 00 |
| Santiago de Cuba | Ross E. Holaday (C.) | Ohio | 1902 | 4,500 | —— |
| Antilla | George Bayliss (A.) | Cal. | 1907 | —— | 2,028 00 |
| Baracoa | Augusto Soler y Monés | Cuba | 1913 | —— | 618 00 |
| Manzanillo | Francis B. Bertot (A.) | N. Y. | 1905 | —— | 1,142 00 |
| Nuevitas | Dean R. Wood (A.) | N. Y. | 1908 | —— | 933 00 |
| **Denmark and Dominions.** | | | | | |
| Copenhagen | Edward D. Winslow (C.G.) | Ill. | 1911 | 3,000 | —— |
| St. Thomas, West Indies | Christopher H. Payne (C.) | W. Va. | 1903 | 3,000 | —— |
| Frederickstad, St. Croix Island | Robert L. Merwin (A.) | Conn. | 1901 | —— | 206 15 |
| **Dominican Republic.** | | | | | |
| Puerto Plata | Frank A. Henry (C.) | Del | 1913 | 2,000 | —— |
| Monte Christi | Isaac T. Petit (A.) | D. R. | 1895 | —— | 155 00 |
| Samana | Federico Lample (A.) | D. R. | 1904 | —— | 391 50 |
| Santo Domingo | Wm. Walker Smith (C. G.) | Ohio | 1913 | —— | —— |
| Azua | John Hardy (A.) | Mass. | 1885 | —— | 357 00 |
| San Pedro de Macoris | Hubert Watson (A.) | D. R. | 1913 | —— | 797 00 |
| **Ecuador.** | | | | | |
| Guayaquil | Frederic W. Goding (C. G.) | Ill. | 1913 | 4,500 | —— |
| Bahia de Caraquez | Alberto Santos (A.) | Ecuador | 1900 | —— | 537 50 |
| Esmeraldas | George D. Hedian (A.) | N. Y. | 1908 | —— | 427 50 |
| **France and Dominions.** | | | | | |
| Algiers, Algeria | Dean B. Mason (C.) | Ohio | 1911 | 2,500 | —— |
| Oran | Albert H. Elford (A.) | Algeria | 1906 | —— | 364 00 |
| Bordeaux | Alfred K. Moe (C.) | N. J. | 1909 | 4,000 | —— |
| Bayonne | Burdett Mason (A.) | N. Y. | 1913 | —— | —— |
| Calais | James B. Milner (C.) | Ind. | 1906 | 3,000 | —— |
| Boulogne-sur-Mer | William Whitman (A.) | France | 1903 | —— | 448 00 |
| Cognac | Kenneth S. Patton (C.) | Va. | 1913 | 2,500 | —— |
| Gorée-Dakar, Senegal | ——— (C.) | —— | —— | 2,000 | —— |
| Grenoble | ——— (C.) | —— | —— | 2,000 | —— |
| Guadeloupe, W. Indies | ——— (C.) | —— | —— | 2,000 | —— |
| Havre | John Ball Osborne (C.) | Penn. | 1912 | 5,000 | —— |
| Cherbourg | Auguste Lanière (A.) | France | 1911 | —— | 444 00 |
| Limoges | Eugene L. Belisle (C.) | Mass. | 1906 | 2,500 | —— |
| Lyons | Frederick Van Dyne (C.) | N. Y. | 1913 | 5,000 | —— |
| Dijon | Nicolas Chapuis (A.) | N. Y. | 1900 | —— | 1,087 50 |
| Marseilles | Alphonse Gaulin (C. G.) | R. I. | 1909 | 5,500 | —— |
| Bastia, Corsica | Simon Damiani (A.) | U. S. | 1888 | —— | 106 50 |
| Cette | Carl D. Hagelin (A.) | France | 1901 | —— | 1,105 00 |
| Toulon | F. M. Mansfield (A.) | N. Y. | 1909 | —— | 743 00 |
| Martinique, West Indies | Thomas R. Wallace (C.) | Iowa | 1910 | 2,500 | —— |
| Nantes | Walter H. Schulz (C.) | Okla. | 1913 | 3,000 | —— |
| Brest | A. Pitel (A.) | France | 1910 | —— | 872 50 |

**The salaries and wages paid out in the glass industry in the United States in 1909 amounted to $44,293,215.**

| PLACE. | NAME AND RANK. | Whence appointed. | Year appointed. | Salary. | Fees for year ended June 30, 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nice | William D. Hunter (C.) | Minn. | 1907 | 2,500 | —— |
| Paris | Alex. M. Thackara (C. G.) | Penn. | 1913 | 12,000 | —— |
| Rheims | William Bardel (C.) | N. Y. | 1906 | 3,500 | —— |
| Roubaix | Joseph E. Haven (C.) | Ill. | 1906 | 2,500 | —— |
| Dunkirk | Benjamin Morel (A.) | France | 1883 | —— | 357 00 |
| Rouen | Lucien Memminger (C.) | S. C. | 1913 | 2,000 | —— |
| Amiens | Charles Tassencourt (A.) | France | 1904 | —— | 85 50 |
| Dieppe | W.P.S. Palmer-Samborne (A) | France | 1907 | —— | 156 00 |
| Saigon, Cochin China | ——— (C.) | | —— | 2,000 | —— |
| St. Etienne | William H. Hunt (C.) | N. Y. | 1906 | 2,500 | —— |
| St. Pierre, St. P. I. | ——— (C.) | | —— | 2,000 | —— |
| Tahiti, Society Islands | James H. Goodier (C.) | N. Y. | 1913 | 2,000 | —— |
| Tamatave, Madagascar | James G. Carter (C.) | Ga. | 1909 | 2,500 | —— |
| **German Empire.** | | | | | |
| Aix la Chapelle, Prussia | Robert J. Thompson (C.) | Ill. | 1913 | $3,000 | —— |
| Apia, Samoa | Mason Mitchell (C.) | N. Y. | 1908 | 3,500 | —— |
| Barmen, Prussia | George Eugene Ruger (C.) | Ill. | 1906 | 3,500 | —— |
| Berlin, Prussia | Robert P. Skinner (C. G.) | Ohio | 1913 | 8,000 | —— |
| Soran, Prussia | George A. Makinson (A.) | Cal. | 1909 | —— | 2,433 83 |
| Bremen | William T. Fee (C.) | Ohio | 1906 | 5,000 | —— |
| Brake, Oldenburg | Wilhelm Clemens (A.) | Ger. | 1885 | —— | 807 00 |
| Bremerhaven, Bremen | Joseph F. Buck (A.) | Mich. | 1912 | —— | 1,710 50 |
| Breslau, Prussia | Herman L. Spahr (C.) | S. C. | 1906 | 3,500 | —— |
| Brunswick, Brunswick | Talbot J. Albert (C.) | Md. | 1907 | 3,500 | —— |
| Chemnitz, Saxony | Thomas H. Norton (C.) | Ohio | 1906 | 3,500 | —— |
| Coburg, S.-C.-Gotha | Joseph I. Brittain (C. G.) | Ohio | 1913 | 4,500 | —— |
| Sonneberg, S.-M. | F. J. Dietzman (A.) | Mass. | 1909 | —— | 5,551 00 |
| Cologne, Prussia | Charles A. Holder (C.) | Col. | 1913 | 3,500 | —— |
| Dresden, Saxony | Leo Allen Bergholz (C. G.) | N. Y. | 1913 | 4,500 | —— |
| Erfurt, Prussia | Graham H. Kemper (C.) | Ky. | 1913 | 2,500 | —— |
| Frankfort-o-M., Prus. | Heaton W. Harris (C. G.) | Ohio | 1912 | 5,500 | —— |
| Cassel, Prussia | Gustav C. Kothe (A.) | Kan. | 1894 | —— | 1,735 50 |
| Wiesbaden, Prussia | John B. Breuer (A.) | N. Y. | 1903 | —— | 2,278 50 |
| Hamburg | Henry H. Morgan (C. G.) | La. | 1913 | 8,000 | —— |
| Cuxhaven | Francis R. Stewart (A.) | N. Y. | 1913 | —— | —— |
| Kiel, Prussia | Paul E. J. Sartori (A.) | Ger. | 1890 | —— | 411 00 |
| Lübeck | Wolfgang Gaedertz (A.) | Ger. | 1903 | —— | 1,233 50 |
| Hanover, Prussia | Albert H. Michelson (C.) | Mass. | 1912 | 3,000 | —— |
| Kehl, Baden | Milo A. Jewett (C.) | Mass. | 1911 | 3,000 | —— |
| Leipzig, Saxony | Nicholas R. Snyder (C.) | Penn. | 1912 | 4,000 | —— |
| Gera, Reuss-Schleitz | Charles Neuer (A.) | N. Y. | 1904 | —— | 2,441 50 |
| Magdeburg, Prussia | Alfred W. Donegan (C.) | Ala. | 1910 | 3,500 | —— |
| Mannheim, Baden | Wm. C. Teichmann (C.) | Mo. | 1907 | 3,500 | —— |
| Neustadt-an-der Hardt, Bavaria | Leopold Blum (A.) | Ger. | 1893 | —— | 1,126 00 |
| Munich, Bavaria | T. St. John Gaffney (C. G.) | N. Y. | 1913 | 4,500 | —— |
| Nuremberg, Bavaria | George N. Ifft (C.) | Ohio | 1907 | 4,000 | —— |
| Plauen, Saxony | Robert Brent Mosher (C.) | D. C. | 1911 | 4,000 | —— |
| Markneukirchen, Sax. | W. Bruce Wallace (A.) | Iowa | 1908 | —— | 2,743 00 |
| Stettin, Prussia | Henry C. A. Damm (C.) | Tenn. | 1912 | 2,500 | —— |
| Dansig, Prussia | Ernst A. Claassen (A.) | Ger. | 1902 | —— | 321 50 |
| Königsberg, Prussia | Alexander Eckhardt (A.) | N. Y. | 1889 | —— | 4,089 00 |
| Swinemünde, Prussia | Wilhelm Petersberg (A.) | Ger. | 1907 | —— | 62 00 |
| Stuttgart, Wurtemberg | Edward Higgins (C.) | Mass. | 1907 | 4,000 | —— |
| Tsingtau, China | James C. McNally (C.) | Penn. | 1910 | 4,000 | —— |
| **Great Britain and Dominions.** | | | | | |
| Aden, Arabia | Felix Willoughby Smith (C.) | N. Y. | 1913 | 2,500 | —— |
| Hodeida, Turkey | Erich Lindenmeyer (A.) | Arabia | 1907 | —— | 235 50 |
| Auckland, New Zealand | William A. Prickitt (C. G.) | N. J. | 1908 | 4,500 | —— |
| Christchurch | Frank Graham (A.) | N. Z. | 1903 | —— | 708 50 |
| Dunedin | Frederick O. Bridgeman (A.) | N. Z. | 1900 | —— | 401 50 |
| Wellington | Arthur W. Whyte (A.) | N. Z. | 1913 | —— | 658 00 |
| Barbados, West Indies | Chester W. Martin (C.) | Mich. | 1908 | 3,000 | —— |
| Roseau, Dominica | Henry A. Frampton (A.) | Domin. | 1890 | —— | 1,042 00 |
| St. Lucia | Charles Gabriel (A.) | N. Y. | 1913 | —— | 1,338 00 |
| St. Vincent | Ernest A. Richards (A.) | St. Vin. | 1897 | —— | 30 00 |
| Belfast, Ireland | Hunter Sharp (C.) | N. C. | 1910 | 5,000 | —— |
| Londonderry | Philip O'Hagan (A.) | Ireland | 1908 | —— | 793 00 |
| Belize, British Honduras | William L. Avery (C.) | Mont. | 1898 | 2,500 | —— |
| Birmingham, England | Albert Halstead (C.) | D. C. | 1906 | 4,500 | —— |
| Kidderminster | James Morton (A.) | England | 1870 | —— | 1,088 00 |
| Redditch | William U. Brewer (A.) | Penn. | 1905 | —— | 1,824 50 |

*The largest city in Rumania is Bucharest, the capital and seat of government, which had a population of 300,000 in 1909.*

| PLACE. | NAME AND RANK. | Whence appointed.... | Year appointed.... | Salary..... | [illegible] ended June 30, 1918..... |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay, India..... | Henry D. Baker (C.)..... | Ill. ..... | 1913 | 4,000 | —— |
| Bradford, England..... | Augustus E. Ingram (C.)... | Cal. ..... | 1909 | 3,500 | —— |
| Bristol, England..... | Roger Culver Tredwell (C.). | Ind. ..... | 1913 | 2,000 | —— |
| Burslem (Stoke-on-Trent), England .... | Robert S. S. Bergh (C.).... | N. D..... | 1911 | 3,000 | —— |
| Calcutta, India..... | James A. Smith (C. G.).... | Vt. ..... | 1913 | 6,000 | —— |
| Chitagong ..... | Austin J. A. Craven (A.)... | India .... | 1913 | —— | 5 00 |
| Calgary, Alberta, Can.. | Samuel C. Reat (C.)..... | Ill. ..... | 1913 | 3,000 | —— |
| Lethbridge ..... | Matthew P. Johnston (A.).. | Iowa .... | 1913 | —— | 1,085 50 |
| Campbellton, N. B..... | Theodosius Botkin (C.)..... | Utah ..... | 1907 | 2,000 | —— |
| Paspebiac ..... | Daniel Bisson (A.)..... | Canada .. | 1889 | —— | 593 50 |
| Cape Town C. of G. H. | ———— (C. G.)... | —— | —— | 6,000 | —— |
| Cardiff, Wales..... | Lorin A. Lathrop (C.)..... | Cal. ..... | 1907 | 2,500 | —— |
| Charlottetown, P. E. I. | Wesley Frost (C.)..... | Ky. ..... | 1912 | 2,000 | —— |
| Summerside ..... | Neil Sinclair (A.)..... | P. E. I.... | 1907 | —— | 231 50 |
| Colombo, Ceylon ..... | Charles K. Moser..... | Va. ..... | 1911 | 3,000 | —— |
| Cork (Q'nstown), Irel'd. | George E. Chamberlin (C.). | N. Y..... | 1910 | $2,500 | —— |
| Limerick ..... | Edmund Ludlow (A.)..... | Ireland ... | 1896 | —— | 480 50 |
| Cornwall, Ontario..... | Giles R. Taggart (C.)..... | N. J..... | 1912 | 2,000 | —— |
| Dawson, Yukon Territ'y | George C. Cole (C.)..... | W. Va.... | 1906 | 5,000 | —— |
| Dublin, Ireland..... | Edward L. Adams (C.)..... | N. Y..... | 1909 | 4,000 | —— |
| Galway ..... | Robert A. Tennant (A.).... | Ireland ... | 1901 | —— | 447 50 |
| Dundee, Scotland..... | E. Haldeman Dennison (C.) | Ohio ..... | 1910 | 4,000 | —— |
| Aberdeen ..... | William P. Quann (A.)..... | Minn. .... | 1906 | —— | 2,432 00 |
| Dunfermline, Scotland.. | Howard D. Van Sant (C.).. | N. J..... | 1910 | 3,000 | —— |
| Durban, Natal ..... | ———— | —— | —— | 3,500 | —— |
| Edinburgh, Scotland.... | Rufus Fleming (C)..... | Ohio ..... | 1897 | 3,500 | —— |
| Fernie, Br. Columbia.. | Frank C. Denison (C.)..... | Vt. ..... | 1908 | 2,000 | —— |
| Fort Erie, Ontario..... | Horace J. Harvey (C.)..... | N. Y..... | 1902 | 2,000 | —— |
| Georgetown, Guiana.... | Rea Hanna (C.)..... | California | 1911 | 3,500 | —— |
| Cayenne ..... | Louis H. R. Didier (A.).... | Guiana ... | 1910 | —— | 12 50 |
| Paramaribo ..... | Henry L. Hirschfeld (A.).. | Guiana ... | 1909 | —— | 983 50 |
| Gibraltar, Spain..... | Richard L. Sprague (C.).... | Mass. .... | 1901 | 2,500 | —— |
| Glasgow, Scotland..... | John N. McCunn (C.)..... | Wis. ..... | 1908 | 4,500 | —— |
| Greenock ..... | James A. Love (A.)..... | Scotland .. | 1891 | —— | 200 50 |
| Troon ..... | Peter H. Waddell (A.)..... | Scotland .. | 1896 | —— | 1,581 00 |
| Halifax, Nova Scotia.. | Evan E. Young (C. G.). | Cal. ..... | 1909 | 4,500 | —— |
| Bridgewater ..... | William H. Owen (A.)..... | N. S..... | 1872 | —— | 614 00 |
| Liverpool ..... | Jason M. Mack (A.)..... | N. S..... | 1895 | —— | 417 00 |
| Lunenburg ..... | Daniel J. Rudolf (A.)..... | N. S..... | 1907 | —— | 550 00 |
| Hamilton, Bermuda ... | W. Maxwell Greene (C.).... | R. I..... | 1898 | 2,500 | —— |
| St. George..... | William H. Potter (A.).... | Penn. .... | 1909 | —— | 191 00 |
| Hamilton, Ontario..... | James M. Shepard (C.)..... | Mich. .... | 1897 | 3,000 | —— |
| Galt ..... | James Ryerson (A.)..... | Canada .. | 1899 | —— | 1,436 00 |
| Hobart, Tasmania ..... | George M. Hanson (C.).... | Utah ..... | 1912 | 2,000 | —— |
| Hongkong, China..... | George E. Anderson (C. G.) | Ill ..... | 1910 | 8,000 | —— |
| Huddersfield, England.. | Franklin D. Hale (C.)..... | Vermont .. | 1912 | 3,000 | —— |
| Hull, England..... | Charles M. Hathaway (C.). | Penn. .... | 1913 | 2,500 | —— |
| Johannesburg, Transv'l. | Edwin N. Gunsaulus (C.).. | Ohio ..... | 1908 | 5,000 | —— |
| Bloemfontein, O. R. C. | Arthur E. Fichardt (A.).... | So. Africa. | 1907 | —— | 4 00 |
| Karachi, India..... | Stuart K. Lupton (C.)..... | Tenn. .... | 1909 | 3,000 | —— |
| Kingston, Jamaica..... | Thomas Willing Peters (C.) | D. C..... | 1913 | 4,500 | —— |
| Montego Bay..... | Harry M. Doubleday (A.).. | N. Y..... | 1907 | —— | 932 00 |
| Port Morant..... | Charles E. H. Beard (A.).... | Jamaica .. | 1913 | —— | 1,321 50 |
| St. Ann's Bay..... | Anthony B. D. Rerrie (A.).. | Jamaica .. | 1902 | —— | 988 00 |
| Kingston, Ontario..... | Felix S. S. Johnson (C.).... | N. J..... | 1910 | 2,500 | —— |
| Trenton ..... | Stephen J. Young (A.)..... | Canada .. | 1891 | —— | 636 00 |
| Leeds, England..... | Homer M. Byington (C.).... | Conn. .... | 1913 | 2,500 | —— |
| Liverpool, England..... | Horace L. Washington (C.). | D. C..... | 1909 | 8,000 | —— |
| Holyhead ..... | Richard D. Robers (A.).... | Wales .... | 1909 | —— | 12 00 |
| St. Helens..... | Ernest L. Phillips (A.)..... | Ill. ..... | 1908 | —— | 1,472 50 |
| London, England..... | John L. Griffiths (C. G.).... | Ind. .... | 1909 | 12,000 | —— |
| Dover ..... | Frederick Crundall (A.).... | England .. | 1905 | —— | 213 50 |
| Madras, India..... | José de Olivares (C.)..... | Mo. ..... | 1911 | 3,000 | —— |
| Malta, Maltese Islands. | James O. Laing (C.)..... | Mo. ..... | 1910 | 2,500 | —— |
| Manchester, England.. | Wm. H. Robertson (C.).... | Va. ..... | 1913 | 6,000 | —— |
| Melbourne, Australia... | William C. Magelssen (C.).. | Minn. .... | 1911 | 3,000 | —— |
| Adelaide ..... | George H. Prosser (A.)..... | So. Aust.. | 1907 | —— | 140 50 |
| Fremantle, W. Aus... | Udolphoe W. Burke (A.)... | Australia . | 1911 | —— | 69 00 |
| Moncton, N. Brunswick | Charles Forman (C.)..... | La. ..... | 1913 | 2,000 | —— |
| Newcastle ..... | Byron N. Call (A.)..... | Canada .. | 1904 | —— | 2,683 50 |
| Montreal, Quebec..... | William H. Bradley (C. G.) | Ill. ..... | 1907 | 6,000 | —— |

Exports from the United States in October 1913, were valued at $271,888,728—the largest monthly total on record.

| PLACE. | NAME AND RANK. | Whence appointed. | Year appointed. | Salary. | Fees for year ending June 30, 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hemmingford | Martin B. Fisher (A.) | Canada | 1912 | — | 130 00 |
| Nassau, N. P. | Wm. F. Doty (C.) | N. J. | 1913 | 3,000 | — |
| Newcastle, N. S. Wales | George B. Killmaster (C.) | Mich. | 1908 | 3,000 | — |
| Brisbane, Queensland | James W. Collins (A.) | Queens | 1909 | — | 1,015 00 |
| Townsville, Q'sland | Joseph Botten (A.) | Queens | 1910 | — | 248 50 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | Walter C. Hamm (C.) | Penn | 1912 | 3,000 | — |
| West Hartlepool | Hans C. Nielsen (A.) | England | 1909 | — | 730 50 |
| Niagara Falls, Ont. | Edwin W. Trimmer (C.) | N. Y. | 1908 | 2,000 | — |
| Nottingham | Samuel M. Taylor (C.) | Ohio | 1910 | 4,500 | — |
| Derby | Charles K. Eddowes (A.) | England | 1882 | — | 1,029 50 |
| Leicester | Samuel S. Partridge (A.) | England | 1891 | — | 1,813 00 |
| Orillia, Ont. | Harry P. Dill (C.) | Me. | 1908 | 3,500 | — |
| Midland | Ronald F. White (A.) | Canada | 1907 | — | 1,154 50 |
| North Bay, Nipissing | Edgar C. Wakefield (A.) | Maine | 1906 | — | 2,600 00 |
| Parry Sound | Walter R. Foot (A.) | Canada | 1892 | — | 206 00 |
| Ottawa, Ont. | John G. Foster (C. G.) | Vt. | 1908 | $6,000 | — |
| Arnprior | William B. Murphy (A.) | N. C. | 1909 | — | 3,251 50 |
| Owen Sound, Ont. | North Winship (C.) | Ga. | 1913 | 2,500 | — |
| Plymouth, Eng. | Joseph G. Stephens (C.) | Ind. | 1907 | 3,500 | — |
| Port Antonio, Jamaica | Cornelius Ferris, jr. (C.) | Col. | 1913 | 3,000 | — |
| Port Maria | Henry T. Wilcox (A.) | N. J. | 1912 | — | 1,714 00 |
| Port Elizabeth, S. A. | Ernest A. Wakefield (C.) | Me | 1910 | 3,500 | — |
| East London | William H. Fuller (A.) | Cape Col. | 1884 | — | 234 85 |
| Port Louis, Mauritius | ——— (C.) | — | — | 2,000 | — |
| Prescott, Ont. | Martin R. Sackett (C.) | N. Y. | 1908 | 2,500 | — |
| Quebec | Gebhard Willrich (C.) | Wis. | 1909 | 3,500 | — |
| Victoriaville | John H. Gray (A.) | Tenn. | 1913 | — | 4,081 50 |
| Rangoon, India | Maxwell K. Moorhead (C.) | Penn | 1910 | 3,500 | — |
| Rimouski, Quebec | Frederick M. Ryder (C.) | Conn. | 1908 | 3,500 | — |
| Cabano | Henry C. Hamel (A.) | Me. | 1913 | — | 4,931 50 |
| Edmunston | Luther O. Keeton (A.) | Miss. | 1913 | — | 4,023 50 |
| St. John, N. B. | Henry S. Culver (C.) | Ohio | 1910 | 3,000 | — |
| Fredericton | William W. Heard (A.) | Md. | 1912 | — | 4,360 00 |
| St. John's, N. F. | James S. Benedict (C.) | N. Y. | 1907 | 2,500 | — |
| Bay of Islands (Birchy) Cove, N. F. | Ozro C. Goula (A.) | Minn. | 1912 | — | 40 50 |
| St. John's, Quebec | Milton B. Kirk (C.) | Ill. | 1913 | 2,000 | — |
| St. Stephen, N. B. | Charles A. McCullough (C.) | Me. | 1897 | 2,000 | — |
| Sandakan, N. Borneo | ——— (C.) | — | — | 3,000 | — |
| Sarnia, Ont. | Fred C. Slater (C.) | Kan. | 1909 | 2,500 | — |
| Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. | George W. Shotts (C.) | Mich. | 1906 | 2,500 | — |
| Sudbury | David M. Brodie (A.) | Canada | 1907 | — | 1,028 00 |
| Sheffield | John A. Ray (C.) | Tex. | 1913 | 3,000 | — |
| Sherbrooke, Quebec | Charles N. Daniels (C.) | Conn. | 1912 | 3,500 | — |
| Beebe Junction | Hoot S. Beebe (A.) | Vt. | 1909 | — | 2,440 00 |
| Cookshire | Arthur L. Wooldridge (A.) | Minn. | 1898 | — | 2,138 50 |
| Megantic | Henry W. Albro (A.) | Canada | 1898 | — | 932 00 |
| Waterloo | Arthur S. Newell | Ill. | 1910 | — | 2,588 00 |
| Sierra Leone, W. A. | William J. Yerby (C.) | Tenn. | 1906 | 2,000 | — |
| Singapore, S. S. | E. S. Cunningham (C. G.) | Tenn. | 1912 | 4,500 | — |
| Penang | Joseph Heim (A.) | S. S. | 1912 | — | 1,216 00 |
| Southampton | Albert W. Swalm (C.) | Iowa | 1908 | 4,500 | — |
| Jersey, Channel Is. | E. B. Rancuf (A.) | Jersey | 1892 | — | 133 50 |
| Weymouth | Frederick W. Fuller (A.) | England | 1902 | — | 344 50 |
| Suva, Fiji Islands | ——— (C.) | — | — | 2,000 | — |
| Swansea, Wales | C. Ludlow Livingston (C.) | Penn | 1910 | 2,000 | — |
| Sydney, N. S. W. | John P. Bray (C. G.) | N. Dak. | 1908 | 5,500 | — |
| Sydney, Nova Scotia | Charles M. Freeman (C.) | Ohio | 1908 | 3,000 | — |
| Canso | Alfred W. Hart (A.) | N. S. | 1885 | — | 167 50 |
| Louisburg | Henry C. V. La Vatte (A.) | N. S. | 1898 | — | 612 00 |
| Port Hawkesbury | Alexander Bain (A.) | N. S. | 1886 | — | 464 50 |
| Toronto, Ont. | Julius D. Dreher (C.) | S. C. | 1913 | 4,000 | — |
| Peterborough | Charles F. Leonard (A.) | Iowa | 1910 | — | 1,725 50 |
| Trinidad, West Indies | Andrew J. McCommico (C.) | Miss. | 1913 | 3,000 | — |
| Brighton, Trinidad | William E. Daly (A.) | Trin'd | 1911 | — | 519 00 |
| Grenada | P. J. Dean (A.) | Grenada | 1891 | — | 764 00 |
| Turks Island, W. I. | Charles Forman (C.) | La. | 1912 | 2,000 | — |
| Cockburn Harbor | Cleophas Hunt Durham (A.) | T. Isl. | 1896 | — | 52 50 |
| Matthew Town, Bah. | John I. Sargent (A.) | Baha. | 1912 | — | — |
| Salt Cay | Alexis W. Harriott (A.) | Turks I. | — | — | 42 50 |
| Vancouver, B. C. | Robert E. Mansfield (C. G.) | Ind. | 1913 | 4,500 | — |
| Nelson | Walter S. Riblet (A.) | Wash. | 1902 | — | 2,766 50 |

Sales of stock on the New York Stock Exchange in November, 1913, totalled 3,725,000 shares—the smallest monthly total since May, 1897.

| PLACE. | NAME AND RANK. | Whence appointed. | Year appointed. | Salary. | Fees for year ended June 30, 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Horse, Y. T. | Elmer J. White (A.) | Wash. | 1911 | — | 552 00 |
| Victoria, B. C. | Abraham B. Smith (C.) | Ill. | 1897 | 4,000 | — |
| Cumberland | George W. Clinton (A.) | Penn. | 1898 | — | 151 50 |
| Nanaimo | Joseph H. Peabley (A.) | U. S. | 1906 | — | 1,112 50 |
| Windsor, Ont. | Harry A. Conant (C.) | Mich. | 1905 | 2,500 | — |
| Winnipeg, Manitoba | Frank Dillingham (C.G.) | Cal. | 1913 | 4,500 | — |
| Fort William, Ont. | Geo. H. Freeman (A.) | Tenn. | 1913 | — | 1,119 00 |
| Kenora, Ont. | Rupert H. Moore (A.) | Canada | 1909 | — | 894 50 |
| Yarmouth, N. S. | Alfred J. Fleming (C.) | Mo. | 1907 | 2,500 | — |
| Annapolis Royal | Jacob M. Owen (A.) | N. S. | 1872 | — | 221 50 |
| Digby | William B. Stewart (A.) | N. S. | 1873 | — | 502 50 |
| **Greece.** | | | | | |
| Athens | William H. Gale (C. G.) | Va. | 1910 | 3,000 | — |
| Kalamata | Ripley Wilson (A.) | Ill. | 1913 | — | 89 50 |
| Patras | Arthur B. Cooke (C.) | S. C. | 1910 | 2,000 | — |
| **Guatemala.** | | | | | |
| Guatemala | Geo. A. Bucklin, jr. (C.G.) | Okla. | 1910 | $3,500 | — |
| Champerico | ——— ——— (A.) | ——— | ——— | — | 774 50 |
| Livingston | Edward Reed (A.) | Cal. | 1901 | — | 2,105 50 |
| San José de Guatemala | ——— ——— (A.) | ——— | ——— | — | 525 00 |
| **Hayti.** | | | | | |
| Cape Haytien | Lamuel W. Livingston (C.) | Fla. | 1898 | 2,000 | — |
| Gonaives | J. William Wolf (A.) | Mass. | 1899 | — | 327 50 |
| Port de Paix | Carl Abegg (A.) | N. Y. | 1896 | — | 317 00 |
| Port-au-Prince | John B. Terres (C.) | N. Y. | 1904 | 3,000 | — |
| Aux Cayes | Adolph Strehm (A.) | Hayti | 1906 | — | 379 00 |
| Jacmel | Louis Vital (A.) | Conn. | 1904 | — | 420 50 |
| Jeremie | St. Charles Villedreuin (A.) | N. Y. | 1903 | — | 409 50 |
| Petit Goave | Georg Bohne (A.) | Hayti | 1912 | — | 326 00 |
| **Honduras.** | | | | | |
| Ceiba | ——— ——— | ——— | ——— | 2,000 | — |
| Bonacca | Sandy Kirkconnell (A.) | Hond. | 1906 | — | 301 00 |
| Roatan | Oliver L. Hardgrave (A.) | Fla. | 1910 | — | 418 00 |
| Tela | Wallace C. Hutchinson (A.) | N. Y. | 1905 | — | 549 00 |
| Puerto Cortes | David J. D. Myers (C.) | Ga. | 1912 | 2,500 | — |
| San Pedro Sula | J. M. Mitchell, jr. (A.) | Penn. | 1891 | — | 30 00 |
| Tegucigalpa | ——— ——— (C.) | ——— | ——— | 2,500 | — |
| Amapala | ——— ——— (A.) | ——— | ——— | — | 288 00 |
| San Juancito | Louis F. Valentine (A.) | N. Y. | 1912 | — | |
| **Italy.** | | | | | |
| Catania | Alexander W. Weddell (C.) | Va. | 1912 | 3,000 | — |
| Florence | Leo J. Keena (C.) | Mich. | 1910 | 3,000 | — |
| Genoa | John Edward Jones (C.G.) | D. C. | 1913 | 4,500 | — |
| Leghorn | Benjamin Chase (C.) | Penn. | 1913 | 3,000 | — |
| Carrara | Felix A. Dalmas (A.) | N. Y. | 1910 | — | 2,835 00 |
| Milan | Nathaniel B. Stewart (C.) | Ga. | 1913 | 4,000 | — |
| Naples | Jay White (C.) | Mich. | 1913 | 4,000 | — |
| Bari | M. Amadeus Miescher (A.) | Italy | 1912 | — | 805 50 |
| Capri | Thomas Spencer Jerome (A.) | Mich. | 1901 | — | 44 00 |
| Palermo | Hernando de Soto (C.) | Cal. | 1910 | 3,500 | — |
| Rome | Chapman Coleman (C.) | Ky. | 1908 | 3,500 | — |
| Tripoli, Tribya | W. Roderick Dorsey (C.) | Md. | 1913 | 2,500 | — |
| Turin | Charles B. Perry (C.) | Neb. | 1906 | 2,000 | — |
| Venice | James Verner Long (C.) | Penn. | 1910 | 2,000 | — |
| **Japan.** | | | | | |
| Dalny, Manchuria | Charles L. L. Williams | Ohio | 1913 | 3,500 | — |
| Kobé | George N. West (C.) | D. C. | 1910 | 5,000 | — |
| Yokkaichi | W. de L. Kingsbury (A.) | Cal. | 1909 | — | 1,832 50 |
| Nagasaki | Carl F. Deichman (C.) | Mo. | 1909 | 2,000 | — |
| Seoul, Corea | Rainford S. Miller (C. G.) | N. Y. | 1913 | 5,500 | — |
| Tamsui, Formosa | Adolph A. Williamson (C.) | D. C. | 1913 | 3,000 | — |
| Yokohama | George H. Scidmore (C. G.) | Wis. | 1913 | 6,000 | — |
| Hakodate | Edward Julian King (A.) | N. Y. | 1904 | — | 366 50 |
| **Congo, Independent State of.** | | | | | |
| Boma | ——— ——— (C. G.) | ——— | ——— | 4,500 | — |
| **Liberia.** | | | | | |
| Monrovia | George W. Buckner (C. G.) | Ky. | 1913 | — | — |
| **Mexico.** | | | | | |
| Acapulco, Guerrero | Clement S. Edwards (C.) | Minn. | 1911 | 2,500 | — |
| Aguascalientes, Agu'l'tes | Gaston Schmutz | La. | 1910 | 2,000 | — |

The balance of trade in favor of the United States for the first ten months of 1 was $544,822,853, the largest ten months' total on record.

| PLACE. | NAME AND RANK. | Whence appointed. | Year appointed. | Salary. | Sp. 1913. Amount paid for rent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chihuahua, Chihuahua | Marion Letcher (C.) | Ga. | 1911 | 2,500 | —— |
| Parral | James L. Long (A.) | Penn. | 1895 | —— | 169 00 |
| Ciudad Juarez, Chihua. | Thomas D. Edwards (C.) | So. Dak. | 1905 | 2,500 | —— |
| Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Coahuila | Luther T. Ellsworth (C.) | —— | —— | 2,500 | —— |
| Durango, Durango | Theodore C. Hamm (C.) | Va. | 1911 | 2,000 | —— |
| Topia | Thomas J. Lawrence (A.) | Nev. | 1910 | —— | —— |
| Torreon | George C. Carothers (A.) | Tex. | 1910 | —— | 1,759 00 |
| Ensenada, Lower California | —— (C.) | —— | —— | 2,000 | —— |
| Frontera, Tabasco | Alphonse J. Lespinasse (C.) | N. Y. | 1908 | 3,000 | —— |
| Guadalajara, Jalisco | —— (C.) | —— | —— | 3,500 | —— |
| Hermosillo, Sonora | Louis Hostetter (C.) | Neb. | 1905 | 2,000 | —— |
| Guaymas | Charles D. Taylor (A.) | N. Y. | 1906 | —— | 1,143 00 |
| La Paz, Lower Cal. | Lucien N. Sullivan (C.) | Penn. | 1909 | 2,000 | —— |
| Manzanillo, Colima | —— (C.) | —— | —— | 2,000 | —— |
| Matamoras, Tamaulipas | Jesse H. Johnson (C.) | Tex. | 1910 | 2,500 | —— |
| Mazatlan, Sinaloa | William E. Alger (C.) | Mass. | 1909 | $2,500 | —— |
| Los Mochis, Sinaloa | —— (A.) | —— | —— | —— | 321 50 |
| Mexico, Mexico | Arnold Shanklin (C. G.) | Me. | 1909 | 6,000 | —— |
| Guanajuato | John B. Glenn (A.) | N. C. | 1912 | —— | 200 00 |
| Oaxaca | —— (A.) | —— | —— | —— | 166 00 |
| Puebla | —— | —— | —— | —— | 852 00 |
| Monterey, Nuevo Leon | Philip C. Hanna (C. G.) | Iowa | 1899 | 3,500 | —— |
| Nogales, Sonora | —— (C.) | —— | —— | 2,500 | —— |
| Cananea, Sonora | George A. Wiswall (A.) | Ill. | 1909 | —— | 2,377 50 |
| Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas | Alonzo B. Garrett (C.) | W. Va. | 1901 | 3,000 | —— |
| Progreso, Yucatan | Wilbur T. Gracey (C.) | Cal. | 1912 | 3,000 | —— |
| Salina Cruz, Oaxaca | —— (C.) | —— | —— | 2,000 | —— |
| Puerto Mexico, V. C. | —— (A.) | —— | —— | —— | 215 24 |
| Saltillo, Coahuila | —— (C.) | —— | —— | 2,000 | —— |
| San Luis Potosi | Wilbert L. Bonney (C.) | Ill. | 1910 | 2,500 | —— |
| Tampico, Tamaulipas | Clarence A. Miller (C.) | Mo. | 1910 | 3,000 | —— |
| Tuxpam, Vera Cruz | Arthur G. Payne (A.) | N. J. | 1912 | —— | 987 50 |
| Tapachula, Chiapas | —— (C.) | —— | —— | 2,000 | —— |
| Vera Cruz, Vera Cruz | William W. Canada (C.) | Ind. | 1897 | 4,500 | —— |
| **Morocco.** | | | | | |
| Tangier | Maxwell Blake (C. G.) | Mo. | 1910 | 3,500 | —— |
| Casa Blanca | —— (A.) | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| Mogador | George Broome (A.) | Morocco | 1891 | —— | 87 00 |
| **Netherlands and Dominions.** | | | | | |
| Amsterdam | Frank W. Mahin (C.) | Iowa | 1910 | 5,000 | —— |
| Batavia, Java | Bradstreet S. Rairden (C.) | Me. | 1900 | 3,000 | —— |
| Macassar, Celebes | Wiebe P. de Jong (A.) | Celebes | 1906 | —— | 300 00 |
| Padang, Sumatra | —— (A.) | —— | —— | —— | 569 50 |
| Soerabaya | Benjamin N. Powell (A.) | Java | 1897 | —— | 1,382 50 |
| Curacao, West Indies | Elias H. Cheney (C.) | N. H. | 1899 | 2,500 | —— |
| Bonaire | Gottlob W. Hellmund (A.) | Bonaire | 1900 | —— | 150 50 |
| Rotterdam | Soren Listoe (C. G.) | Minn. | 1902 | 5,500 | —— |
| Flushing | Pieter F. Auer (A.) | Neth. | 1899 | —— | 120 00 |
| Luxemburg | Ernest Derulle (A.) | N. Y. | 1904 | —— | 265 50 |
| Scheveningen | Anders C. Nelson (A.) | Ill. | 1910 | —— | 3,106 50 |
| **Nicaragua.** | | | | | |
| Bluefields | Arthur J. Clare (C.) | D. C. | 1913 | 3,500 | —— |
| Cape Gracias á Dios | —— (C.) | —— | —— | 2,000 | —— |
| Corinto | Harold D. Clum (C.) | N. Y. | 1913 | 3,000 | —— |
| Matagalpa | Wm. H. De Savigny (A.) | Minn. | 1905 | —— | 10 00 |
| San Juan del Sur | Charles Holmann (A.) | Nic. | 1886 | —— | 451 00 |
| Managua | —— | —— | —— | 3,000 | —— |
| **Norway.** | | | | | |
| Bergen | Bertil M. Rasmusen (C.) | Iowa | 1910 | 2,500 | —— |
| Christiania | Michael J. Hendrick (C. G.) | N. Y. | 1913 | 3,000 | —— |
| Christianssand | Börre Rosenkilde (A.) | Norway | 1910 | —— | 440 00 |
| Trondhjem | Halldor O. Ospedal (A.) | Norway | 1912 | —— | 581 00 |
| Stavanger | Walter A. Leonard (C.) | —— | —— | 2,000 | —— |
| **Oman.** | | | | | |
| Maskat | —— (C.) | Miss. | 1911 | 2,000 | —— |
| **Panama.** | | | | | |
| Colon | James C. Kellogg (C.) | La. | 1905 | 4,000 | —— |
| Bocas del Toro | Paul Osterhout (A.) | Tex. | 1908 | —— | 1,611 00 |

*The total number of cash fares collected by the Manhattan surface lines in the year was 544,822,833, the largest ten months' total on record.*

| PLACE. | NAME AND RANK. | Whence appointed. | Year appointed. | Salary. | Fees for year ended June 30, 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Panama | Alban G. Snyder (C. G.) | W. Va. | 1909 | 5,500 | —— |
| Santiago | Nathaniel L. Hill (A.) | U. S. | 1904 | —— | —— |
| **Paraguay.** | | | | | |
| Asuncion | —— —— (C.) | —— | —— | 2,000 | —— |
| **Persia.** | | | | | |
| Tabris | Gordon Paddock (C.) | N. Y. | 1910 | 3,000 | —— |
| Teheran | Craig W. Wadsworth (C.G.) | N. Y. | 1912 | —— | —— |
| **Peru.** | | | | | |
| Callao | Wm. W. Handley (A.) | N. Y. | 1913 | 4,500 | —— |
| Cerro de Pasco | Harry Christiansen (C. G.) | Ill. | 1913 | —— | 12 00 |
| Mollendo | Thomas Orams (A.) | Peru | 1912 | —— | 519 00 |
| Paita | Charles B. G. Wilson (A.) | Peru | 1908 | —— | 1,381 50 |
| Salaverry | John P. Brophy (A.) | Peru | 1911 | —— | 637 50 |
| Iquitos | —— —— (C.) | —— | —— | 3,000 | —— |
| **Portugal and Dominions.** | | | | | |
| Lisbon | Will L. Lowry (C. G.) | Ill. | 1912 | 3,500 | —— |
| Funchal, Madeira | John Correia (A.) | Ill. | 1912 | —— | 1,206 50 |
| Oporto | William H. Stuve (A.) | Portugal | 1908 | —— | 1,353 50 |
| St. Vincent, Cape Verd Islands | J. B. Guimaraes (A.) | C. V. I. | 1895 | —— | 257 00 |
| Lorenco Marquez, East Africa | Geo. A. Chamberlain (C.) | N. M. | 1909 | 5,000 | —— |
| St. Michael's, Azores | Arminius T. Haeberle (C.) | Mo. | 1913 | 3,000 | —— |
| Fayal | Moyses Benarus (A.) | Azores | 1899 | —— | 300 50 |
| Terceira | Thomé de Castro (A.) | Azores | 1908 | —— | 460 75 |
| **Roumania.** | | | | | |
| Bucharest | Charles Campbell, jr. (²C.G.) | Va. | 1913 | —— | —— |
| Sophia, Bulgaria | Acene C. Kermektchieff (A.) | Bulgaria | 1912 | —— | —— |
| **Russia.** | | | | | |
| Batum | Leslie A. Davis (C.) | N. Y. | 1912 | 2,500 | —— |
| Moscow | John H. Snodgrass (C. G.) | W. Va. | 1909 | 5,500 | —— |
| Omsk, Siberia | Adolph F. Reinecke (A.) | No. Dak. | 1908 | —— | 6 00 |
| Odessa | John H. Grout (C.) | Mass. | 1908 | 3,500 | —— |
| Rostoff-on-Don | George R. Martin (A.) | Russia | 1903 | —— | 227 75 |
| Riga | Douglas Jenkins (C.) | S. C. | 1913 | 3,000 | —— |
| Libau | Alfred Seligmann (A.) | Russia | 1908 | —— | 1,436 50 |
| St. Petersburg | Jacob E. Conner (C.) | Iowa | 1909 | 5,500 | —— |
| Helsingfors, Finland | Victor Ek (A.) | Russia | 1906 | —— | 687 50 |
| Reval | Rustan E. A. Radau (A.) | Russia | 1912 | —— | 56 00 |
| Vladivostok, Siberia | John F. Jewell (C.) | Ill. | 1911 | 3,500 | —— |
| Warsaw | Thos. E. Heenan (C.) | Minn. | 1909 | 4,000 | —— |
| **Salvador.** | | | | | |
| San Salvador | Thomas Hinckley (²C. G.) | D. C. | 1912 | —— | —— |
| **Servia.** | | | | | |
| Belgrade | Lewis W. Haskell (C.) | S. C. | 1913 | 3,000 | —— |
| **Siam.** | | | | | |
| Bangkok | Sheldon L. Crosby (C. G.) | Cal. | 1912 | —— | —— |
| **Spain and Dominions.** | | | | | |
| Barcelona | Carl Bailey Hurst (C.G.) | D. C. | 1913 | 5,500 | —— |
| Bilbao | James S. Bourke (A.) | Conn. | 1913 | —— | 1,623 50 |
| Palamos | Junius H. Stone (A.) | Conn. | 1913 | —— | —— |
| Palma de Mallorca | Juan Morey y Cabanellas (A.) | Spain | 1909 | —— | 805 50 |
| Tarragona | Louis J. Agostini (A.) | Cal. | 1899 | —— | 1,222 00 |
| Jerez de la Frontera | Paul H. Foster (C.) | Tex. | 1913 | 2,500 | —— |
| Madrid | Frederick T. F. Dumont (C.) | N. J. | 1912 | 2,500 | —— |
| Corunna | Enrique Fraga (A.) | Spain | 1906 | —— | 494 00 |
| Vigo | Enrique Mulder (A.) | Spain | 1900 | —— | 884 00 |
| Malaga | Robert Frazer, jr. (C.) | Penn. | 1912 | 3,000 | —— |
| Almeria | Bartley F. Yost (A.) | Kan. | 1913 | —— | 1,426 00 |
| Seville | Charles S. Winans (C.) | Mich. | 1909 | 3,000 | —— |
| Cadiz | James Sanderson (A.) | Spain | 1908 | —— | 1,894 00 |
| Huelva | William J. Alcock (A.) | Spain | 1901 | —— | 1,374 00 |
| Teneriffe, C. I. | Homer Brett (C.) | Miss. | —— | 2,500 | —— |
| Grand Canary | Peter Swanston (A.) | Can. Isl. | 1900 | —— | 818 00 |
| Valencia | Claude I. Dawson (C.) | S. C. | 1912 | 2,500 | —— |
| Alicante | Henry W. Carey (A.) | Spain | 1905 | —— | 1,107 50 |
| Denia | Luis Teno (A.) | Spain | 1906 | —— | 207 50 |
| **Sweden.** | | | | | |
| Gothenburg | Emil Sauer (C.) | Tex. | 1913 | 2,500 | —— |
| Malmö | Joseph Westerberg (A.) | Ill. | 1913 | —— | 975 00 |
| Stockholm | Ernest L. Harris (C. G.) | Ill. | 1911 | 3,500 | —— |
| Sundsvall | Ernst H. Amnéus (A.) | Sweden | 1908 | —— | 455 18 |

The number of passengers carried by the New York elevated lines in the year June 30, 1913, was 306,845,006.

| PLACE. | NAME AND RANK. | Where appointed. | Year appointed. | Salary. | Fees for year ended June 30, 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Switzerland.** | | | | | |
| **Basel** | Philip Holland (C.) | Tenn. | 1913 | 3,500 | —— |
| **Berne** | **George Heimrod (C.)** | **Neb** | **1908** | **3,500** | —— |
| **Geneva** | **Francis B. Keene (C.)** | **Wis** | **1905** | **3,500** | —— |
| **Vevey** | **Theodore F. Dwight (A.)** | Mass. | 1904 | —— | 1,193 00 |
| **St. Gall** | **Dominic I. Murphy (C.)** | D. C. | **1909** | **4,500** | —— |
| **Zurich** | David F. Wilber (C. G.) | N. Y. | 1913 | 4,500 | —— |
| **Lucerne** | E. P. Frazer (A.) | Ga. | 1913 | —— | 797 00 |
| **Turkey and Dominions.** | | | | | |
| **Aleppo, Syria** | **Jesse B. Jackson (C.)** | Ohio | 1908 | 3,000 | —— |
| **Alexandretta** | **John T. Peristiany (A.)** | Turkey | 1908 | —— | 462 00 |
| **Alexandria, Egypt** | Arthur Garrels (C.) | Mo. | 1912 | 3,500 | —— |
| Port Said | Edw. Lyell Bristow (A.) | Egypt | 1913 | —— | 634 66 |
| Suez | Frederick T. Peake (A.) | Egypt | 1905 | —— | 633 50 |
| **Bagdad** | —— (C.) | —— | —— | 2,000 | —— |
| **Bassorah** | Arvid Konoff (A.) | Turkey | 1912 | —— | 136 50 |
| **Beirut, Syria** | **W. Stanley Hollis (C. G.)** | **Mass.** | **1910** | **4,500** | —— |
| **Damascus** | —— | —— | —— | —— | 390 00 |
| **Haifa** | **Theodore J. Struve (A.)** | N. Y. | 1906 | —— | 78 00 |
| Tripoli, Syria | **Ira Harris (A.)** | N. Y. | 1899 | —— | 324 50 |
| **Cairo, Egypt** | Olney Arnold (²G.C.) | R. I. | 1913 | —— | —— |
| **Assiout** | **George Wissa Bey (A.)** | Egypt | 1903 | —— | 8 00 |
| **Constantinople** | **Gabriel Bie Ravndal (C. G.)** | S. Dak. | **1910** | **6,000** | —— |
| **Dardanelles** | **Alfred R. Grech (A.)** | —— | —— | —— | 6 00 |
| **Harput** | **William W. Masterson (C.)** | Ky. | **1908** | **3,000** | —— |
| **Jerusalem, Syria** | **William Coffin (C.)** | Ky. | **1910** | **3,000** | —— |
| **Jaffa** | **Jacob Hardegg** | Turkey | 1910 | —— | 71 00 |
| Mersina | **Edward I. Nathan (C.)** | Penn. | **1909** | **2,500** | —— |
| **Saloniki** | John E. Kehl (C.) | Ohio | 1911 | 3,500 | —— |
| **Sivas** | —— (C.) | —— | —— | **2,000** | —— |
| **Smyrna** | George Horton (C. G.) | Ill. | 1911 | 3,500 | —— |
| **Mitylene** | Apostolos P. Hadji Christofa (A.) | Turkey | 1912 | —— | —— |
| **Trebizond** | Alfred S. Northrup (C.) | Ill. | 1912 | 2,500 | —— |
| **Samsoun** | **William Peter (A.)** | Turkey | 1906 | —— | 651 00 |
| **Uruguay.** | | | | | |
| **Montevideo** | Ralph J. Totten (C.) | Tenn. | 1913 | 3,500 | —— |
| **Venezuela.** | | | | | |
| **La Guayra** | **Thomas W. Voetter (C.)** | Ohio | 1911 | 3,000 | —— |
| **Caracas** | Richard J. Biggs, jr. (A.) | Md. | 1912 | —— | 667 00 |
| **Carupano** | **José Blanco (A.)** | Venez. | 1904 | —— | 210 50 |
| **Ciudad Bolivar** | **William D. Henderson (A.)** | Venez. | 1910 | —— | 845 50 |
| **Maracaibo** | John K. Baxter (C.) | Tenn. | 1913 | 2,500 | —— |
| **Puerto Cabello** | **Herbert R. Wright (C.)** | **Iowa** | **1909** | **2,000** | —— |
| **Zanzibar.** | | | | | |
| **Zanzibar** | Perry C. Hays (C.) | Mont. | 1912 | 2,500 | —— |

**¹Consular Assistants.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| London | Richard Westacott | Mass. | 1898 | $1,800 | —— |
| Washington | Frederic W. Caldwell | D. C. | 1903 | 1,800 | —— |
| Smyrna | John W. Dye | Minn. | 1906 | 1,800 | —— |
| Bay of Islands (Birchy Cove) | Ozro C. Gould | Minn. | 1907 | 1,600 | —— |
| Almeria | Bartley F. Yost | Kan. | 1908 | 1,600 | —— |
| Zurich | Frank Bohr | Kan. | 1908 | 1,600 | —— |
| Lisbon | Kenneth S. Patton | Va. | 1908 | 1,600 | —— |
| Washington | Charles Lyon Chandler | Mass. | 1908 | 1,600 | —— |
| Washington | Ross Hazeltine | Ind. | 1909 | 1,400 | —— |
| Washington | Charles C. Broy | Va. | 1909 | 1,400 | —— |
| Genoa | James B. Young | Pa. | 1909 | 1,400 | —— |
| Kalamata | Ripley Wilson | Ill. | 1910 | 1,200 | —— |
| Berlin | De Witt C. Poole, jr. | Ill. | 1910 | 1,000 | —— |
| Paris | Ely E. Palmer | R. I. | 1910 | 1,000 | —— |
| Quibdo | Louis G. Dreyfus, jr. | Cal. | 1910 | 1,000 | —— |
| Berlin | Alfred R. Thomson | Md. | 1911 | 1,000 | —— |
| Yokohama | Hasell H. Dick | S. C. | 1911 | 1,000 | —— |
| Santo Domingo | Charles H. Albrecht | Pa. | 1911 | 1,000 | —— |
| Naples | Herbert C. Biar | Ind. | 1911 | 1,000 | —— |
| Vancouver | John S. Armstrong, jr. | N. C. | 1911 | 1,000 | —— |
| London | Tracy Lay | Ala. | 1912 | 1,000 | —— |

**²The number of cash fares taken on the subway of New York in the year ending June 30, 1913, was 327,471,510.**

| PLACE. | NAME AND RANK. | Whence appointed | Year appointed | Salary | Fees for years ended June 30, 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Berlin | Harold B. Quarton | Iowa | 1912 | 1,000 | ——— |
| Tampico | Thomas H. Bevan | Me. | 1912 | 1,000 | ——— |
| Rome | Harry A. McBride | Mich. | 1912 | 1,000 | ——— |
| Milan | Ho C. Funk | Col. | 1912 | 1,000 | ——— |
| Brussels | Charles Roy Nasmith | N. Y. | 1912 | 1,000 | ——— |

[1]The Consul General is also Minister Resident. [2]The Consul General is also Secretary of Legation. [3]The Consul General is also Agent (Diplomatic). [4]Originally Consular Clerks; title changed July 1, 1908.

Abbreviations: (C. G.), Consul General; (C.), Consul; (A.), Consular Agent.

# THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

The actual strength of the army on June 30, 1913, including the Philippine Scouts, was 4,845 officers and 80,724 enlisted men—total 85,569. There were lost to the army in the year ended June 30, 1913, 179 officers and 25,948 enlisted men. There were in the Philippine Scouts 180 officers and 5,403 enlisted men. The Hospital Corps (Medical Department) contains 3,419 enlisted men, and the Quartermaster Corps 2,047 enlisted men, not included in the above totals.

## GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

**Major General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff.**

Major General William W. Wotherspoon. Brigadier General Albert L. Mills.

Brigadier General Erasmus M. Weaver.

**Colonels.**

John Biddle, Engineer Corps.
A. William Mann, Infantry.
Edwin St. J. Greble, Field Artillery.
William A. Nichols, Infantry.

**Lieutenant Colonels.**

John E. McMahon, Field Artillery.
Henry C. Hodges, jr., Infantry.
Harry C. Benson, Cavalry.
Wm. G. Haan, Coast Artillery.
Frederick S. Foltz, Cavalry.
Henry T. Allen, Cavalry.

**Majors.**

Daniel B. Devore, Infantry.
Daniel W. Ketcham, Coast Artillery.
Benjamnn A. Poore, Infantry.
Frank Harris, Coast Artillery.
Edw. N. Jones, jr., Infantry.
Wm. D. Connor, Engineers.
Robert A. Brown, Cavalry.
Monroe McFarland, Infantry.
Harry R. Lee, Infantry.
Charles Crawford, Infantry.
Arthur S. Conklin, Coast Artillery.
Samuel G. Jones, Cavalry.

**Captains.**

Howard L. Laubach, Infantry.
Thomas L. Smith, Infantry.
S. J. B. Schindel, Infantry.
Powell Clayton, jr., Cavalry.
William Mitchell, Signal Corps.
Henry C. Smither, Cavalry.
Frank R. McCoy, Cavalry.
Robert O. Van Horn, Infantry.
William T. Merry, Infantry.
William H. Raymond, Coast Artillery.
James P. Robinson, Coast Artillery.
Douglas McArthur, Engineers.

## DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS.

**The Eastern Department.**—Embracing the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, the post of Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; the coast defences of New Orleans and Galveston, the Panama Canal Zone, and the island of Porto Rico, with the islands and keys adjacent thereto. Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. Commander, Major General T. H. Barry.

**North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.**—The coast defences of Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, New Bedford, Narragansett Bay, New London, Eastern New York, Southern New York and Delaware. Headquarters, Fort Totten, N. Y. Commander, Colonel John V. White, Coast Artillery.

**South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.**—The coast defences of Baltimore, Potomac, Chesapeake Bay, Cape Fear, Charleston, Savannah, Tampa, Key West, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston. Headquarters, Charleston, S. C. Commander, Colonel F. S. Strong, Coast Artillery.

**The Central Department.**—Embracing the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming (except that part included in Yellowstone Park), Colorado and the post of Fort Missoula, Mon. Headquarters at Chicago, Ill. Commander, Colonel W. H. Shunk, Cavalry (temporary). Third Cavalry Brigade, headquarters, Fort Riley, Kansas. Commander, Colonel C. A. P. Hat-

field, Cavalry. Second Division, headquarters, Texas City, Tex. Commander, Major General W. H. Carter. Fourth Brigade, headquarters, Texas City, Tex. Commander, Brigadier General John P. Wisser. Fifth Brigade, headquarters, Galveston, Tex. Commander, Brigadier General Thomas F. Davis. Sixth Brigade, headquarters, Texas City, Tex. Commander, Brigadier General C. R. Edwards (temporary).

**The Southern Department.**—Embracing the States of Texas (except the coast defences of Galveston); Louisiana (except the coast defences of New Orleans); Arkansas (except the post Fort Logan H. Roots); Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Commander, Brigadier General T. H. Bliss. First Cavalry Brigade, headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Commander, Brigadier General James Parker. Second Cavalry Brigade, headquarters El Paso, Tex. Commander, Brigadier General Hugh L. Scott.

**The Western Department.**—Embracing the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana (except the post of Fort Missoula), so much of Wyoming as includes Yellowstone Park, California, Nevada, Utah and Alaska. Headquarters at San Francisco, Cal. Commander, Major General A. Murray.

**Pacific Coast Artillery District.**—The coast defences of San Diego, San Francisco, Puget Sound and Columbia. Headquarters, Fort Miley, Cal. Commander ——— ——— ———. Seventh Brigade, headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Eighth Brigade, headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Commander, ——— ——— ———.

**The Philippine Department.**—Embracing all the islands of the Philippine Archipelago. This department is sub-divided territorially into the District of Luzon, comprising the islands heretofore included in the Department of Luzon, and the District of Mindanao, comprising the islands heretofore included in the Department of Mindanao. Headquarters at Manila, P. I. Commander, Major General J. F. Bell.

**District of Luzon.**—Commander, Colonel Robert H. R. Loughborough. District of Mindanao—Commander, Brigadier General John J. Pershing.

**Department of Hawaii.**—Embracing the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies. Headquarters, Honolulu, H. T. Commander, Brigadier General F. Funston. First Hawaiian Brigade, commander, Brigadier General M. M. Macomb.

## OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

### MAJOR GENERALS OF THE LINE.

| | Date of appointment. | Date of retirement. |
|---|---|---|
| Leonard Wood | Aug. 8, 1903 | Oct. 9, 1924 |
| J. Franklin Bell | Jan. 3, 1907 | Jan. 9, 1920 |
| Thomas H. Barry | April 29, 1908 | Oct. 13, 1919 |
| William H. Carter | Nov. 13, 1909 | Nov. 19, 1915 |
| Arthur Murray | Mar. 14, 1911 | April 29, 1915 |
| William W. Wotherspoon | May 12, 1912 | Nov. 16, 1914 |

### BRIGADIER GENERALS OF THE LINE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Frederick Funston | April 1, 1901 | Nov. 9, 1929 |
| Tasker H. Bliss | July 21, 1902 | Dec. 31, 1917 |
| Albert L. Mills | May 7, 1904 | May 7, 1918 |
| John J. Pershing | Sept. 20, 1906 | Sept. 13, 1924 |
| Ramsay D. Potts | Jan. 31, 1908 | Sept. 1, 1914 |
| Montgomery M. Macomb | Nov. 15, 1910 | Oct. 12, 1916 |
| Robert K. Evans | Jan. 30, 1911 | Nov. 19, 1916 |
| Clarence R. Edwards | May 12, 1912 | Jan. 1, 1923 |
| James Parker | Feb. 12, 1913 | May 8, 1917 |
| Hunter Liggett | Feb. 12, 1913 | Feb. 20, 1918 |
| Hugh L. Scott | Mar. 23, 1913 | Mar. 21, 1921 |
| John P. Wisser | May 16, 1913 | Sept. 22, 1917 |
| Thomas F. Davis | May 16, 1913 | July 19, 1916 |
| Eli D. Hoyle | Sept. 24, 1913 | July 1, 1915 |
| Charles J. Bailey | Oct. 10, 1913 | June 21, 1923 |

## CHIEF OFFICERS OF STAFF CORPS.

### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

George Andrews, Adjutant General (rank of brigadier general) ..... Aug. 5, '12

**Colonels.**
Heistand, H. O. S.
Simpson, W. A.
McCain, H. P.
Kerr, James T.
Alvord, Benjamin

**Lieutenant Colonels.**
Ladd, Eugene F.
*Barth, Charles H.
*March, Peyton C.
*Campbell, Archibald
*Heard, John W.
*Roudiez, Leon
*McIver, George W.

**Majors.**
*Wright, William.
*Baker, David J., jr.
*Scott, William S.
*Whitney, Henry H.
*Winn, Frank L.
*Dean, James T.
*Evans, Frederick D.
*Sample, William R.
*Patterson, George T.
*Fleming, Adrian S.
*Koester, Francis J.

he number of wage-earners employed in the United States in the manufacture of furniture and refrigerators was 128,452 in 1909.

## INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

**Ernest A. Garlington,** Inspector General (rank of brigadier general).....Oct. 1, '06

**Colonels.**
Mills, Stephen C.
Chamberlain, J. L.
*Kingsbury, Henry P.

**Lieutenant Colonels.**
*Erwin, James B.
*Shanks, David C.
*Hunter, Alfred M.
*Day, Frederick R.

**Majors.**
*Mauldin, F. G.
*Frier, James H.
*Helmick, Eli A.
*Jenkins, John M.
*Lyon, Le Roy S.
*Gray, Alonzo.
*Dade, Alexander L.
*Jackson, Wm. P.

## JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

**Crowder, Enoch H.,** Judge Advocate General (rank of brigadier general), Feb. 15, '11

**Colonels.**
Hull, John A.
Dunn, George M.

**Lieutenant Colonels.**
Dodds, Frank L.
Porter, John B.
Goodier, Lewis B.

**Majors.**
Morrow, Henry M.
Bethel, W. A.
Winship, Blanton
Read, Beverly A.
Kreger, Edward A.
Ansell, Samuel T.
White, Herbert A.

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

**James B. Aleshire,** Chief of Quartermaster Corps (rank of major gen.) Aug. 24, '12
**Henry G. Sharpe** (rank of brigadier general).....Oct. 12, '05
**Carroll A. Devol** (rank of brigadier general).....Feb. 16, '13

**Colonels.**
Clem, John L.
Smith, Abiel L.
Rogers, Harry L.
Von Schrader, Fred.
Bellinger, John B.
Littell, Isaac W.
Bingham, G. S.
Vinson, Webster.
Wallace, H. S.
Brainard, David L.
Cruse, Thomas
McCarthy, Daniel E.
Davis, George B.
Knight, John T.

**Lieutenant Colonels.**
Kniskern, Albert D.
Eastman, Frank E.
Downey, George E.
Carson, John M.
Baxter, John E.
Zalinski, Moses G.
Wood, Winthrop S.
Baker, Chauncey B.
Williamson, G. McK.
Slavens, Thomas H.
Stanley, David S.
Goodman, Thos. C.
Houston, James B.
Schofield, R. McA.
Krauthoff, Chas. R.
Yates, Arthur W.
Kimball, Amos W.
Hart, Wm. H.
Horton, Wm. E.

**Majors.**
Ray, Beecher B.
Lord, Herbert M.
Rochester, W. B.
Smith, Robert S.
Gambrill, W. G.
Gallagher, H. J.
Davis, Alex. M.
Canby, James
Wilkins, H. E.
Stanton, C. E.
Stevens, Pierre C.
Cheatham, B. F.
Bailey, George G.
Davidson, J. T.
Penrose, George F.
Cannon, W. C.
Scott, W. S.
Rolfe, R. H.
Garrard, L. F., jr.
Clayton, Bertram T.
Fredendall, Ira L.
Pettus, Harry L.
Grant, Frank A.
Hampton, Kensey J.
Lawton, Frank H.
Grove, Wm. R.
Hacker, Theo. B.
Henry, Morton J.
Case, David B.
Elliott, Wm.
Logan, James A. jr.
Dutton, Salmon F.
*Waterman, J. C.
*Irwin, Geo. Le R.
*Cole, James A.
*Jones, William K.
*Carnahan, Earl C.
*Wilder, William T.
*Sargent, Fred. H.
*Normoyle, Jas. E.
*Paxton, Robert G.
*Ferguson, Henry T.
*Miller, L. S.
*Buckey, M. C.
*Uline, Willis
*Hartman, J. D. L.
*Carmichael, R. L.
*Ashburn, Thos. E.
*Bottoms, Sam F.
*Stockle, Geo. E.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

**George H. Torney,** Surgeon General (rank of brigadier general).....Jan. 4, '09

**Colonels.**
Gorgas, William C.
Maus, Louis M.
Appel, D. M.
Brechemin, L.
Richard, Charles
Ebert, Rudolph G.
Arthur, William H.
Pushnell, George E.
Birmingham, H. P.
Stephenson, Wm.
Phillips, J. L.
Edie, Guy L.
Crosby, William D.
Gandy, Chas. M.
McCaw, W. D.

**Lieutenant Colonels.**
Kean, J. R.
Raymond, H. I.
Harris, H. S. T.
Kendall, William P.
Banister, William B.
Mason, Charles F.
Glennan, James D.
Bradley, A. E.
Frick, Euclid B.
Keefer, Frank R.
Wilcox, Charles
Raymond, T. U.
Snyder, Henry D.
Smith, Allen M.
Clarke, Joseph T.
Ireland, Merritte W.
Fisher, Henry C.
Shaw, Henry A.
Winter, F. A.
Deshon, G. D.
McCulloch, C. C., jr
Reynolds, Frederick
Straub, Paul F.
Stark, Alexander N.

**Majors.**
Lynch, Charles
Munson, E. L.
Kennedy, J. M.
Howard, D. C.
Wilson, W. H.
Lewis, William F.
Bratton, Thomas S.
Kirkpatrick, T. J.
Rand, Irving W.
Faustleroy, P. C.
Wilson, James S.
Dutcher, Basil H.
Fuller, Leigh A.
Skinner, George A.
Darnall, Carl R.
Page, Henry
Ashford, B. K.
Webber, Henry A.
Clayton, Jere B.
Chamberlain, W. P.
Schreiner, E. R.
Hartsock, F. M.
Duval, Douglas F.
Manly, Clarence J.
Baker, David
Truby, Albert E.
Church, James R.
Ford, Joseph H.
Ashburn, P. M.
Dean, E. A.
Usher, F. M. C.
Truby, Willard F.
Russell, Frederick F.
Wolfe, Edwin P.
Greenleaf, Henry S.
Hess, Louis T.
Collins, Chris. C.
Edger, Benj. J., jr.
Waterhouse, Sam M.
Hartnett, Eugene H.
Ford, Clyde S.
Marrow, Charles E.
Shockley, M. A. W.
Wisn, Robert N.
Lyster, Theodore C.
Wadhams, S. H.
Robbins, C. P.
Rhoads, Thomas L.
Gilchrist, Harry L.
Lyster, Wm. J. L.
Persons, Elbert E.
Bispham, Wm. N.
Geddings, E. F.
Morse, Arthur W.
Baker, Frank C.
Reynolds, Chas. R.
Hutton, Paul C.
Dale, Frederick A.
Roberts, W. M.
Shook, Jay Ralph.
Vose, Wm. E.
Woodbury, F. T.
Rutherford, H. M.
Ruffner, E. L.
Whitmore, B. R.
McAndrew, P. H.
Brownlee, C. Y.
Murtagh, John A.
Ekwursel, G. M.
Van Poole, G. McD.
Remo, William W.
Buck, Carroll D.
Gosman, G. H. R.
Koerper, Conrad B.
Allen, John H.
Patterson, R. U.
O'Connor, R. P.
Noble, Robert B.
Van Duzen, J. W.
Brooks, Roger.
De Witt, Wallace.

The largest city in the Netherlands is Amsterdam, which in 1910 had a popul of 568,130.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT (Continued).

Thornburgh, R. M.
Grubbs, Robert B.
DeLaney, M. A.
Bloombergh, H. D.
Halloran, Paul S.
Nelson, Kent
Field, Peter C.
Shaw, Herbert G.
Brechemin, L., jr.
Whitcomb, C. C.
Crabtree, George H.
Davidson, Wilson T.
Bartlett, Cosam J.
Miller, Reuben B.
Ragan, Charles A.
Eastman, Wm. R.
Hall, James F.
Metcalfe, R. F.
Rich, Edwin W.
Boyer, P. L.
Phalen, James N.
Bevans, James L.
Little, Wm. L.
Williams, Allie W.

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Dan C. Kingman, Chief of Engineers (rank of brigadier general).....Oct. 12, '13

**Colonels.**

Black, Wm. M.
Roessler, S. N.
Abbot, F. V.
Townsend, C. McD.
Goethals, G. W.
Mills, John
Biddle, John
Hodges, Harry F.
Warren, James G.
Burr, Edward
Beach, L. H.
Zinn, George A.
Laughtt, Wm. C.

**Lieutenant Colonels.**

Sanford, Jas. C.
Taylor, Harry
Sibert, W. L.
Kuhn, J. B
Craighill, W. E.
Newcomer, H. C.
Patrick, M. M.
Riché, Charles S.
Rees, Thomas H.
Potter, Charles L.
Shunk, Francis R.
Jervey, Henry
McKinstry, C. H.
Judson, W. V
Winslow, E. E.
Flagler, C. A. F.
Harding, Chester
Harts, Wm. W.
Jadwin, Edgar
Keller, Charles

**Majors.**

Deakyne, Herbert
Bromwell, C. S.
Cosby, Spencer
McIndoe, J. F.
Morrow, Jay J.
Cavanaugh, J. B.
Jervey, James P.
Howell, George P.
Kutz, Charles W.
Walker, M. L.
Raymond, R. R.
Ladue, William B.
Barden, Wm. J.
Schulz, E. H.
Burgess, H.
Hoffman, G. N.
Connor, W. D.
Oakes, J. C.
Cheney, S. A.
Altstaetter, F. W.
Ferguson, Harley B.
Boggs, Frank C.
Smith, Clarke S.
Wooten, William P.
Brown, Lytle
Brown, Earl I.
Fries, Amos A.
Woodruff, Jas. A.
Kelly, William
Stickle, Horton W.
Rand, Lewis H.
Markham, Edw. M.
Jackson, Thos. H.
Pillsbury, Geo. B.
Lukesh, Gustave R.
Slattery, John R.
Otwell, Curtis W.
Waldron, Albert E.
McDonough, M. J.
Pope, Francis A.
Youngberg, G. A.
Bond, Paul S.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance (rank of brigadier general).....Nov. 22, '01

**Colonels.**

Birnie, Rogers
Mitcham, O. B.
Benét, J. Walker
Gibson, W. W.
Babbitt, Edwin B.
Thompson, J. T.

**Lieutenant Colonels.**

Wheeler, C. B.
Peirce, William S.
Burr, George W.
Ruggles, C. L'H.
Horney, Odus C.
Montgomery, G.
Dickson, T. C.
Joyes, John W.
Hoffer, Jay E.

**Majors.**

Morton, Kenneth
Williams, C. C.
Hof, Samuel
Tschappat, W. H.
Rice, J. H.
King, David M.
Ames, T. L.
O'Hern, Edw. P.
Bricker, E. D.
*Phillips, W. A.
*Schull, H. W.
*Penfield, Walter G.
*Nicholls, Jesse C.
*Hillman, Leroy T.
*Wesson, Charles M.
*Shinkle, Edward M.
*Hawkins, W. J.
*Casad, Adam F.
*McRae, James H.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer (rank of brigadier general)....Feb. 14, '13

**Colonel.**

Glassford, W. A.

**Lieutenant Colonels.**

Reber, S.
Squier, George O.

**Majors.**

Russel, Edgar
Saltzman, C. M'K.
Carr, Daniel J.
Hartman, Carl F.
Wildman, L. D.
Clarke, Walter L.

## CHAPLAINS.

**Rank of Major.**

Bateman, C. C.
Groves, Leslie R.
Gavitt, H. C.
Brown, H. A.
Randolph, J. A.
Easterbrook, E. P.
Hillman, J. W.
Perry, Barton W.
Pruden, Aldred A.
Rice, George D.
Stull, George C.
Dickson, Thomas J.
Newsom, Ernest P.
O'Keefe, T. P.
Headley, I. H. B.

## BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

Frank McIntyre, Chief (rank of brigadier general).....Aug. 24, '12
Charles C. Walcutt, jr., Assistant (rank of colonel).....Aug. 27, '12
Irvin L. Hunt, Assistant (rank of major).....March 18, '13

## PROFESSORS AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

**Rank of Colonel.**

Fiebeger, G. J.
Gordon, Wm. B.

**Rank Lieut. Col.**

Echols, C. P.
Holt, Lucius H.
Willcox, C. D. W.
Robinson, Wirt
Stuart, Edwin R.

# CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

## CAVALRY.

**Colonels.**

Hatfield, C. A. P.
Kingsbury, H. P.
West, F.
Garrard, J.
Dodd, G. A.
Murray, C. H.
Hunter, G. K.
O'Connor, C. M.
Wilder, W. E.
Guilfoyle, J. F.
Finley, W. L.
Gresham, J. C.
Gale, G. H. G.
Taylor, C. W.
Beach, W. D.
Shunk, W. A.
Sibley, F. W.
Read, R. D.
Swift, E.
Lockett, J.
Blocksom, A. P.
Gaston, J. A.
McCormick, L. S.
Galbraith, J. G.
Sickel, H. G.
Slocum, H. J.
Nicholson, W. J.

**Lieutenant Colonels.**

Erwin, J. B.

The largest city in Spain is Madrid, which had a population of 571,539 in 1910

Morgan, G. H.
Noughton, D. H.
Johnson, F. O.
Brown, W. C.
Brett, L. M.
Lewis, T. J.
Pierson, C. H.
Benson, H. C.
Sands, G. H.
Dickman, J. T.
Foltz, F. S.
Carleton, G.
Dugan, T. B.
McDonald, J. B.
Rivers, T. R.
Allen, H. T.
Heard, J. W.
Forsyth, W. W.
Scott, W. S.
Tate, D. L.

**Majors.**

*Waterman, J. C.
Macdonald, G. M.
Cameron, G. H.
Walsh, R. D.
Read, G. W.
Cole, James A.
Cabell, De R. C.
Sayre, F.
Hutcheson, G.
Cress, G. O.
Hughes, J. B.
Brown, R. A.
Holbrook, W. A.
Koehler, L. M.
Michie, R. E. L.
Byram, G. L.
Tompkins, S. R. H.
Rice, S.
Thayer, A.
Walcutt, C. C., jr.
Traub, P. E.
Carter, J. McI.
Barnum, M. H.
Hardeman, L.
Wright, E. S.
Hay, W. H.
Elliott, S. H.
*Jenkins, J. M.
Lochridge, P. D.
McClure, N. F.
Rivers, W. C.
Evans, E. W.
Paxton, R. G.
Donaldson, T. Q., Jr.
Beach, F. H.
Gray, A.
Dade, A. L.
Winn, J. S.
Hedekin, C. A.
Koester, F. J.
Hartman, J. D. L.
Howze, R. L.
Preston, G. H.
Ryan, J. P.
Anderson, E.
Stockle, G. E.
Littlebrant, W. T.
Butler, W. C., jr.
McNamee, M. M.
Harrison, R.
Rhodes, C. D.
Langhorne, G. T.
Young, C.
Marshall, F. C.
Ryan, J. A.
Caldwell, F. M.
Hornbrook, J. J.
Clark, W. F.
Jones, S. G.
Rowell, M. W.
Fleming, L. J.
Meyer, O. B.

## ARTILLERY.

E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery (rank of brigadier general)...March 15, '11

### Field Artillery.

**Colonels.**

Adams, G.
Greble, E. St. J.
Treat, C. G.
Van Deusen, G. W.
Millar, E. A.
Sturgis, S. D.
Berry, L. G.

**Lieutenant Colonels.**

McMahon, J. E.
Menoher, C. T.
Mott, T. B.
Hinds, E.
March, P. C.
Kenly, W. L.
McGlachlin, E. F. jr.
Lassiter, W.

**Majors.**

Irwin, G. Le R.
McNair, W. S.
Snow, W. J.
Gatley, G. G.
Lyon, Le R. S.
Horn, T. N.
Summerall, C. P.
Crulkshank, W. M.
Farr, O. W. B.
Aultman, D. E.
Fleming, A. S.
Payne, B.
Guignard, W. S.
Bowley, A. J.
Bishop, H. G.
Newbill, W. D.
McCloskey, M.

### Coast Artillery.

**Colonels.**

Blaker, A.
Ludlow, H. H.
White, J. V.
Weaver, E. M.
Allen, S. E.
Strong, F. S.
Rafferty, W. C.
Phillips, C. L.
Bailey, C. J.
Townsley, C. P.
Harmon, M. F.
Tronkhite, A.
Foote, S. M.
Bartlett, G. T.
Bennett, C. A.
Davis, H. C.
Ridgway, T.
Ruckman, J. W.
Haynes, L. A.
Walke, W.
Hawthorne, H. L.
Barrette, J. D.

**Lieutenant Colonels.**

Davis, R. P.
Landers, G. F.
Gatchell, G. W.
Straub, O. L.
Schumm, H. C.
Hunter, A. M.
Hayden, J. L.
Wilson, E. T.
Blake, E. M.
Haan, W. G.
Jordan, S. S.
Barroll, M. K.
Skerrett, D.
Campbell, A.
Ellis, W. E.
Hains, J. P.
Todd, H. D., jr.
Winston, T. W.

**Majors.**

Hearn, C. C.
Davis, W. C.
Mauldin, F. G.
Ketcham, D. W.
Lamoreux, T. B.
Hero, A., jr.
Harris, F. E.
Blakely, G.
Coe, F. W.
Smith, W. R.
Whitney, H. H.
Chase, A. W.
Kephart, S. A.
Burgess, L. R.
Shipton, J. A.
Chamberlaine, W.
Heiner, G. G.
McManus, G. H.
Timberlake, E. J.
Pence, W. P.
Williams, J. M.
Hamilton, A.
Gilmore, J. C., jr.
Knowlton, J. L.
Wheeler, J., jr.
Callan, R. E.
Landon, E.
McNeil, C. H.
Tracy, J. P.
Kessler, P. M.
Hagood, J.
Patterson, G. T.
Fergusson, F. K.
Abernethy, R. S.
Sarratt, E. O.
Miller, L. S.
Buckey, M. C.
Johnston, F. E.
Pearce, E. D'A.
Conklin, A. S.
Koehler, B. M.
Brady, J. F.
Carmichael, R. L.
Moses, A.
Ashburn, T. Q.
Bottoms, S. F.
Cloke, H. E.
Vestal, S. C.
Ward, P. R.
Nugent, G. A.
Cole, W. E.
Spinks, M. G.
Johnson, J. C.
Jenkins, A. G.
Wyllie, R. E.
Forse, W.

## INFANTRY.

**Colonels.**

Cornman, D.
Van Orsdale, J. T.
McGuinnegle, G. K.
Greene, H. A.
Loughborough, R. H. R
Crane, C. J.
Sharpe, A. C.
Bowen, W. H. C.
Irons, J. A.
Wilson, R. H.
Febiger, L.
French, F. H.
Buttler, W. C.
Rogers, J. S.
Young, G. S.
Bullard, R. L.
Glenn, E. F.
Mann, W. A.
Waltz, M. F.
Getty, R. N.
Jones, F. B.
Nichols, W. A.
Frederick, D. A.
Tillson, J. C. F.
Kennon, L. W. V.
Lassiter, W.
Morton, C. G.
Pickering, A.
Mallory, J. S.
Miller, S. W.
Van Vliet, R. C.
Plummer, E. H.
Kirby, H.
Dunning, S. W.
Truitt, C. M.
Bell, G., jr.
Parke, J. S.
McCoy, F. B.
Noyes, C. R.
Blatchford, R. M.
Beacom, J. M.
May, W. T.
Wright, W. K.
Pendleton, E. P.
Penrose, C. W.
Howell, D. L.
Kernan, F. J.

**Lieutenant Colonels.**

Kennedy, C. W.
Griffith, T. W.
McIver, G. W.
Richardson, W. P.
Barth, C. H.
Bundy, O.
Hatch, E. E.
Shanks, D. C.

The United States consumes about 875,000,000 pounds of coffee annually.

## INFANTRY (Continued).

Allaire, W. H.
Blauvelt, W. F.
Hodges, H. C., jr.
Hirst, R. L.
Roberts, H. L.
Chatfield, W. H.
Morrison, J. F.
Sage, W. H.
Root, E. A.
Hale, H. C.
Taggart, E. F.
Falson, S. L.
Hasbrouck, A.
Kreps, J. F.
Perkins, F.
Burnham, W. P.
Arrasmith, J. M.
Johnston, W. H.
Atkinson, B. W.
Nichols, M.
O'Neil, J. P.
Dentler, C. E.
Styer, H. D.
Ayer, W. E.
Noble, R. H.
Morse, B. C.
Finley, J. P.
Day, F. R.
Reichman, C.
Roudiez, L. S.
Buffington, A. P.
Moore, T. W.
Wright, W. M.
Brewster, A. W.

**Majors.**

Muir, C. H.
Parmenter, A. L.
Smiley, S. E.
*Devore, D. B.
Buck, B. B.
Martin, W. F.
Johnson, E. M., jr.
Baker, D. J., jr.
Poore, B. A.
McRae, J. H.
Shattuck, A. B.
Gordon, W. H.
Lasseigne, A. I.
Frier, J. H.
Winn, F. L.
Ballou, C. C.
Smith, E. V.
Duncan, G. B.
Durfee, L. L.
Penn, J. A.
Lewis, E. M.
Croxton, R. C.
Jones, E. N., jr.
Holley, D. E.
Johnson, A.
Martin, G. W.
Martin, C. H.
Weigel, W.
Hanson, T. G.
Hall, H.
Cronin, M. D.
Farnsworth, C. S.
Gerhardt, C.
Dean, James T.
McAlexander, U. G.
Jones, W. K.
Wittenmyer, E.
Lenihan, M. J.
Hersey, M. L.
Albright, F. H.
Evans, F. D.
Carnahan, E. C.
Lewis, E. A.
Tayman, C. E.
McAndrew, J. W.
Chrisman, E. R.
Harris, P. C.
McFarland, M.
Wilder, W. T.
Sample, W. R.
Dashiell, W. R.
Helmick, E. A.
Rose, R. W.
Bennett, W. C.
Sargent, E. H.
Chase, W.
Hagadorn, C. B.
Lee, H. R.
Bookmiller, E. V.
*Phillips, W. A.
Taylor, J. R. M.
*Lacey, F. E., jr.
Cloman, S. A.
Crawford, C.
Graves, W. S.
Webster, F. D.
Leitch, J. D.
Burkhardt, S., jr.
Normoyle, J. E.
Alexander, R.
Johnson, W. O.
Lindsay, J. R.
Sladen, F. W.
Bandholtz, H. H.
*Ferguson, H. T.
Learnard, H. S.
*Murray, P.
Wolf, P. A.
Moore, G. D.
Uline, W.
Gose, E. S.
Clark, C. C.
Caldwell, V. A.
Butts, E. L.
Hunt, H. J.
Miller, C.
Murphy, T. D.
Bertsch, W. H.
Bush, R. I.
Bennet, J. B.
Jarvis, M. S.
Heavey, J. W.
Hirsch, H. J.
Frazier, J.
Upton, LaR. S.
Smith, H. A.
Safforans, G. C.
Pierce, P. E.
French, C. G.
Wahl, L.
Jackson, W. P.
Hines, J. L.
Crowley, M.
Bradley, J. J.
Settle, D.
Switzer, J. S.
William, H. O.
Guyer, G. D.
Grote, W. F.
Jenks, I. C.
Ely, H. E.
Sorley, L. S.
Morrow, W. M.
Hardaway, B. F.
Schley, T. F.
Dalton, A. C.
Castner, J. C.
Sigerfoos, E.
Shuttleworth, E. A.

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

**Majors (commanding battalions).**

*Smith, A., jr.
*Ripley, H. A.
*Latrobe, O., jr.
*Evans, H. V.
*Humphrey, E. H.
*Parker, H. W.
*Chamberlain, F. V.
*Elliott, C. R.
*Bracken, E. G.
*Petty, J. M.
*Shaw, G. C.

*Detailed.

## UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

Situated at West Point, N. Y.

**Superintendent, Colonel Clarence P. Townsley, U. S. A.**

The United States Military Academy at West Point was founded in 1802. Each Congress district and Territory, the District of Columbia and Porto Rico is entitled to have one cadet at the academy. Each state is also entitled to have two cadets at the academy from the state at large. Forty are also appointed from the United States at large. The appointments (except those from the United States at large and from the District of Columbia) are made by the Secretary of War at the request of the Senator, Representative or Delegate in Congress and the person appointed must be an actual resident of the state, district or territory from which the appointment is made. The appointments from the United States at large and from the District of Columbia are specially conferred by the President. The number of cadets authorized under the apportionment of 1910 is 575. The attendance at the Military Academy is much below the proper strength of the corps. At the beginning of the academic year 1910-'11 there were only 413 cadets on the rolls. In order to remedy this condition Congress provided in the Military Academy appropriation act, approved April 10, 1910, that for six years from July 1, 1910, whenever any cadet shall have finished three years of his course his successor may be appointed.

**Strength of the Cadet Corps.**

Appointments are required by law to be made one year in advance of the date of admission, and may be made either after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Representative. For each candidate appointed there may be nominated two alternates, who will be examined with the regular nominee, and one of whom may be admitted in the event of the latter's failure to pass the prescribed preliminary examination. Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age at date of admission, at least five feet three inches

**Qualifications.**

*In France the number of deaths in 1911 was 34,869 more than the births.*

in height, weigh 100 pounds, be unmarried, free from any infectious or moral disorder, and, generally, from any deformity, disease or infirmity; must be well versed in reading, in writing (including orthography) in arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography (particularly of the United States), and of the history of the United States. The course covers four years.

The principal subjects taught are mathematics, French, drawing, tactics of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, geology and electricity, history, international, constitutional and military law, Spanish and civil military engineering and science of war. Academic duties commence September 1 and continue until June 1. Examinations are held in each December and June, and cadets deficient in either conduct or studies are discharged. From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp and receive practical military instruction. The pay of a cadet is $600 a year. Upon graduating cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants.

The Military Academy appropriation act, approved April 19, 1910, contained the following provisions concerning hazing: "The Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, shall make appropriate regulations for putting a stop to the practice of hazing, such regulations to prescribe dismissal, suspension or other adequate punishment for infraction of the same, and to embody a clear definition of hazing. Any cadet who shall be charged with offenses under such regulations which would involve his dismissal from the academy shall be granted, upon his written request, a trial by a general court-martial, and any cadet dismissed from the academy for hazing shall not thereafter be reappointed to the corps of cadets nor be eligible for appointment as a commissioned officer in the army or navy or marine corps until two years after the graduation of the class of which he was a member.

**Hazing.**

"The regulations of the United States Military Academy upon the subject of hazing having been modified, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to dispose of any cases which are now pending, and in which final action has not yet been taken, under the provisions of the said regulations as modified."

## NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

**Board of Managers**—The President of the United States, the Chief Justice and the Secretary of War, ex officio; **Major James W. Wadsworth, New York, president, No. 346 Broadway (New York Life Building), New York (term expires 1916); Lieutenant** Franklin Murphy, first vice-president, Newark, N. J. (term expired 1912); Colonel **Henry H. Markham, second vice-president, Pasadena, Cal. (term expires 1916); John M. Holley, secretary, La Crosse, Wis. (term expires 1916); Major William Warner,** Kansas City, Mo. (term expired 1912); Colonel Edwin P. Hammond, Lafayette, Ind **(term expires 1914); General Joseph S. Smith, Bangor, Me. (term expires 1914); Lieu**tenant Oscar M. Gottschall, Dayton, Ohio (term expired 1912); Z. D. Massey, Sevier**ville, Tenn. (term expires 1914); Captain Lucian S. Lambert, Galesburg, Ill. (term** expires 1914); Major Moses Harris, general treasurer; Colonel James E. Miller, inspector general and chief surgeon.

The principal officers of branch homes are: Central—Dayton, Ohio; governor, W. J. White; treasurer, W. H. Ortt; surgeon, F. W. Roush. Northwestern—Milwaukee, Wis.; governor, Cornelius Wheeler; treasurer, R. W. Corbett; surgeon, Vernon Roberts. **Eastern—Togus, Me.; governor, John T. Richards; treasurer, A. L. Smith; surgeon** Major B. D. Ridlon. Southern—Hampton, Va.; governor, T. T. Knox; treasurer, F. E. Skinner; surgeon, L. A. Thompson. Western—Leavenworth, Kan.; governor, Sidney G. Cooke; treasurer, W. W. Martin; surgeon, John A. Barker. Pacific—Santa Monica, Cal.; governor, P. H. Barry; treasurer, E. W. Moore; surgeon, Benjamin F. Hayden. **Marion—Marion, Ind.; governor, George W. Steele; treasurer, J. W. Sanderson; sur**geon, Harry Miller. Danville—Danville, Ill.; **governor, M. J. Barger; treasurer, W. L.** Kelley; **surgeon, William A. Cochran. Mountain—Johnson City, Tenn.; governor, J. P.** Smith; treasurer, Oliver K. Marshall; surgeon, W. T. Erwin. Battle Mountain Sanitarium—**Hot Springs, S. D.; governor and surgeon, James A. Mattison; treasurer, William H. Stanley.**

The requirements for admission include an honorable discharge from the United States service and disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor.

There are also thirty-one State homes, located as follows: Veterans' Home of California, Yountsville; Colorado Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Monte Vista; Fitch's Home for Soldiers, Noroton, Conn.; Idaho State Soldiers' Home, Boise; Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy; Indiana State Soldiers' Home, Lafayette; Iowa State Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown; Kansas State Soldiers' Home, Fort Dodge; Massachusetts State Soldiers' Home, Chelsea; Michigan State Soldiers' Home, Grand Rapids; Minnesota State Soldiers' Home, Minnehaha; Missouri State Federal Soldiers' Home, St. James; Montana State Soldiers' Home, Columbia Falls; Nebraska State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Grand Island; Nebraska State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Milford; New Hampshire State Soldiers' Home, Tilton; New Jersey State Soldiers' Home, Kearny; New Jersey State Home for Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Their Wives, Vineland; New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath; New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford; North Dakota State Soldiers' Home, Lisbon; Ohio State Soldiers' Home, Sandusky; Oregon State Soldiers' Home, Roseburg; Pennsylvania State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Erie; Rhode Island State Soldiers' Home, Bristol; South Dakota State Soldiers' Home, Hot Springs; Vermont State Soldiers' Home, Bennington; Washington State Soldiers' Home, Orting and Port Orchard; Wisconsin Veterans' Home, Waupaca; Wyoming State Soldiers' Home, Buffalo.

**The amount of British capital invested in Canada is estimated at $2,000,000,000.**

## UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME COMMISSION.

Commissioners—Lieutenant General S. M. B. Young (retired), president. Adjutant General George Andrews, Chief of Quartermaster Corps James B. Aleshire, Surgeon General George H. Torney, Judge Advocate General Enoch H. Crowder, Brigadier General Dan C. Kingman, Chief of Engineers.

Officers of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington—Lieutenant General S. M. B. Young (retired), governor; Major P. W. West (retired), deputy governor; Col. George Ruhlen (retired), constructing officer; Col. William T. Wood (retired), secretary and treasurer; Lieutenant Colonel James D. Glennan, Medical Corps, surgeon.

# THE ORGANIZED MILITIA, 1913.

**An act of Congress, approved January 21, 1908, defined as the organized militia of the United States the regularly enlisted, organized and uniformed militia of the various states and territories, and provided that the organization, armament and discipline of this militia should be within five years from the date of the approval of the act the same as those prescribed for the regular and volunteer forces of the United States. By an act approved May 27, 1908, the time limit within which conformity was to be effected was extended to January 21, 1910. The following table gives the militia strength in each state, territory of Hawaii and the District of Columbia:**

| State or Territory. | Adjutants General. | Headquarters. | Officers. | Men. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Scully | Montgomery | 178 | 2,391 |
| Arizona | Col. Charles W. Harris | Phœnix | 45 | 477 |
| Arkansas | Brig. Gen. W. H. Green | Little Rock | 111 | 1,248 |
| California | Brig. Gen. Edwin Alex. Forbes. | Sacramento | 252 | 3,360 |
| Colorado | Brig. Gen. John Chase | Denver | 137 | 1,309 |
| Connecticut | Brig. Gen. George M. Cole | Hartford | 184 | 2,457 |
| Delaware | Brig. Gen. I. Pusey Wickersham | Wilmington | 41 | 441 |
| District of Columbia. | Lt.-Col. Almon P. Parmenter | Washington | 139 | 1,507 |
| Florida | Maj. Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster. | St. Augustine | 93 | 1,127 |
| Georgia | Brig. Genl. J. Van Holt Nash. | Atlanta | 223 | 2,675 |
| Hawaii | Col. John W. Jones | Honolulu | 39 | 426 |
| Idaho | Brig. Gen. L. V. Patch | Boise | 50 | 790 |
| Illinois | Brig. Gen. Frank S. Dickson | Springfield | 506 | 5,408 |
| Indiana | Brig. Gen. George W. McCoy | Indianapolis | 179 | 2,297 |
| Iowa | Brig. Gen. Guy E. Logan | Des Moines | 218 | 2,768 |
| Kansas | Brig. Gen. Charles I. Martin | Topeka | 130 | 1,694 |
| Kentucky | Col. J. Tandy Ellis | Frankfort | 170 | 1,843 |
| Louisiana | Maj. Gen. Oswald W. McNeese | Baton Rouge | 60 | 1,082 |
| Maine | Brig. Gen. Albert Greenlaw | Augusta | 109 | 1,339 |
| Maryland | Brig. Gen. Chas. F. Macklin | Annapolis | 178 | 1,799 |
| Massachusetts | Brig. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson | Boston | 452 | 5,341 |
| Michigan | Maj. Roy C. Vandercook | Lansing | 199 | 2,551 |
| Minnesota | Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood | St. Paul | 218 | 2,724 |
| Mississippi | Brig. Gen. Arthur Fridge | Jackson | 116 | 1,827 |
| Missouri | Brig. Gen. John B. O'Meara | Jefferson City | 256 | 3,320 |
| Montana | Brig. Gen. Phil Greenan | Helena | 53 | 557 |
| Nebraska | Brig. Gen. P. L. Hall, jr | Lincoln | 134 | 1,038 |
| *Nevada | | | | |
| New Hampshire | Brig. Gen. Herbert E. Tutherly. | Concord | 94 | 1,164 |
| New Jersey | Brig. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, jr. | Trenton | 330 | 4,052 |
| New Mexico | Brig. Gen. Harry T. Herring | Santa Fé | 49 | 599 |
| New York | Brig. Gen. Henry D. Hamilton | Albany | 1,056 | 14,901 |
| North Carolina | Brig. Gen. Laurence W. Young | Raleigh | 251 | 2,317 |
| North Dakota | Brig. Gen. I. A. Berg | Bismarck | 52 | 577 |
| Ohio | Brig. Gen. George H. Wood | Columbus | 529 | 5,611 |
| Oklahoma | Brig. Gen. Frank M. Canton | Oklahoma City. | 56 | 896 |
| Oregon | Brig. Gen. William E. Finzer | Portland | 109 | 1,358 |
| Pennsylvania | Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart | Harrisburg | 768 | 9,766 |
| Rhode Island | Brig. Gen. Chas. W. Abbot, jr. | Providence | 106 | 1,252 |
| South Carolina | Brig. Gen. W. W. Moore | Columbia | 154 | 1,755 |
| South Dakota | Brig. Gen. W. A. Morris | Redfield | 71 | 608 |
| Tennessee | Brig. Gen. Frank Maloney | Nashville | 127 | 1,707 |
| Texas | Brig. Gen. Henry Hutchings | Austin | 174 | 2,387 |
| Utah | Brig. Gen. E. A. Wedgwood | Salt Lake City. | 81 | 823 |
| Vermont | Brig. Gen. Lee S. Tillotson | St. Albans | 72 | 773 |
| Virginia | Brig. Gen. W. W. Sale | Richmond | 207 | 2,492 |
| Washington | Brig. Gen. Fred Llewellyn | Seattle | 91 | 1,147 |
| West Virginia | Brig. Gen. C. D. Elliott | Charleston | 100 | 1,283 |
| Wisconsin | Brig. Gen. Orlando Holway | Madison | 195 | 2,768 |
| Wyoming | Col. V. K. Hart | Cheyenne | 48 | 640 |
| Totals | | | 9,130 | 111,672 |

*No organized militia; mustered out May 20, 1906.

**The strength of the organized militia in 1912 was 9,142 officers and 112,710 men.**

**The second smallest county of the State of New York is Queens, which has an area of 58 square miles.**

## ARMY PAY.

| Grade. | Pay of Officers in Active Service. | | | | | | Pay of Retired Officers.[3] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pay of grade. | | Monthly pay.[1] | | | | Pay of grade. | | Monthly pay. | | | |
| | Yearly. | Monthly. | After 5 years' service. 10 p. c. | After 10 years' service. 20 p. c. | After 15 years' service. 30 p. c. | After 20 years' service. 40 p. c. | Yearly. | Monthly. | After 5 years' service. | After 10 years' service. | After 15 years' service. | After 20 years' service. |
| Lieuten't general | $11,000 00 | $916 67 | —— | —— | —— | —— | $8,250 00 | $687 50 | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| Major general.... | 8,000 00 | 666 67 | —— | —— | —— | —— | 6,000 00 | 500 00 | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| Brigadier general | 6,000 00 | 500 00 | —— | —— | —— | —— | 4,500 00 | 375 00 | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| Colonel..... | 4,000 00 | 333 33 | $366 67 | $400 00 | [2]$416 67 | $416 67 | 3,000 00 | 250 00 | $275 00 | $300 00 | $312 50 | $312 50 |
| Lieuten't colonel. | 3,500 00 | 291 67 | 320 83 | 350 00 | [2]375 00 | 375 00 | 2,625 00 | 218 75 | 240 63 | 262 50 | 281 25 | 281 25 |
| Major..... | 3,000 00 | 250 00 | 275 00 | 300 00 | 325 00 | [2]333 33 | 2,250 00 | 187 50 | 206 25 | 225 00 | 243 75 | 250 00 |
| Captain..... | 2,400 00 | 200 00 | 220 00 | 240 00 | 260 00 | 280 00 | 1,800 00 | 150 00 | 165 00 | 180 00 | 195 00 | 210 00 |
| First lieutenant.. | 2,000 00 | 166 67 | 183 33 | 200 00 | 216 67 | 233 33 | 1,500 00 | 125 00 | 137 50 | 150 00 | 162 50 | 175 00 |
| Second lieutenant | 1,700 00 | 141 67 | 155 83 | 170 00 | 184 17 | 198 33 | 1,275 00 | 106 25 | 116 87 | 127 50 | 138 12 | 148 75 |

[1]Officers below the rank of brigadier general receive 10 per cent on the yearly pay of the grade for each term of five years' service, not to exceed 40 per cent in all.—R. S., 1262, 1263. (Except colonel, lieutenant colonel and major.) [2]The maximum pay of a colonel is $5,000, that of a lieutenant colonel $4,500 and that of a major $4,000.—Act May 11, 1908. [3]Retired officers receive 75 per cent of the pay of their grade (salary and increase).—R. S., 1274. No increase of longevity after retirement unless retired for wounds received in battle.—Act March 2, 1903.

NOTES.—First—The lieutenant general may select two aids and a military secretary who shall have the rank of a lieutenant colonel while so serving.—R. S., 1097.

Second—An aid to a major general is allowed $200 and an aid to a brigadier general $150 a year in addition to the pay of his rank.—R. S., 1261.

Third—An acting commissary of subsistence is allowed $100 a year in addition to the pay of his rank.—R. S., 1261.

Fourth—Any officer below the grade of major, required to be mounted, shall receive $150 a year additional if he provides one suitable mount at his own expense, and $200 if he provides two mounts.—Act May 11, 1908.

Fifth—Regimental and battalion or squadron staff officers receive the pay of their respective grades on and after May 11, 1908.

Sixth—Lieutenants of the medical corps are entitled to pay of captain after three years' service.—Act April 23, 1908.

Seventh—An acting judge advocate detailed by the Secretary of War is entitled to the pay of captain.—Acts July 5, 1884; February 2, 1901.

Eighth—Ten per cent increase on pay of all officers serving outside the United States, except in Porto Rico and Hawaii.—Act June 12, 1906.

Ninth—Chaplains appointed prior to April 21, 1904, are entitled to pay of captain; appointed subsequent to April 21, 1904, entitled to pay of first lieutenant for first seven years of service, thereafter to pay of captain; retired from active service prior to April 21, 1904, entitled to the retired pay of a captain; appointed prior to April 21, 1904, and retired from active service subsequent to that date, but prior to completion of seven years' service, entitled to the retired pay of a captain.—Acts February 2, 1901; April 21, 1904; 10 Comp., 795, May 7, 1904.

Tenth—Retired officers below the grade of lieutenant colonel detailed for active duty other than at colleges are entitled to the full pay and allowances of their grade; detailed at colleges under Act November 3, 1893, are entitled to the full pay of their grade. Colonels and lieutenant colonels similarly detailed receive the same pay and allowances a major would receive under like assignment; general officers receive their retired pay, and mileage for travel under proper orders.—Acts April 23, 1904; March 2, 1905; June 12, 1906.

## TROOPS IN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

| Wars. | Years. | Troops. | Wars. | Years. | Troops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revolution | 1775–1783 | 309,791 | Seminole | 1835–1842 | 41,122 |
| Northwest Indians | 1790–1795 | 8,983 | Mexican | 1846–1848 | 112,[illegible] |
| With France (naval) | 1798–1800 | 4,593 | Tex. & New Mex. Indians | 1849–1856 | 6,463 |
| With Tripoli (naval) | 1801–1805 | 3,330 | Oregon and Washington Indians | 1851–1856 | 7,22[illegible] |
| Creek Indians | 1813–1814 | 13,781 | Civil War | 1861–1865 | 2,778,304 |
| War of 1812 | 1812–1815 | 576,622 | Spanish | 1898 | 312,[illegible] |
| Creek Indian War | 1813–1814 | 13,781 | Philippine Insurrection | 1899–1902 | 140,0[illegible] |
| Seminole Indians | 1817–1818 | 6,911 | Relief of Peking | 1900 | 6,91[illegible] |
| Black Hawk Indians | 1832 | 6,465 | | | |
| Cherokee disturbances | 1833–1839 | 9,494 | | | |
| Creek Indians | 1836–1837 | 13,418 | | | |

## CIVIL WAR STATISTICS.

Number of enlistments in the army, navy and marine corps in the war of 1861–'65, taken from latest revised reports of the government; many men who served in the war enlisted two or three times and are counted that number of times in the table:

| States, Territories, etc. | White troops of army. | Sailors and marines. | Negro troops. | States, Territories, etc. | White troops of army. | Sailors and marines. | Negro troops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 2,576 | — | — | Missouri | 109,616 | 151 | 8,344 |
| Arkansas | 8,289 | — | — | Nebraska | 3,157 | — | — |
| California | 15,725 | — | — | Nevada | 1,080 | — | — |
| Colorado | 4,903 | — | — | New Hampshire | 32,930 | 382 | 125 |
| Connecticut | 51,967 | 2,162 | 1,764 | New Jersey | 67,500 | 3,129 | 1,185 |
| Dakota | 206 | — | — | New Mexico | 6,561 | — | — |
| Delaware | 11,280 | 94 | 954 | New York | 404,805 | 39,230 | 4,125 |
| Dist of Colum | 11,912 | 1,358 | 3,269 | North Carolina | 3,156 | — | — |
| Florida | 1,290 | — | — | Ohio | 304,814 | 3,274 | 5,092 |
| Illinois | 256,057 | 2,234 | 1,811 | Oregon | 1,810 | — | — |
| Indiana | 193,748 | 1,075 | 1,537 | Pennsylvania | 315,017 | 14,307 | 8,612 |
| Iowa | 75,797 | 5 | 440 | Rhode Island | 19,521 | 1,378 | 1,837 |
| Kansas | 13,089 | — | 2,080 | Tennessee | 31,092 | — | — |
| Kentucky | 51,743 | 314 | 23,703 | Texas | 1,965 | — | — |
| Louisiana | 5,224 | — | — | Vermont | 32,549 | 619 | 120 |
| Maine | 64,973 | 5,080 | 104 | Washington | 964 | — | — |
| Maryland | 33,995 | 3,925 | 8,718 | West Virginia | 31,872 | — | 196 |
| Massachusetts | 122,781 | 19,983 | 3,966 | Wisconsin | 91,029 | 132 | 165 |
| Michigan | 85,479 | 496 | 1,387 | Indian Nation | [1]3,530 | — | — |
| Minnesota | 23,913 | 3 | 104 | [2]Negro troops | — | — | 99,337 |
| Mississippi | 545 | — | — | Totals | 2,492,366 | 105,988 | 178,975 |

Number of deaths, by causes, in the United States army during the Civil War:

| Causes of death. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Totals. | Causes of death. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Killed in action | 4,142 | 62,916 | 67,058 | Killed after capture | 14 | 90 | 104 |
| Died of wounds received in action | 2,228 | 40,789 | 43,012 | Committed suicide | 26 | 365 | 391 |
| Died of disease | 2,795 | 221,791 | 224,586 | Executed by U. S. military auth'ties | — | 267 | 267 |
| Accidental deaths (except by drowning) | 142 | 3,972 | 4,114 | Executed by enemy | 4 | 60 | 64 |
| Drowned | 106 | 4,838 | 4,944 | Died from sunstroke | 5 | 308 | 313 |
| Murdered | 87 | 433 | 520 | [3]Other known causes | 62 | 1,972 | 2,034 |
| | | | | Causes not stated | 28 | 12,093 | 12,121 |
| | | | | Totals | 9,584 | 349,944 | 359,528 |

[1]Indians. [2]Number not credited on the quota of any state. [3]This item includes all deaths resulting from quarrels, riots and the like which are not definitely reported as murder; from being shot for insubordination or by provost guards or sentinels in attempting to escape or pass the lines; from exhaustion or exposure; killed while depredating upon the property of citizens, and all other causes not mentioned in the foregoing table. Desertions (estimated by War Department), 117,247. No trustworthy deductions with regard to the nativity of soldiers in service during the Civil War can be made from any existing statistics.

# WIRELESS TELEGRAPH MILITARY SERVICE.

Stations Belonging to the United States Army.

| Name of station. | Call letter. | Power, kilowatts. | Name of station. | Call letter. | Power, kilowatts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States. | | | Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Army Signal School | WUV | 1 |
| Fort Andrews, Mass | WUA | 1 | Fort Levett, Me | WUE | 1 |
| Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y. | WUC | 1 | Fort Monroe, Va | WUF | 1 |
| Fort Hancock, N. J | WUB | 1 | Fort Omaha, Neb | WUH | 3 |
| Fort Leavenworth, Kan. | WUD | 3 | Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. | WUO | 1 |

The income of Trinity Parish of New York City is nearly one million a year.

| Name of station. | Call letter. | Power, kilowatts. |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Riley, Kan. | WUI | 3 |
| Fort Totten, N. Y. | WUL | ¾ |
| Fort Wood, N. Y. | WUM | 3 |
| Fort Worden, Wash. | WUN | 1 |
| Signal Corps Laboratory, Washington, D. C. | WUP | 3 |
| Fort Stevens, Ore. | WUK | 1 |
| Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. | WUQ | 2 |
| Fort Sam Houston, Tex. | WUJ | 10 |
| Coast Artillery, School, Fort Monroe, Va. | WUG | 2 |
| **Alaska.** | | |
| Circle City | WVA | 3 |
| Fort Egbert | WVC | 5 |
| Fairbanks | WVB | 5 |
| Fort Gibbon | WVD | 10 |
| Kotlik | WVF | 1 |
| Nome | WVG | 10 |
| Nulato | WVH | 10 |
| Petersburg | WVI | 1 |
| Fort St. Michael | WVE | 3 |
| Wrangell | WVJ | 1 |
| **Philippine Islands.** | | |
| Corregidor Island | WVN | 10 |
| Fort Drum | WVP | ⅛ |
| Fort Frank | WVL | ⅛ |
| Manila | WVU | 1 |
| Fort Wm. McKinley | WVQ | ¾ |
| Fort Wint | WVR | 1 |
| **Hawaii.** | | |
| Fort De Russy | WZG | 2 |
| Fort Shafter | WZH | ⅛ |

| Name of station. | Call letter. | Power, kilowatts. |
|---|---|---|
| **Army Transport Service.** | | |
| Buford | WXA | 2 |
| Crook | WXB | 2 |
| Dix | WXC | 2 |
| Kilpatrick | WXD | 2 |
| Liscum | WXE | 2 |
| Logan | WXF | 3 |
| McClellan | WXH | 1 |
| Meade | WXG | 1 |
| Merritt | WXI | 2 |
| Sheridan | WXJ | 3 |
| Sherman | WXK | 3 |
| Sumner | WXL | 3 |
| Thomas | WXM | 3 |
| Warren | WXN | 2 |
| Cable ship Burnside | WXR | 3 |
| Cable ship Joseph Henry | WXT | 2 |
| Cable ship Cyrus W. Field | WXS | 1 |
| **Artillery Harbor Tugs.** | | |
| Capt. Charles W. Rowell | WYI | ⅛ |
| Reno | WYN | ⅛ |
| Gen. A. M. Randol | WYJ | ⅛ |
| Gen. R. B. Ayres | WYL | ⅛ |
| Gen. Harvey Brown | WYK | ⅛ |
| James Fornance | WYM | ⅛ |
| Gen. Robert Anderson | WYH | ⅛ |
| Major Thomas | WYO | ⅛ |
| Capt. Barrett | WYP | ⅛ |
| Capt. Wetherill | WYT | ⅛ |
| **Army Mine Planters.** | | |
| Gen. Royal T. Frank | WYA | ⅛ |
| Gen. Samuel M. Mills | WYB | ⅛ |
| Major Samuel Ringgold | WYC | ⅛ |

Note.—The stations in Alaska and those on the army transports are open to public service.

# THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

The actual strength of the personnel of the navy on June 30, 1913, was 3,160 officers and 48,068 enlisted men—total, 51,228. There were lost to the navy during the year ended June 30, 1913, 118 officers and 17,980 enlisted men. Of the officers twelve died from casualties or disease. Of the men 191 died from casualties or disease, the remainder representing men discharged at expiration of term of service for disability, by sentence of court martial, desertions and retirements. In the Marine Corps, on June 30, 1913, there were 345 officers and 9,777 enlisted men. The corps lost eleven officers and 4,090 enlisted men during the year ended June 30, 1913.

## CHIEF NAVAL STATIONS.

(Corrected to December 1, 1913.)

**Naval Station, Boston.**—Captain DeWitt Coffman, commandant.

**Naval Station, New York.**—Captain Albert Gleaves, commandant.

**Naval Station, Philadelphia.**—Captain William S. Benson, commandant.

**Naval Station, Norfolk.**—Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle.

**Naval Station, Narragansett Bay.**—Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, commandant.

**Naval Station, Washington, D. C.**—Captain Hilary P. Jones, commandant.

**Naval Station, Mare Island, Cal.**—Captain Frank M. Bennett, commandant.

**Naval Station, Puget Sound, Wash.**—Rear Admiral Vincendon L. Cottman, commandant.

**Naval Stations, Cavite and Olongapo, P. I.**—Captain Benjamin Tappan, commandant.

**Naval Station, Hawaii.**—Rear Admiral Charles B. T. Moore, commandant.

### General Board of the Navy.

Admiral George Dewey, president; Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Rear Admiral Wm. H. H. Southerland, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Captain Albert G. Winterhalter, Captain Thomas S. Rodgers, Captain Harry S. Knapp, Captain William L. Rodgers, Captain John Hood, Captain William R. Shoemaker, Commander Edward H. Campbell, secretary.

**India, whose area is 1,773,168 square miles, has only 33,100 miles of railway lines.**

# NAVAL OFFICERS ABOVE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT.

## Admiral.

| Name. | Date of commission. | Date of retirement. |
|---|---|---|
| George Dewey | Mar. 2, 1899 | ——— |

## Rear Admirals.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Charles E. Vreeland | Dec. 27, 1909 | Mar. 10, 1914 |
| William H. H. Southerland | May 4, 1910 | July 10, 1914 |
| Vincendon L. Cottman | Nov. 7, 1910 | Feb. 13, 1914 |
| Thomas B. Howard | Nov. 14, 1910 | Aug. 10, 1916 |
| Walter C. Cowles | Jan. 14, 1911 | July 11, 1915 |
| Austin M. Knight | Jan. 29, 1911 | Dec. 16, 1916 |
| Charles J. Badger | Mar. 8, 1911 | Aug. 6, 1915 |
| Reginald F. Nicholson | May 19, 1911 | Dec. 15, 1914 |
| Charles B. T. Moore | June 14, 1911 | July 29, 1915 |
| Alfred Reynolds | July 13, 1911 | Sept. 7, 1915 |
| Bradley A. Fiske | Aug. 3, 1911 | June 13, 1916 |
| John R. Edwards | Sept. 14, 1911 | July 9, 1915 |
| James M. Helm | Sept. 14, 1911 | Dec. 16, 1917 |
| Cameron McR. Winslow | Sept. 14, 1911 | July 29, 1916 |
| Nathaniel R. Usher | Sept. 14, 1911 | Apr. 7, 1917 |
| Frank F. Fletcher | Oct. 17, 1911 | Nov. 23, 1917 |
| Frank E. Beatty | Apr. 27, 1912 | Nov. 26, 1915 |
| Robert M. Doyle | June 7, 1912 | May 5, 1915 |
| Wythe M. Parks | Feb. 13, 1913 | Sept. 8, 1918 |
| William B. Caperton | Feb. 13, 1913 | June 30, 1917 |
| George S. Willits | Mar. 26, 1913 | Feb. 21, 1915 |
| Walter F. Worthington | Mar. 26, 1913 | Mar. 8, 1917 |
| William N. Little | Mar. 26, 1913 | Dec. 31, 1914 |
| Clifford J. Boush | Mar. 26, 1913 | Aug. 13, 1916 |
| Henry T. Mayo | June 15, 1913 | Dec. 8, 1918 |

## LINE OFFICERS IN GRADES OF CAPTAIN, COMMANDER AND LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

### Captains.

(Rank with colonel.)
Rogers, C. C.
Tappan, B.
Pond, C. F.
McLean, W.
Gove, C. A.
Coffman, DeW.
Hall, R. T.
Fullam, W. F.
Winterhalter, A. G.
Fechteler, A. F.
Gleaves, A.
Dunn, H. O.
Grant, A. W.
Benson, W. S.
Rodgers, T. S.
Glennon, J. H.
Rush, W. R.
Knapp, H. S.
Rodgers, Wm. L.
Huse, H. McL. P.
Smith, R. C.
McElroy, G. W.
Griffin, R. S.
Bartlett, F. W.
Clark, G. R.
Burd, G. E.
Oliver, J. H.
Knapp, J. J.
Hood, John.
Hayden, E. E.
Bryan, B. C.
Carr, C. A.
Gill, W. A.
Norton, H. P.
Bennett, F. M.
Gibbons, J. H.
Snowden, Thos.
Kellogg, F. W.
Niblack, A. P.
Simpson, Edward
Kinkaid, T. W.
Sims, W. S.
Van Duzer, L. S.
Maxwell, W. J.
Smith, W. S.
Rodman, Hugh.
Hoogewerff, J. A.
Capehart, E. E.
Wilson, Henry B.
Kaemmerling, G.
McAlpine, K.
Theiss, Emil.
Wood, Spencer S.
Fletcher, W. B.
Johnston, M.
Anderson, E. A.
Jayne, Jos. L.
Howard, Wm. L.
Higgins, Robert B.
Leonard, John C.
Dyson, C. W.
Chapin, F. L.
Halstead, A. S.
Field, H. A.
Williams, C. S.
Hill, F. K.
Welles, Roger.
McDonald, J. D.
Jones, H. P., jr.
Shoemaker, W. R.
Plunkett, C. P.
Chase, V. O.
Kline, G. W.
Strauss, J.
Russell, R. L.
Bispham, H. A.
Evans, G. R.
Eberle, E. W.
Gilmer, W. W.
Coontz, R. E.
Cooper, Geo. F.
Logan, Geo. W.
Bryan, Henry F.
McKean, Josiah S.
Decker, Benton C.
McCully, Newton A.
Bristol, Mark L.
Long, Andrew T.
Bullard, W. H. G.
Oman, J. W.
Andrews, Philip

### Commanders.

(Rank with lt. col.)
Durell, E. H.
Scales, A. H.
Blue, V.
Washington, T.
Burrage, G. H.
Robertson, A. H.
Brittain, C. B.
Morgan, C. B.
Cross, W. M.
Hubbard, J. F.
Chandler, L. H.
Hayward, G. N.
Robison, S. S.
Hughes, C. F.
Beach, E. L.
Stickney, H. O.
Wiley, H. A.
Bassett, F. B., jr.
Jackson, R. H.
Twining, N. C.
Hutchison, B. F.
Magruder, T. P.
Kittelle, S. E. W.
Pratt, Wm. V.
Nulton, L. M.
Marvell, G. R.
Patton, J. B.
MacDougall, W. D.
Bradshaw, G. B.
Offley, C. N.
De Steiguer, L. R.
Phelps, W. W.
Kaiser, L. A.
Cole, W. C.
Williams, P.
Terhune, W. J.
Davis, C.
Harrison, W. K.
[illegible]
Holmes, U. T.
Chase, J. V.
Ziegemeier, H. J.
Williams, G. W.
Price, C. B.
Taylor, M. M.
Vogelgesang, C. T.
McVay, C. B., jr.
Dayton, J. H.
Bostwick, L. A.
Moffett, W. A.
Latimer, J. L.
Dismukes, D. E.
Belknap, R. R.
Blamer, DeWitt
Robison, J. K.
Willard, A. L.
Pollock, E. T.
Stearns, C. D.
Hough, H. H.
Reed, M. E.
Christy, H. H.
Irwin, N. E.
Evans, Waldo.
Senn, T. J.
Sypher, J. H.
Bierer, B. B.
Preston, C. F.
Leigh, R. H.
Althouse, A.
Brotherton, W. D.
Carter, J. F.
Laws, G. W.
Day, G. C.
McNamee, Luke.
Hussey, C. L.
Blakely, J. R. Y.
Traut, F. A.
Hines, John F.
Crank, Robert K.
Moses, S. E.
Symington, Powers
Stirling, Yates, jr.

The aerial mail messenger route from New York to San Francisco, established October 2, 1911, is the longest aerial mail route ever established.

Hasbrouck, R. DeL.
Pringle, Joel R. P.
Kellogg, E. S.
Clark, F. H.
Campbell, E. H.
Crosley, W. S.
Lang, C. J.
Price, Henry B.
Trench, M. E.
Jackson, O. P.
Chadwick, F. L.
Olmsted, P. N.
Brady, John R.
Fewel, C. C.
Upham, F. B.
Procter, A. M.
Tompkins, J. T.
Babin, P.
Bennett, E. L.
Moody, R. C.
Fullinwider, S. P.
Pollock, E. R.
Ryan, J. P. J.
Wells, C.
Gillis, I. V. G.
McLean, R.
Lyon, F.
Luby, J. McC.
Graham, S. V.
Sellers, D. F.
Reeves, J. M.
Kavanaugh, A. G.
Stone, R.
Cone, Hutch I.
Bulmer, R. C.
Galbraith, G. S.
Scott, Wm. P.
Hinds, A. W.

**Lt. Commanders.**

(Rank with major.)
McNeely, R. W.
Turpin, W. S.
Whitted, W. S.
Gelm, G. E.
DeLany, E. H.
Brumby, F. H.
Morton, J. P.
Baldwin, F. P.
Stone, G. L. P.
Laning, H.
Karns, F. D.
Todd, D. W.
Klemann, J. V.
Butler, H. V.
Gherardi, W. R.
Raby, J. J.
Freeman, F. N.
Standley, W. H.
Bennett, K. M.
Watson, E. H.
Johnston, R. Z.
Parker, T. D.
Holden, J. H.
Craven, T. T.
Wurtzbaugh, D. W.
Barie, R.
Lincoln, G. S.
Wettengel, I. C.
Tozer, C. M.
Cluverius, W. T.
Wood, D. M.
Palmer, L. C.
Marshall, A. W.
Kearney, T. A.
MacArthur, A.
Ridgely, F. E.
Knox, D. W.
Ellis, M. St. C.
McCauley, E., jr.
Littlefield, W. L.
Jessop, E. P.
Mustin, H. C.
Washington, P.
Curtin, R. I.
Crenshaw, A.
Bronson, A., jr.
Yarnell, H. E.
Perrill, H. P.
Theleen, D. E.
Hepburn, A. J.
Jones, N. L.
Hart, T. C.
White, W. R.
Reynolds, W. H.
Miller, C. R.
Murfin, O. G.
Sargent, L. R.
Overstreet, L. M.
Houston, V. S.
Boyd, D. F.
Chase, G. P.
Richardson, L. C.
Sexton, W. R.
Falconer, W. M.
Jenson, H. N.
Leahy, W. D.
Graham, A. T.
Smith, A. S.
McDowell, W.
Kautz, A.
Owens, C. T.
Williams, H.
Asserson, W. C.
Kempff, C. S.
Halligan, John, jr.
Watts, Wm. C.
Smith, G. L.
Briggs, W. G.
Sheffield, F. L.
Cotten, L. A.
Woods, Edward.
Shane, Louis.
Mitchell, A. N.
Pinney, F. L.
Cronan, W. F.
Briggs, Z. E.
Tarrant, W. T.
Tardy, W. B.
Wells, W. B.
Dinger, H. C.
Abele, C. A.
Johnson, T. L.
Williams, Y. S.
Constien, E. T.
Pettengill, G. T.
Sweet, G. C.
Macy, U. S.
Hanrahan, D. C.
Graham, J. S.
Nelson, C. P.
Roper, W. G.
Sparrow, H. G.
Buchanan, A.
Fenner, E. B.
White, R. D.
Kimberly, V. A.
Dungan, P. B.
Taussig, J. K.
Bloch, C. C.
Lackey, H. E.
Royall, H. H.
Kalbfus, E. C.
Woodward, C. H.
Miller, W. S.
Cole, C. W.
Shapley, L. S.
Major, S. I. M.
Sayles, W. R., jr.
Greenslade, J. W.
Courtney, C. E.
Watson, A. E.
Fischer, C. H.
Brinser, H. L.
Tomb, J. H.
Morrison, F.
Horne, F. J.
Larimer, E. B.
Johnson, A. W.
Hunt, W. M.
Gilmer, J. B.
Shackford, C.
Pope, R. E.
Madison, Z. H.
Soule, H. B.
Martin, F.
Snyder, C. P.
Kear, C. R.
Defrees, J. R.
Mitchell, W. G.
Castleman, K. G.
Hyland, J. J.
Evans, F. T.
Bryant, S. W.
Jackson, E. S.
Bricker, W. F.
Wyman, H. L.
Mannix, D. P.
Keating, A. B.
Vincent, R. W.
Winston, H. T.
Naile, F. R.
Svarz, E. P.
Smith, W.
Hellweg, J. F.
Gannon, S.
Morris, R.
Wainwright, J. D.
Cage, H. K.
Steele, G. W., jr.
Doyle, S. H. R.
Riddle, W. K.
Jeffers, W. N.
Timmons, J. W.
Church, J. G.
Freeman, C. S.
Berry, R. L.
Cocke, H. C.
Abernathy, R. A.
Wortman, W. K.
Ellis, H.
Berrien, F. D.
Comfort, J. H.
Foley, P.
Bowers, J. T.
Gardiner, C. A.
Tomb, Wm. V.
Bulmer, B. T.
Schoenfeld, J. W.
Arnold, C. L.
Dodd, E. H.
Huff, C. P.
Train, C. R.
Osterhaus, H. W.
Menner, R. T.
King, E. J.
Long, B. A.
Norris, Wm.
Andrews, A.
Keyes, R. S.
Landenberger, G. B.
Oliver, F. L.
Garcelon, A., jr.
Connelly, L. J.
Kurtz, T. R.
Cook, H. E.
Cook, M. G.
Enochs, J. M.
Jackson, J. P.
Howe, A. G.
Wygant, B. B.
Simons, Manley M.
Brooks, E. A.
Williams, R.
Bass, I. E.
Pye, W. S.
Allen, B. C.
Fairchild, A. P.

## MEDICAL CORPS.

Charles F. Stokes, surgeon general (rank of rear admiral).....Feb. 5, 1910

**Medical Directors. (Rank of captain.)**
Green, E. H.
Anderson, F.
DuBose, W. R.
Gatewood, J. D.
Diehl, O.
Leach, P.
Curtis, L. W.
Nash, F. S.
Wieber, F. W. F.
Wentworth, A. R.
Berryhill, T. A.
Field, James G.
Pickrell, George
McCormick, A. M. D.
Stone, E. P.
Wilson, G. B.

**Medical Inspectors. (Rank of Commander.)**
Stitt, E. R.
Gates, M. F.
Lowndes, C. H. T.
Barber, G. H.
Crandall, R. P.
Smith, G. T.
Lung, G. A.
Von Wedekind, L. L.
Bogert, E. S., jr.
Spratling, L. W.
Kennedy, R. M.
Braisted, Wm. C.
Blackwood, N. J.
Evans, S. G.

## NAVAL CONSTRUCTION CORPS.

Richard M. Watt, chief constructor (rank of rear admiral).....Oct. 2, 1910

Rear Admiral.
Capps, W. L.

**Captains.**
Taylor, David W.
Stahl, Albert W.
Baxter, W. J.
Bankson, Lloyd.

**Commanders.**
Tawresey, John G.
Stocker, Robert.
Snow, Elliot
Rock, G. H.

**The largest number of deaths from homicides in the ten years ending in 1911 wa shown by Chicago, with a total of 1,770.**

## PAY CORPS.

Thomas J. Cowie, paymaster general (rank of rear admiral)..... Dec. 13, 1910

**Pay Directors. (Rank of captain.)**
Speel, John N.
Frazer, Reah.
Galt, W. W.
Martin, J. R.
Ray, C. M.
McDonald, M. C.
Kerr, Leeds C.
Williams, C. S.
Carpenter, J. S.
Hunt, L.
Heap, S. L.
Phillips, J. S.
Jewett, T. S.

**Pay Inspectors. (Rank of Commander.)**
Arms, F. T.
Hicks, T. H.
Reynolds, Z. W.
Ryan, E. D.
McGowan, Samuel.
Dent, H. A.
Littell, W. J.
Ramsay, M. M.
Cheatham, J. J.
DuBois, B. F.
Seibels, G. G.
Bonnaffon, E. W.
Fyffe, Joseph.
Merriam, John H.
O'Leary, Timothy S.

## CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS.

H. R. Stanford, chief Bureau of Yards and Docks (rank of rear admiral). January 14, 1912

**Captains.**
Hollyday, R. C.

**Commanders.**
Menocal, A. J.
Chambers, F. T.

**Lieutenant Commanders.**
Parks, C. W.
Gregory, L. E.
Cunningham, A. C.
Rousseau, H. H.
Thompson, Fred.
Cox, L. M.
Bellinger, L. F.
Bakenhus, R. E.

## CHAPLAINS AND PROFESSORS.

**Chaplains. (Rank of captain.)**
Thompson, F.
Wright, C. Q.
Isaacs, Walter G.
Reaney, W. H. I.

(Rank of commander.)
Frazier, John B.
Cassard, Wm. G.
Dickins, C. H.
Reynolds, L. P.
Fleming, J. F.
Charlton, C. M.
Patrick, B. R.

**Professors of Mathematics. (Rank of captain.)**
Brown, Stimson J.
Dodge, Omenzo G.
See, T. J. J.

(Rank of commander.)
Smith, H. E.
Garrison, D. M.
Updegraff, M.
Michelberger, W. S.
Harshman, W. S.

# THE MARINE CORPS.

_____, major general and commandant.....

## LINE OFFICERS ABOVE THE GRADE OF CAPTAIN.

**Colonels.**
Waller, L. W. T.
Dickins, R.
Karmany, L.
Doyen, C. A.
Mahoney, J. B.
Barnett, G.
Moses, F. J.
Pendleton, Jos. H.

**Lieutenant Colonels.**
Lejeune, John A.
Cole, E. K.
Kane, T. P.
Lucas, L. C.
Long, C. G.
Fuller, B. H.
Moses, L. H.

**Majors.**
Neville, W. C.
Treadwell, T. C.
Williams, D.
Myers, J. T.
Catlin, A. W.
McKelvy, W. N.
Russell, J. H.
Shaw, M. J.
Bannon, P. M.
Hall, N. H.
Butler, S. D.
Thorpe, G. C.
Hill, C. S.
Reid, G. C.
Dunlap, R. H.
Berkeley, R. C.
Gamborg-Andresen, C.
Hatch, C. B.
Brown, P. S.
Davis, H. C.

## ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Colonel, C. H. Lauchheimer; lieutenant colonels, H. C. Haines, R. H. Lane; majors, L. J. Magill, A. S. McLemore, David D. Porter.

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Colonel, Frank L. Denny; lieutenant colonels, Charles L. McCawley, Cyrus S. Radford; majors, W. B. Lemly, Henry L. Roosevelt, Norman G. Burton.

## PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Colonel, George Richards; lieutenant colonel, William C. Dawson; majors, W. G. Powell, H. C. Reisinger.

# VESSELS OF THE NAVY.

"B. L. R." means breech loading rifles; "B. L. H.," breech loading howitzers; "R. F.," rapid fire guns; "H. R. C.," Hotchkiss revolving cannon; "R. F. B. L. R.," rapid fire breech loading rifles; "mm.," millimetre; "D.," displacement in tons; "T.," torpedo tubes; "S. A.," semi-automatic; "F.," field; "A.," automatic; "M.," machine.

### Battleships—First Line.

ARKANSAS—D., 26,000; speed, 21.05 knots; armament, 12 12-in. B. L. R.; 21 5-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. saluting; 2 T. Launched January 14, 1911.

DELAWARE—D., 20,000; speed, 21.56 knots; armament, 10 12-in. B. L. R.; 14 5-in. B. L. R.; 4 3-pdr. saluting; 2 T. Launched February 6, 1909.

FLORIDA—D., 21,825; speed, 22.08 knots; armament, 10 12-in. B. L. R.; 16 5-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. saluting; 2 T. Launched May 12, 1910.

MICHIGAN—D., 16,000; speed, 18.79 knots, armament, 2 12-in. B. L. R.; 22 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. saluting; 2 T. Launched May 26, 1908.

NEVADA—D., 27,500; speed, 20.50 knots; armament, 10 14-in. B. L. R., 21 5-in. B. L. R.; 4 3-pdr. saluting. Building at Quincy, Mass., by Fore River S. B. Co.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—D., 16,000; speed, 18.16 knots. Armament same as Minnesota. Launched June 30, 1906.

NEW YORK—D., 27,000; speed, 21 knots; armament, 10 14-in. B. L. R.; 21 5-in B. L. R.; 4 3-pdr. saluting; 4 T. Launched October 30, 1912.

NORTH DAKOTA—Same as Delaware; speed, 21.01 knots. Launched November 16, 1908.

***The second least populous* county in the State of New York is Putnam, which had a population of 14 665 in 1910.**

OKLAHOMA—D., 27,500; speed, 20.50 knots; armament, 10 14-in. B. L. R.; 21 5-in. B. L. R.; 4 3-pdr. saluting. Building at Camden, N. J., by New York S. B. Co.

PENNSYLVANIA—D., 31,400; speed, 21 knots; armament, 12 14-in. B. L. R., 22 5-in. R. F., 4 3-pdr. saluting. (Building at Newport News, Va., by the Newport News S. B. & D. D. Co.

SOUTH CAROLINA—D., 16,000; speed 18.86 knots; 8 12-in. B. L. R. 22 3-in. R. F. 2 3-pdr. saluting. Launched July 11, 1908.

**TEXAS—Same as New York. Launched** May 18, 1912.

UTAH—D., 21,825; speed, 21.04 knots; 10 12-in. B. L. R.; 16 5-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting. Launched December 23, 1909.

WYOMING—D., 26,000; speed, 21.22 knots; armament same as Arkansas. Launched May 25, 1911.

NUMBER 39—Same as Pennsylvania. Building at Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

**Battleships—Second Line.**

**ALABAMA—D., 11,552; speed, 17.01 knots; armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.; 4 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting.** Launched May 18, 1898.

**CONNECTICUT—D., 16,000; speed, 18.78 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 7-in. B. L. R.; 20 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. saluting. Launched September 29, 1904.**

**GEORGIA—D., 14,948; speed, 19.26 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8** 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. B. L. R.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting; 4 T. Launched October 11, 1904.

IDAHO—D., 13,000; speed, 17.12 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 8 7-in. B. L. R.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting. Launched December 9, 1905.

**ILLINOIS—D., 11,552; speed, 17.45 knots; armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.; 4 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting.** Launched October 4, 1898.

**INDIANA—D., 10,288; speed, 15.55** knots; armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting. Launched February 28, 1893.

IOWA—D., 11,346; speed, 17.09 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 10 4-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting. Launched March 28, 1896.

KANSAS—D., 16,000; speed, 18.09 knots; armament 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 7-in. B. L. R.; 20 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting; 4 T. Launched August 12, 1905.

**KEARSARGE—D., 11,520; speed, 16.82** knots; armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R.; 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 18 5-in R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting. Launched May 24, 1898.

KENTUCKY—Same as Kearsarge; speed, 16.99 knots. Launched March 24, 1898.

LOUISIANA—Same as Connecticut; speed, 18.82 knots; 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 7-in. B. L. R.; 20 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting. Launched August 27, 1904.

**MAINE—D., 13,500; speed, 18 knots; same armament as Missouri. Launched July 27, 1901.**

**MASSACHUSETTS—D., 10,288; speed, 16.21 knots; armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr.** saluting. Launched June 10, 1893.

MINNESOTA—D., 16,000; speed 18.85; knots, armament same as Kansas; 4 submerged torpedo tubes. Launched April 8, 1905.
1901.

MISSISSIPPI—D., 13,000; speed 17.11 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 8 7-in. R. L. R.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting; 2 T. Launched September 30, 1905.

**MISSOURI—D., 13,500; speed, 18.15 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 16** 6-in. B. L. R.; 6 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. saluting; 2 T. Launched December 28.

**NEBRASKA—D., 14,948; speed, 19.06 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8** 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. B. L. R.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting; 4 T. Launched October 7, 1904.

**NEW JERSEY—D., 14,948; speed, 19.18 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8** 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. B. L. R.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 3 3-pdr. saluting; 4 T. Launched November 10, 1904.

OHIO—D., 12,500; speed, 17.82 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 16 6-in. B. L. R.; 6 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting; 2 T. Launched May 18, 1901.

**OREGON—D., 10,288; speed, 16.79 knots; armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B.** L. R; 12 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr saluting. Launched October 26, 1893.

**RHODE ISLAND—D., 14,948; speed, 19.01 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.;** 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. B. L. R.; 12-3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting; 4 T. Launched May 17, 1904.

VERMONT—D., 16,000; speed 18.33 knots; armament same as Minnesota. Launched August 31, 1905.

**VIRGINIA—D., 14,948; speed, 19.01** knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. B. L. R.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting; 4 T. Launched April 5, 1904.

**WISCONSIN—D., 11,552; speed, 17.17 knots; armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R.; 14** 6-in. R. F.; 4 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting. Launched November 26, 1898.

**Armored Cruisers.**

**CALIFORNIA—D., 13,680; speed, 22.20 knots; armament, 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-**in. B. L. R.; 18 3-in. R. F; 4 3-pdr. saluting; 2 T. Launched April 28, 1904.

**COLORADO—D., 13,680; speed, 22.24 knots; armament, 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. B. L. R.; 18 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr.** saluting; 2 T. Launched April 25, 1903.

**MARYLAND—D., 13,680; speed, 22.41 knots; armament, 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. B. L. R.; 18 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr.** saluting; 2 T. Launched September 12, 1903.

**MONTANA—D., 14,500; speed, 22.26 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 16 6-in. B. L. R.; 22 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr.** saluting; 4 T. Launched December 15, 1906.

**NORTH CAROLINA—Same as Montana; speed, 22.48 knots. Launched October 6, 1906.**

**In Kansas of cities with a population of less than 100,000 Kansas City has highest death rate in 1910—16.8 per 1,000—and Wichita the lowest—13.8**

**PITTSBURGH formerly PENNSYLVANIA—D., 13,680; speed, 22.44 knots; armament same as Colorado.** Launched August 22, 1903.

**SOUTH DAKOTA—Same as California;** speed, 22.24 knots. Launched July 21, 1904.

**TENNESSEE—D., 14,500; speed, 22.16 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 16 6-in. B. L. R.; 22 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. saluting.** Launched December 3, 1904.

**WASHINGTON—D., 14,500; speed, 22.27 knots; armament same as Tennessee.** Launched March 18, 1905.

**WEST VIRGINIA—Same as Maryland;** speed, 22.15 knots. Launched April 18, 1903.

**Cruisers—First Class.**

**BROOKLYN—D., 9,215; speed, 21.91 knots; armament, 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 5-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. R. F.** Launched October 2, 1895.

**CHARLESTON—D., 9,700; speed, 22.04 knots; armament, 14 6-in. B. L. R.; 18 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. saluting.** Launched January 23, 1904.

**MILWAUKEE—Same as Charleston;** speed, 22.22 knots. Launched September 10, 1904.

**SARATOGA (formerly NEW YORK)—D., 8,150; speed, 21 knots; armament, 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 10 5-in. B. L. R.; 8 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. saluting.** Launched December 2, 1891.

**ST. LOUIS—D., 9,700; speed, 22.13 knots;; armament same as Charleston.** Launched May 6, 1905.

**Cruisers—Second Class.**

**CHICAGO—D., 4,500; speed, 18 knots; armament, 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 5-in. R. F.; 9 6-pdr. R. F.** Launched December 5, 1885.

**COLUMBIA — D., 7,350; speed, 22.8 knots; armament, 3 6-in. R. F.; 8 4-in. R. F.; 2 6-pdr. R. F.** Launched July 26, 1892.

**MINNEAPOLIS—Same as Columbia;** speed, 23.07 knots. Launched August 12, 1893.

**OLYMPIA—D., 5,865; speed, 21.69 knots; armament, 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 10 5-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. R. F.** Launched November 5, 1892.

**Cruisers—Third Class.**

**ALBANY—D., 3,430; speed, 20.52 knots armament, 10 5-in. B. L. R.; 8 3-pdr. R. F.** Launched January 14, 1900.

**BOSTON—D., 3,000; speed, 15.60 knots; armament, 2 8-in B. L. R.; 8 6-in. R. F.; 1 4-in. R. F.; 6 6-pdr R. F.** Launched December 4, 1887.

**CHATTANOOGA—D., 3,200; speed, 16.65 knots; armament, 10 5-in. B. L. R.; 8 6-pdr. R. F.** Launched March 7, 1903.

**CINCINNATI—D., 3,183; speed, 19.91 knots; armament, 11 5-in. R. F.; 6 6-pdr. R. F.** Launched November 10, 1892.

**CLEVELAND—Same as Chattanooga;** speed, 16.45 knots. Launched September 28, 1901.

**DENVER—Same as Chattanooga;** speed, 16.75 knots. Launched June 21, 1902.

**DES MOINES—Same as Chattanooga;** speed, 16.65 knots. Launched September 20, 1902.

**GALVESTON—Same as Chattanooga;** speed, 16.41 knots. Launched July 23, 1903.

**MARBLEHEAD—D., 2,072; speed, 18.44 knots; armament, 8 5-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. R. F.** Launched August 11, 1892.

**NEW ORLEANS—D., 3,430; speed, 20 knots; armament same as Albany.** Launched December 4, 1896.

**RALEIGH—D., 3,183; speed, 21.12 knots; armament, 11 5-in. R. F.; 6 3-pdr. R. F.** Launched March 31, 1892.

**TACOMA—D., 3,200; speed, 16.58 knots; armament same as Chattanooga. Launched** June 18, 1903.

**Monitors.**

**AMPHITRITE—D., 3,990; speed, 10.5** 4-in. R. F.; 2 3-pdr. R. F. **Launched** June 7, 1883.

**CHEYENNE (formerly WYOMING)—D., 3,225; speed, 11.80 knots; armament** same as Ozark. Launched September 8, 1900.

**MIANTONOMOH—D., 3,990; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr. R. F.** Launched December 5, 1876.

**MONADNOCK—D., 3,990; speed, 11.63 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 4-in. R. F.; 5 6-pdr. R. F.** Launched September 19, 1883.

**MONTEREY—D., 4,084; speed, 12.6** knots; armament, 2 12-in. B. L. R.; 2 10-in. B. L. R.; 6 6-pdr. R. F. Launched April 28, 1891.

**OZARK (formerly ARKANSAS)—D., 3,225; speed, 12.03 knots; armament, 2 12-in. B. L. R.; 4 4-in. R. F.; 3 6-pdr. R. F.** Launched November 10, 1900.

**TALLAHASSEE (formerly FLORIDA)—D., 3,225; speed, 12.4 knots; armament** same as Ozark. Launched November 30, 1901.

**TERROR—D., 3,990; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 4 4-in. R.** F.; 2 6-pdr. R. F. Launched March 24, 1883.

**TONOPAH (formerly NEVADA)—D., 3,225; speed, 13.04 knots; armament same** as Ozark. Launched November 24, 1900.

**Destroyers.**

The destroyers in commission with displacement of less than 500 tons and speed of from 28 to 30 knots are: **Barry, Chauncey, Dale, Decatur, Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence, McDonough, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, Truxtun, Whipple, Worden, Bainbridge.**

In commission with displacement of 700 tons and speed of from 28.3 to 31.8 knots: **Flusser, Lamson, Preston, Reid, Smith.**

In commission with displacement of 742 tons and speed of from 29.6 to 32.8 knots: **Ammen, Beale, Burrows, Drayton, Fanning, Henley, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jouett, McCall, Mayrant, Monaghan, Patterson, Paulding, Perkins, Roe, Sterrett, Trippe, Terry, Walke, Warrington.**

In commission with displacement of 1,014 tons and speed of 29 knots: **Duncan.**

In commission with displacement of

**the ten years ending in 1911 Hartford, Conn., had the lowest number of homicide deaths, 26.**

1,020 tons and speed from 29.14 to 30.6 knots: Cassin, Cummings.

Under construction with displacement of 1,025 tons and speed of 29 knots; McDougal.

Under construction with displacement of 1,036 tons and speed of 29½ knots; Downes, Aylwin, Parker, Benham, Balch.

Under construction with displacement of 1,050 tons and speed of 29 knots; Cushing; under construction with displacement of 1,052 tons and speed of 29 knots; Nicholson, O'Brien, Winslow.

Under construction with displacement of 1,090 tons and speed of 29 knots: numbers 57 to 62.

**Torpedo Boats.**

Torpedo boats of displacement below 400 tons and speed of 30 knots and under are: Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Dahlgren, Davis, De Long, Du Pont, Farragut, Foote, Fox, Goldsborough, Gwin, Mackenzie, Manly, Morris, Rodgers, Shubrick, Somers, Stringham, Thornton, Tingey.

**Submarines.**

A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7, B-1, B-2, B-3, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, E-2, F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, H-1, H-2, H-3, K-1, K-2, K-3, K-4, K-5, K-6, K-7, K-8, L-1, L-2, L-3, L-4, L-5, L-6, L-7, M-1. Nos. 48, 49, 50 and 51.

**Miscellaneous.**

In addition to the above there are 10 special type, 5 to supply ships, 45 tugboats, 16 yachts, 25 fuel ships, 6 transports, 2 hospital ships, 10 tenders to torpedo vessels and 21 unserviceable for war purposes.

**Gunboats.**

**ANNAPOLIS—D., 1,010; speed, 13.17** knots; armament, 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 4-pdr. R. F. Launched December 28, 1896.

**CALLAO—D., 243; speed, 10 knots;** armament, 4 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. **Launched June, 1888.**

CONCORD—D., 1,710; speed 16.80 knots; armament, 3 6-in. R. F.; 1 4-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. R. F. Launched March 8, 1890.

**DOLPHIN—Dispatch boat; D., 1,486; speed, 15.5 knots; armament, 3 4-in. R.** F.; 5 3-pdr. R. F. Launched April 12, 1884.

**DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA—D., 1,130;** speed, 12.20 knots; armament, 2 4-in R. F.; 8 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched, 1887.

DUBUQUE—D., 1,085; speed, 12.90 knots; armament, 6 4-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. Launched August 15, 1894.

EL CANO—D., 620; speed, 11 knots; armament, 4 4-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. R. F. Launched 1885.

**HELENA—D., 1,392; speed, 15.5 knots;** armament, 8 4-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. R. F. Launched January 30, 1896.

ISLA DE LUZON—D., 1,030; speed, 11.23 knots; armament, 4 4-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched 1887.

**MACHIAS—D., 1,177; speed, 15.46 knots;** armament, 8 4-in. R. F.; 2 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched December 8, 1891.

**MARIETTA—D., 990; speed, 13.02 knots; armament, 6 4-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched March, 1897.**

MONOCACY—D., 190; speed, 13.25 knots; armament, 2 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 A. M. rifles. Building at Navy Yard, Mare Island.

**NASHVILLE—D., 1,371; speed, 16.30 knots; armament, 8 4-in. R. F.;** 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched October 19, 1885.

NEWPORT—D., 1,010; speed, 12.29 knots. Launched December 5, 1896. Schoolship, New York City Board of Education.

**PADUCAH—D., 1,085; speed, 12.95 knots; armament same as Dubuque.** Launched October 11, 1904.

PALOS—D., 190; speed 13.25 knots; armament 2 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 A. M. rifles. Building at Navy Yard, Mare Island.

PAMPANGA—D., 243; speed 10 knots; armament, 4 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched February, 1888.

PANAY—D., 170; speed, 8 knots; armament, 1 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.

**PETREL—D., 890; speed, 11.40 knots;** armament, 4 4-in. R. F.; 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched October 13, 1888.

**PRINCETON—D., 1,010; speed, 10.64 knots; armament same as Dubuque.** Launched June 3, 1897.

QUIROS—D., 350; speed 11 knots; armament, 4 3-pdr. R. F. Launched 1895.

RANGER—D., 1,261; speed, 10 knots. Launched 1875.

SACRAMENTO—D., 1,425; speed, 12 knots; armament, 3 4-in. R. F.; 2 3-pdr. R. F. Building at Philadelphia, Penn., by Wm. Cramp & Sons.

SAMAR—D., 243; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 4 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched November, 1887.

SANDOVAL—D., 100; speed 8 knots; armament, 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.

**VICKSBURG—D., 1,010; speed, 12.71 knots; armament same as Dubuque.** Launched December 5, 1896.

**VILLALOBOS—D., 370; speed 11 knots; armament, 4 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched 1896.**

**WHEELING—D., 990; speed, 12.88 knots; armament, 6 4-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr.** R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched March 18, 1897.

**WILMINGTON—D., 1,392; speed, 15.08 knots; armament, 8 4-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr.** R. F. Launched October 19, 1895.

YORKTOWN—D., 1,710; speed, 16.14 knots; armament, 6 6-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F. Launched April 28, 1888.

## SUMMARY OF VESSELS IN UNITED STATES NAVY, JULY 1, 1913.

**Fit for Service or Under Repairs.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Battleships, first line | 9 |
| Battleships, second line | 24 |
| Armored cruisers | 10 |
| Cruisers, third class | 12 |
| Monitors | 9 |
| Destroyers | 42 |
| Torpedo boats | 26 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Gunboats | 27 |
| Transports | 5 |
| Supply ships | 4 |
| Hospital ships | 2 |
| Fuel ships | 22 |
| Converted yachts | 17 |
| Tugs | 45 |
| Special type | 10 |
| Unserviceable for war purposes | 22 |
| Total | 326 |

| Under Construction or Authorized, July 1, 1913. | |
|---|---|
| Battleships | 6 |
| Destroyers | 20 |
| Submarines | 26 |
| Tenders to torpedo vessels | 3 |
| Gunboats | 3 |
| Fuel ships | 4 |
| Transports | 1 |
| Supply ships | 1 |
| Total | 64 |

## UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

Situated at Annapolis, Md.

**Superintendent, Captain John H. Gibbons, U. S. N.**

**Nomination.**—The students of the Naval Academy are styled midshipmen. Two midshipmen are ordinarily allowed for each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress, two for the District of Columbia and five each year from the United States at large. The appointments from the District of Columbia and five each year at large are made by the President. One midshipman is allowed from Porto Rico, who must be a native of that Island. The appointment is made by the President, on the recommendation of the Governor of Porto Rico.

An act approved July 9, 1913, provided that after June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and until June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, there shall be allowed at the Naval Academy two midshipmen for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, one for Porto Rico, two for the District of Columbia, and ten appointed each year at large.

The course for midshipmen is now four years, at the expiration of which time the examination for final graduation takes place. Midshipmen who pass the examination for final graduation are appointed to fill vacancies in the lower grades of the line of the navy and of the marine corps, in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy. At least fifteen appointments from such graduates will be made each year. To surplus graduates who do not receive such appointments will be given certificates of graduation, honorable discharges and one year's sea pay, as provided for midshipmen.

Candidates allowed for Congressional districts, for territories and for the District of Columbia must be actual residents of the districts or territories, respectively, from which they are nominated. All candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between sixteen and twenty years old.

To be accepted applicants must be free from infectious or moral disorder and generally, from any deformity, disease or infirmity. No one will be admitted manifestly under size for his age.

## NAVAL MILITIA.

| State. | 1909. | | 1910. | | 1911. | | 1912. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Officers. | Enlisted men. |
| California | 49 | 552 | 50 | 575 | 53 | 600 | 58 | 606 |
| Connecticut | 22 | 202 | 22 | 233 | 23 | 230 | 21 | 221 |
| District of Columbia | 14 | 132 | 14 | 143 | 13 | 147 | 12 | 131 |
| Florida[1] | — | — | — | — | 16 | 134 | 14 | 134 |
| Georgia | 3 | 44 | 3 | 60 | 3 | 60 | (2) | (2) |
| Illinois | 51 | 587 | 49 | 225 | 44 | 526 | 50 | 587 |
| Indiana[1] | — | — | 21 | 186 | 14 | 184 | 14 | 216 |
| Louisiana | 52 | 583 | 49 | 553 | 51 | 598 | 46 | 544 |
| Maine | 4 | 65 | 7 | 125 | 7 | 108 | 9 | 104 |
| Maryland | 23 | 271 | 21 | 272 | 21 | 183 | 16 | 141 |
| Massachusetts | 41 | 481 | 44 | 499 | 41 | 523 | 42 | 541 |
| Michigan | 45 | 295 | 41 | 299 | 37 | 291 | 41 | 434 |
| Minnesota | 11 | 123 | 11 | 123 | 14 | 201 | 12 | 186 |
| Missouri | 10 | 96 | 18 | 196 | 17 | 231 | 16 | 210 |
| New Jersey | 29 | 321 | 25 | 325 | 33 | 293 | 29 | 377 |
| New York | 53 | 767 | 52 | 768 | 62 | 789 | 72 | 1,096 |
| North Carolina | 47 | 317 | 46 | 300 | 44 | 320 | 44 | 265 |
| Ohio | 18 | 247 | 16 | 234 | 17 | 237 | 23 | 319 |
| Oregon[1] | — | — | — | — | 25 | 208 | 21 | 214 |
| Pennsylvania | 7 | 118 | 8 | 112 | 11 | 178 | 13 | 213 |
| Rhode Island | 17 | 209 | 15 | 185 | 15 | 178 | 18 | 162 |
| South Carolina | 21 | 185 | 20 | 187 | 20 | 187 | 21 | 179 |
| Washington | — | — | — | — | 12 | 112 | 13 | 193 |
| Wisconsin[1] | 8 | 44 | 8 | 61 | 9 | 74 | 10 | 112 |
| Total | 525 | 5,639 | 540 | 5,961 | 602 | 6,592 | 615 | 7,185 |

[1]Not organized prior to year for which figures are given. [2]Disbanded.

***The first country in shipbuilding with regard to tonnage of vessels under construction June 30, 1913 (excluding warships), was the United Kingdom, with 2,003,241 tons.***

## NAVY PAY.

### Pay of Commissioned Officers.

| Rank. | First 5 years | | After 5 years | | After 10 years | | After 15 years | | After 20 years | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yearly pay. | Monthly pay. | Yearly pay. | Monthly pay. | Yearly pay. | Monthly pay. | Yearly pay. | Monthly pay. | Yearly pay. | Monthly pay. |
| Admiral | $13,500 00 | $1,125 00 | | | | | | | | |
| Rear admiral, first nine | 8,000 00 | 666 67 | | | | | | | | |
| Rear admiral, second nine, or commodore. | 6,000 00 | 500 00 | | | | | | | | |
| Captains | 4,000 00 | 333 33 | $4,400 00 | $366 67 | $4,800 00 | $400 00 | $5,000 00 | $416 67 | $5,000 00 | $416 67 |
| Commanders | 3,500 00 | 291 67 | 3,850 00 | 320 83 | 4,200 00 | 350 00 | 4,500 00 | 375 00 | 4,500 00 | 375 00 |
| Lieutenant commanders | 3,000 00 | 250 00 | 3,300 00 | 275 00 | 3,600 00 | 300 00 | 3,900 00 | 325 00 | 4,000 00 | 333 33 |
| Lieutenants | 2,400 00 | 200 00 | 2,640 00 | 220 00 | 2,880 00 | 240 00 | 3,120 00 | 260 00 | 3,360 00 | 280 00 |
| Lieutenants (junior grade) | 2,000 00 | 166 67 | 2,200 00 | 183 33 | 2,400 00 | 200 00 | 2,600 00 | 216 67 | 2,800 00 | 233 33 |
| Ensigns | 1,700 00 | 141.67 | 1,870 00 | 155 83 | 2,040 00 | 170 00 | 2,210 00 | 184 17 | 2,380 00 | 198 33 |

### Midshipmen, Warrant Officers, Pay Clerks and Mates.

| Warrant officers and pay clerks— | Sea | | Shore or other duty | | Leave or waiting orders | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yearly pay. | Monthly pay. | Yearly pay. | Monthly pay. | | |
| First three years | $1,500 00 | $125 00 | $1,125 00 | $93 75 | $875 00 | $72 92 |
| Second three years | 1,625 00 | 135 42 | 1,250 00 | 104 17 | 1,000 00 | 83 33 |
| Third three years | 1,750 00 | 145 83 | 1,662 00 | 138 42 | 1,125 00 | 93 75 |
| Fourth three years | 2,000 00 | 166 67 | 1,625 00 | 135 42 | 1,250 00 | 104 17 |
| After twelve years | 2,250 00 | 187 50 | 2,000 00 | 166 67 | 1,500 00 | 125 00 |
| Mates—in service since August 1, 1904 | 1,500 00 | 125 00 | 1,125 00 | 93 75 | 875 00 | 72 92 |
| Appointed since | 1,125 00 | 93 75 | 875 00 | 72 92 | 625 00 | 52 08 |

| | At the Academy | | After graduation | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yearly pay. | Monthly pay. | Yearly pay. | Monthly pay |
| Midshipmen | $600 00 | $50 00 | $1,400 00 | $116 67 |

NOTES.—Officers and enlisted men receive 10 per cent additional for sea duty, or shore duty beyond continental limits of the United States, except Porto Rico and Hawaii. Officers and enlisted men receive 75 per cent of their highest active pay when placed on the retired list.

The monthly pay of enlisted men in the navy ranges from a minimum of $17 60 for apprentice seamen and for landsmen to $71 50 for chief master-at-arms. They receive 75 cents extra per month for each good conduct bar or medal; $5 extra per month if detailed as coxswains, jacks-of-the-dust, lamplighters or crew messmen, and for service on submarine vessels; from $3 to $1 if detailed as signalmen; from $10 to $2 as gunpointers, according to expertness, or as cooks ashore, $3 if qualified as expert riflemen; $2 as sharpshooters, and $1 as marksmen. For each consecutive re-enlistment for four years, $1 36 per month is added to pay.

he number of cash fares on all transit lines in Manhattan in the year ending June 30, 1913, was 112,908,828; in Brooklyn, 521,233,913; and in Richmond Borough, 13,578,060.

# UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

(Under the Treasury Department.)

**Ellsworth P. Bertholf**, Chief Division Revenue Cutter Service and Captain Commandant .....Commissioned June 16, 1911
**Charles A. McAllister**, Engineer in Chief.....Commissioned April 25, 1908

The U. S. Revenue Cutter Service is a military arm of the government attached to and under the direction of the Treasury Department. The service was organized in 1790 and was a part of the nation's first naval defence. Its duties are to enforce the navigation and customs laws of the United States, assist vessels in distress, protect the seal industry in Alaska, enforce the quarantine laws and co-operate with the navy when directed by the President, and it has so co-operated in every war in which the United States has been engaged.

The officers of the service are commissioned by the President and hold rank by law with officers of the army and navy, as follows: Captain commandant with colonel in the army and captain in the navy; senior captains with lieutenant colonels and commanders; engineers in chief with lieutenant colonels and commanders; senior engineers with majors and lieutenant commanders; captains with majors and lieutenant commanders; first lieutenants with captains and lieutenants; second lieutenants with first lieutenants and lieutenants (junior grade); third lieutenants with second lieutenants and ensigns. The service consists of 261 commissioned officers and cadets on the active list, and about 1,250 petty officers and enlisted men. Commissioned officers of the line are appointed from cadet graduates of the School of Instruction, at South Baltimore, Md. The cadet course covers three years. Second assistant engineers are appointed from civil life by competitive examination.

**PRINCIPAL LINE OFFICERS AND ENGINEERS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Senior Captains.** | **Quinan, J. H.** | **Haake, F. G.** | Chiswell, B. M. |
| **Wild, J. F.** | **Perry, K. W.** | **De Otte, D. F. A.** | Billard, F. C. |
| **Reynolds, E. W.** | **Brown, J. H.** | **Van Boskerk, F. S.** | Hamlet, H. G. |
| **Foley, D. P.** | **Moore, J. M.** | **Levis, F. A.** | **Captains of Engineers.** |
| **Dunwoody, F. M.** | **Jacobs, W. V. E.** | **Winram, S. B.** | **French, D. McC.** |
| **Emery, Howard** | **Uberroth, P. H.** | **Ballinger, J. G.** | **Owen, Fred. E.** |
| **Broadbent, H. M.** | **Henderson, A. J.** | Johnston, C. E. | **Pedrick, Willits** |
| **Captains.** | **Landrey, S. M.** | Cochran, C. S. | **Chalker, J. H.** |
| **West, H. B.** | **Crisp, R. O.** | Joynes, W. W. | Cutchin, N. E. |
| **Cantwell, J. C.** | **Carden, G. L.** | Berry, J. G. | Nash, Charles F. |
| **Sill, J. L.** | **Carmine, G. O.** | Hall, W. E. W. | |
| **Reed, B. L.** | **Dodge, F. G.** | Gamble, A. L. | |

The revenue cutter fleet includes eighteen first rate, six second and eleven third rate vessels and two first class sea-going tugs. In the first class are the Seneca, 1,445 tons; the Androscoggin, 1,605; the McCulloch, 1,415; the Bear, 1,700; the Thetis, 1,250; the Tahoma, 1,215, the Yamacraw, 1,082; the Mohawk, 1,148; the Manning, 1,155; the Algonquin, 1,181; the Gresham, 1,090; the Onondaga, 1,192; the Itasca, 980; the Seminole, 845; the Tuscarora, 739; the Apache, 708; the Miami, 1,181, and the Unalga, 1,181. The vessels carry from one to four guns.

# NAVAL WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

**Shore Stations Belonging to the United States Navy.**

| Stations. | Call letters. | Stations. | Call letters. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland, Me | N A B | Guantanamo Bay, Cuba | N A W |
| Portsmouth, N. H | N A C | Colon, Panama | N A X |
| Boston, Mass | N A D | Porto Bello, Panama | N A Y |
| Cape Cod, Mass | N A E | St. Paul, Pribylovs, Alaska | N P Q |
| Nantucket Shoals Lightship | N L A | St. George, Pribylovs, Alaska | N P Y |
| Relief Lightship 85 or 66* | N L D | Unalga, Alaska | N P V |
| Newport, R. I | N A F | Dutch Harbor, Alaska | N P R |
| Fire Island, N. Y | N A G | Kodiak, Alaska | N P S |
| New York, N. Y | N A H | Cordova, Alaska | N P A |
| Philadelphia, Pa | N A I | Sitka, Alaska | N P B |
| Annapolis, Md | N A K | Bremerton, Wash | N P C |
| Washington, D. C | N A L | Tatoosh, Wash | N P D |
| Arlington, Va | N A A | North Head, Wash | N P E |
| Norfolk, Va | N A M | Cape Blanco, Ore | N P F |
| Diamond Shoals Lightship | N L B | Eureka, Cal | N P W |
| Relief Lightship 71 or 72† | N L E | Mare Island, Cal | N P H |
| Beaufort, N. C | N A N | Farallones, Cal | N P I |
| Frying Pan Shoals Lightship | N L C | Point Arguello, Cal | N P K |
| Charleston, S. C | N A O | San Diego, Cal | N P L |
| St. Augustine, Fla | N A P | Balboa, Isthmian Canal Zone | N P J |
| Jupiter, Fla | N A Q | Honolulu, Hawaii | N P M |
| Key West, Fla | N A R | Guam | N P N |
| Pensacola, Fla | N A S | Cavite, P. I | N P O |
| New Orleans, La | N A T | Olongapo, P. I | N P T |
| San Juan, P. R | N A U | Peking, China | N P P |

*When not on Nantucket Shoals. †When not on Diamond Shoals.

**In London, including only the city proper, the homicide rate for five years was 1.31 per 100,000.**

The Naval Coast Stations opened to public business are: Balboa, Panama, Canal Zone; Cape Blanco, Ore.; Charleston, S. C.; Colon, Canal Zone; Cordova, Alaska; Dutch Harbor, Alaska; Eureka, Cal.; Guam; Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; Jupiter, Fla.; Key West, Fla.; Kodiak, Alaska; North Head, Wash.; Pensacola, Fla.; Point Arguello, Cal.; St. Augustine, Fla.; St. George, Alaska; St. Paul, Alaska; San Juan, P. R.; San Diego, Cal.; Sitka, Alaska; Tatoosh, Wash., and Unalga, Alaska.

# THE DEPENDENCIES.

## PORTO RICO

**Governor** ..... Arthur Yager
**Secretary** ..... M. Drew Carrel
**Attorney General** ..... Wolcott H. Pitkin, jr.
**Treasurer** ..... Allan H. Richardson
**Auditor** ..... Jesse W. Bonner
**Commissioner of Education** ..... Edward M. Bainter
**Commissioner of the Interior** ..... John A. Wilson
**United States District Judge** ..... Paul Charlton
**United States District Attorney** ..... Byron S. Ambler
**United States District Marshal** ..... Harry S. Hubbard
**Chief Justice of the Insular Supreme Court** ..... José Conrado Hernandez
**Associate Justices** ..... A. G. Wolf, J. H. McLeary, Emilio del Toro y Cuevas and Pedro de Aldrey.

**The Executive Council**—Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of Education, Commissioner of the Interior, Martin Travieso, jr., Luis S. Morales, José C. Barbosa, Manuel Camunas and Julio Larrinaga.

**Resident Commissioner to United States** ..... Luis Munoz Rivera

The island of Porto Rico, thitherto a Spanish colony, was formally ceded to the United States under the Treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898. A civil government was established on May 1, 1900. On July 25, 1901, it became a territory of the United States on a basis in some respects similar to that of the territories on the North American continent, but with these important differences, that citizens of Porto Rico are not ipso facto citizens of the United States, and that the present status of the territory is not considered to be preliminary to statehood. Free trade exists between the island and the United States. A decision of the United States Supreme Court on December 2, 1901, sustained the Foraker act and the validity of the tariff system established by the United States government with respect to Porto Rico, and confirmed the principle that Porto Ricans are not citizens of the United States. On August 2, 1902, the Commissioner General of Immigration issued an order to the effect that Porto Ricans coming to the United States were to be regarded as aliens. This decision was subsequently reversed by the United States Supreme Court.

**The Civil Government.** By the terms of the Foraker act practical autonomy was granted to the insular government for which it provides, and a large majority of all the officials throughout the island are left to the unrestricted choice of its own citizens. The Governor and the heads of the various executive departments are chosen by the President with the approval of the Senate, and the Executive Council, which constitutes one of the branches of the Legislative Assembly, consists of the six executive department heads so chosen, the Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of Education and Commissioner of the Interior, with five natives of Porto Rico, who are also appointed by the President. The House of Delegates, or popular branch of the Legislative Assembly, consisting of thirty-five members, is elected by the voters from the seven election districts into which the island is divided; and in the Judicial Department the Supreme Court, consisting of five members, is appointed by the President, but a majority of the members chosen for that tribunal of last resort are native citizens of the island; and of the judges of the various district courts who are appointed by the Governor, the large majority are also selected from among the native population. The internal revenue laws of the United States do not apply to Porto Rico.

The growth of commerce between the United States and Porto Rico since annexation is shown in the table appended, covering the fiscal years from 1898 to 1913.

| Year. | Exports to U. S. | Imports from U. S. | Year. | Exports to U. S. | Imports from U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1898 | $2,414,256 | $1,505,946 | 1906 | $19,142,461 | $19,224,881 |
| 1899 | 3,179,827 | 2,685,484 | 1907 | 22,070,133 | 25,686,285 |
| 1900 | 3,078,648 | 4,640,449 | 1908 | 25,891,261 | 22,677,376 |
| 1901 | 5,883,892 | 6,861,917 | 1909 | 26,894,812 | 23,618,545 |
| 1902 | 8,378,766 | 10,882,653 | 1910 | 32,095,897 | 27,097,654 |
| 1903 | 11,051,195 | 12,245,845 | 1911 | 34,764,007 | 34,641,404 |
| 1904 | 11,722,826 | 11,210,060 | 1912 | 42,873,401 | 38,470,063 |
| 1905 | 15,633,145 | 13,974,070 | 1913 | 40,538,653 | 33,729,839 |

Porto Rico's trade with foreign countries in the fiscal years 1904–'05 to 1912–'13 reached these totals:

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, in the year ending June 30, 1913, carried 484,477,981 passengers.

| Year. | Exports. | Imports. | Year | Exports. | Imports. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1904–'05 | $3,076,420 | $2,563,189 | 1909–'10 | $5,864,017 | $3,537,201 |
| 1905–'06 | 4,115,069 | 2,602,784 | 1910–'11 | 5,152,958 | 4,115,039 |
| 1906–'07 | 4,926,167 | 3,580,887 | 1911–'12 | 6,832,012 | 4,501,928 |
| 1907–'08 | 4,753,209 | 3,148,289 | 1912–'13 | 8,564,942 | 3,745,057 |
| 1908–'09 | 3,996,913 | 2,925,781 | | | |

The census of 1910 reported the population of the island to be 1,118,012, a gain of 164,769, or 17.3 per cent. San Juan is shown to be the largest town in the island, its population being 48,716. Ponce comes next with 35,027. San Juan made a gain in the eleven years of 16,668, or 52 per cent, and Ponce a gain of 7,075, or slightly over 25 per cent.

The industrial census which was taken in connection with the enumeration showed a total of $25,544,380 invested in manufactures, with an aggregate production last year of $36,747,742. Fifty-six per cent, or $20,569,348, of this production was in sugar and molasses. The value of the tobacco and cigarettes manufactured amounted to $6,058,393 and of the coffee to $5,052,599.

The area of Porto Rico is 3,606 square miles.

# THE PHILIPPINES.

### The Philippine Commission.

Commissioners—Francis Burton Harrison, president; Henderson S. Martin, Clinton L. Riggs, Winifred T. Denison, Rafael Palma, Victorino Mapa, Jaime C. de Veyra, Vicente Ilustre and Vicente Singson.

Capital ..... Manila

### The Executive.

| | Whence appointed. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|
| Governor General | Francis Burton Harrison..N. Y. | $20,000 |
| Vice-Governor General | Henderson S. Martin..Kansas | —— |
| Secretary of Finance and Justice | Victorino Mapa..The Philippines | 15,500 |
| Secretary Interior | Winifred S. Denison..New York | 15,500 |
| Secretary Public Instruction | Henderson S. Martin..Kansas | 15,500 |
| Secretary Commerce and Police | Clinton L. Riggs..Maryland | 15,500 |

### The Supreme Court.

Chief Justice ..... Cayetano Arellano, Philippines $10,500

Associate Justices—Florentino Torres, Philippines; E. Finley Johnson, Michigan; Adam C. Carson, Virginia; Sherman Morehead, New York; Grant T. Trent, Tennessee; Manuel Araulo, Philippines; each ..... 10,500

### Commissioners Resident to the United States.

Manuel Quezon ..... $7,500 | Manuel Earnshaw ..... $7,500

The Philippine Islands came into the possession of the United States as a result of the war with Spain and under the terms of the Treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898. On February 4, 1899, two days before the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate, the native forces under Aguinaldo attacked the American garrison at Manila, and an insurrection against American authority was started, which lasted for nearly two years. The islands were under military rule until July 1, 1901, when the provisional military government was superseded by a civil government. The chief officers of the latter are appointed by the President of the United States. Provincial and municipal officers are elected by the people. On December 2, 1901, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that free trade must prevail between the Philippines and the United States until Congress should enact a special tariff law for the islands. Accordingly a Philippine tariff bill was introduced into Congress and became a law on March 8, 1902. It was followed on July 1, 1902, by a Civil Government act for the Philippines. (For summaries of these laws see The Tribune Almanac for 1903.)

A general amnesty for all except criminals under the common law and rebels remaining in arms was proclaimed on July 4, 1902. The vexed question of the friars' lands was amicably settled in December, 1903. After protracted negotiations, in the course of which Governor Taft visited Rome, an agreement was made with the Church authorities by which the insular government acquired the friars' holdings at a cost of $7,239,784. The purchase included 391,000 acres. These lands will all be sold by the insular government.

**Philippine Coinage.** By the act of March 2, 1903, Congress provided a system of coinage for the Philippines. The unit of value is the gold peso, of twelve and nine-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine. The Philippine Commission is authorized to coin $75,000,000 in silver pesos, each peso of 416 grains, 900 parts fine metal and 100 parts copper alloy. These silver coins are redeemable at the rate of two for one in gold pesos, and are legal tender in the Philippine Islands for all debts, public or private, unless otherwise specifically provided by contract. Some new subsidiary coins are also provided for. (For complete details of the Coinage act, see The Tribune Almanac for 1904, under title "57th Congress, Public Acts and Resolutions of Second Session.")

**Tariff Relations.** At the last session of the 58th Congress a new tariff for the Philippines was enacted, and a law was passed providing for railroad construction and other public improvements and amending the Civil Government act of March 8, 1902. (For details of these measures see under "58th Congress, Public Acts and Resolutions of the Third Session," pages 80-82 of The Tribune Almanac for 1906. The new Philippine tariff—on goods imported into the Philippines—went into effect on July 2, 1905. It was further amended

*In Italy the rate of homicide in 1910 was only 3.4 per 100,000, and for a five-year average the rate was 3.9.*

at the first session of the 59th Congress. Congress at the same session passed a law postponing until July 1, 1909, the application to Philippine commerce of the navigation laws of the United States. At the second session of the 59th Congress a law was passed establishing a Philippine Agricultural Bank. At the extraordinary session of the 61st Congress, March to August, 1909, the Philippine tariff was revised, and in the Payne tariff law, approved August 5, 1909, most of the barriers against the entry of Philippine products into the United States were removed. For the provisions of the Payne law affecting the Philippines see pages 124 and 125 of The Tribune Almanac for 1910.

Elections for the first Philippine Assembly were held on July 30, 1907. Eighty-one seats were allotted to the various provinces, the maximum membership of the body being 100. A small vote was cast, about 98,000, or only 1.4 per cent of the population. Biennial elections and annual sessions were provided for by the civil government act of July 1, 1902, as amended by the act of February 27, 1909, but Congress subsequently by the act of June 14, 1910, provided that the members of the Philippine Assembly elected in November, 1909, should hold office until March 4, 1912, instead of until December 31, 1911, and that their successors, chosen at the election of 1911, should hold office for four years from March 4, 1912. By the act of February 15, 1911, the terms of the members of the Assembly then in office were extended until October 16, 1912, and elections were directed to be held in 1912 for members of the Assembly to hold office for four years from October 16, 1912.

The Assembly originally elected two resident commissioners to the United States for two-year terms, beginning January 1. The law of June 14, 1910, lengthened the terms of the resident commissioners to four years and made the elections quadrennial from and after the next election. The law of February 15, 1911, provided that the Resident Commissioners then in office should hold office until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. Those successors shall hold office until March 4, 1913, and thereafter the four year terms shall begin and end on March 4.

The Assembly was opened on October 16, 1907, Secretary Taft attending the ceremony and making an address. To qualify as voters applicants must be males, twenty-three years of age and have a legal residence in the municipality in which they desire to exercise the right of suffrage, and must not be citizens or subjects of any foreign power, and furthermore must be comprised within one of the three following classes: (a) Those who, prior to Aug. 13, 1898, held certain offices under the Spanish government; (b) Those who own real property to the value of 500 pesos, or who annually pay 30 pesos or more of the established taxes; (c) Those who speak, read and write English or Spanish.

The following tables summarize the foreign trade of the islands in recent years:

**Imports and Exports of Merchandise 1899 to 1913.**

| Year.[1] | Imports. | | | Exports. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | From United States. | From other countries. | Total. | To United States. | To other countries. | Total. |
| 1899 | $1,150,613 | $11,962,397 | $13,113,010 | $3,540,894 | $8,826,018 | $12,366,912 |
| 1900 | 1,657,701 | 18,943,735 | 20,601,436 | 3,522,160 | 16,228,908 | 19,751,068 |
| 1901 | 2,355,895 | 27,423,721 | 30,279,406 | 2,573,021 | 20,642,927 | 23,214,948 |
| 1902 | 4,035,243 | 28,106,599 | 32,141,842 | 7,691,743 | 16,235,936 | 23,927,679 |
| 1903 | 3,944,098 | 29,027,784 | 32,971,882 | 13,863,069 | 19,258,721 | 33,121,790 |
| 1904 | 4,633,216 | 28,587,545 | 33,220,761 | 11,102,775 | 19,147,852 | 30,250,627 |
| 1905 | 5,761,498 | 25,114,852 | 30,876,350 | 15,668,026 | 16,684,589 | 32,352,615 |
| 1906 | 5,458,867 | 21,465,373 | 26,924,240 | 12,337,927 | 20,337,723 | 32,675,650 |
| 1907 | 8,661,414 | 17,541,775 | 26,203,189 | 11,510,438 | 19,085,271 | 30,595,709 |
| 1908 | 11,461,722 | 16,707,429 | 28,169,151 | 10,164,223 | 19,973,381 | 30,137,604 |
| 1909 | 11,189,441 | 16,602,956 | 27,792,397 | 9,433,986 | 21,559,577 | 30,993,563 |
| 1910 | 16,832,645 | 20,234,985 | 37,067,630 | 17,317,897 | 22,546,272 | 39,864,169 |
| 1911 | 19,723,113 | 30,110,609 | 49,833,722 | 17,400,398 | 22,378,231 | 39,778,629 |
| 1912 | 23,736,133 | — | — | 23,257,199 | — | — |
| 1913 | 25,564,793 | — | — | 21,010,248 | — | — |

[1]Figures of 1899 cover the period from August 20, 1898, to June 30, 1899, and subsequent figures cover fiscal year.

**Population of the Philippines by Provinces. Census of 1903.**

| Province or Commandancia. | Population. | Civilized | Wild. | Province or Commandancia. | Population. | Civilized | Wild. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abra | 51,860 | 27,823 | 14,037 | Capiz | 230,721 | 225,092 | 5,629 |
| Albay | 240,326 | 239,434 | 892 | Cavité | 134,779 | 134,779 | — |
| Ambos Camarines | 239,405 | 233,472 | 5,933 | Cebu | 653,727 | 653,727 | — |
| Antique | 134,166 | 131,245 | 2,921 | Cottabato | 125,875 | 2,313 | 123,562 |
| Basilan | 30,179 | 1,331 | 28,848 | Dapitan | 23,577 | 17,154 | 6,423 |
| Bataán | 46,787 | 45,166 | 1,621 | Dávao | 65,496 | 20,224 | 45,272 |
| Batangas | 257,715 | 257,715 | — | Ilocos Norte | 178,995 | 176,785 | 2,210 |
| Benguet | 22,745 | 917 | 21,828 | Ilocos Sur | 187,411 | 173,800 | 13,611 |
| Bohol | 269,223 | 269,223 | — | Iloilo | 410,215 | 403,932 | 6,383 |
| Bulacán | 223,742 | 223,327 | 415 | Isabela | 76,431 | 68,793 | 7,638 |
| Cagayán | 156,239 | 142,825 | 13,414 | Joló | 51,389 | 1,270 | 50,119 |
| | | | | La Laguna | 148,606 | 148,606 | — |

**Copenhagen, with a record in 1910 of only one homicide, and a five-year rate of 0.45, is the safest city in Europe.**

| Province or Comandancia. | Population. | Civilized | Wild. | Province or Comandancia. | Population. | Civilized | Wild. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| La Unión | 137,839 | 127,789 | 10,050 | Paragua | 29,351 | 27,493 | 1,858 |
| Lepanto-Bonioc | 72,750 | 2,467 | 70,283 | Paragua Sur | 6,345 | 1,359 | 4,986 |
| Leyte | 388,922 | 388,922 | ——— | Rizal | 150,923 | 148,502 | 2,421 |
| Manila City | 219,928 | 219,928 | ——— | Romblón | 52,848 | 52,848 | ——— |
| [1]Marinduque | 51,674 | 51,674 | ——— | Sámar | 266,237 | 265,549 | 688 |
| Masbate | 43,675 | 43,675 | ——— | Siassi | 24,562 | 297 | 24,265 |
| Mindoro | 39,582 | 32,318 | 7,264 | Sorsogón | 120,495 | 120,454 | 41 |
| Misamis | 175,683 | 135,473 | 40,210 | Surigao | 115,112 | 99,298 | 15,814 |
| Negros Occidental | 308,272 | 303,660 | 4,612 | Tárlac | 125,107 | 123,513 | 1,594 |
| Negros Oriental | 201,494 | 184,889 | 16,605 | Tawi Tawi | 14,638 | 93 | 14,545 |
| Nueva Ecija | 134,147 | 132,999 | 1,148 | [2]Tayabas | 153,065 | 150,262 | 2,803 |
| Nueva Vizcaya | 62,541 | 16,026 | 46,515 | Zambales | 104,549 | 101,381 | 3,168 |
| Pampanga | 223,754 | 222,656 | 1,098 | Zamboanga | 44,322 | 20,692 | 23,630 |
| Pangasinán | 397,902 | 394,516 | 3,386 | Totals | 7,635,426 | 6,987,686 | 647,740 |

[1]Sub-province of Tayabas. [2]Exclusive of sub-province of Marinduque.
The area of the Philippines is 115,026 square miles.

## GUAM.

**Capital** ..... **Agana**
**Governor**..... Lieut. Commander Alfred W. Hinds, U. S. N.

The island of Guam, or Guahan, in the Marianas Archipelago, was ceded to the United States by Spain under the Treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898. It is used by the United States as a naval station, and may also afford a landing place for a trans-pacific cable. Guam has a population of 9,000 and an area of 150 square miles.

## TUTUILA AND MANUA.

**Capital**..... **Pago Pago**
**Governor**..... Commander Clark D. Stearns, U. S. N.

Tutuila, Manua and some insignificant islets of the Samoan group came into the possession of the United States in January, 1900, as a result of the treaty of November 14, 1899, between Great Britain and Germany, in the terms of which the United States acquiesced. Under that treaty Great Britain withdrew altogether from the islands, Germany took the largest two, Upolu and Savaii, and the United States took possession of Tutuila and Manua, the former containing at Pago Pago the finest harbor in that part of the world and the only good one in the Samoan group. A United States naval officer was appointed Governor of Tutuila and Manua in February, 1900, and possession was taken of them on April 17, 1900. The area of Tutuila and Manua is about 55,000 acres. The total population of the two islands is less than 6,000.

# THE ISTHMIAN CANAL ZONE.

The Panama Canal Act approved August 24, 1912, authorized the President to discontinue the Panama Canal Commission and the Supreme Court of the Canal Zone and to appoint a Governor and a United States District Judge, Attorney and Marshal in their stead. The Governor is to have a salary of $10,000. For complete summary of this law see pages 115 to 121 of the Tribune Almanac for 1913.

Pending the reorganization the government of the Zone is conducted by the hold-over Isthmian Canal Commission, whose members are: Colonel George W. Goethals, U. S. A., chairman; Lieutenant Colonel William L. Sibert, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Commander Harry H Rousseau, U. S. N.; Richard L. Metcalfe, Colonel Harry F. Hodges, U. S. A., and Colonel John L. Philipps, U. S. A.

**Acquisition.** The United States Senate ratified on March 17, 1903, an Isthmian Canal Treaty with Colombia, drawn to vest in the United States perpetual control for canal purposes of a strip of land 20 miles in width stretching across the Isthmus of Panama. On August 12, 1903, the Colombian Senate rejected the treaty, and on September 12 the time fixed for exchanging ratifications expired. On November 3 the Department of Panama revolted and an independent republic was proclaimed. A canal treaty between this new republic and the United States was signed on November 18, 1903, ratified by Panama on December 2, and by the United States Senate on February 23, 1904. The full text of this treaty is given under "Treaties Ratified," second session 58th Congress, Tribune Almanac for 1905.

**Government.** Congress passed an act, approved April 28, 1904, providing for the temporary government of the Canal Zone. Under the terms of this act the Isthmian Canal Commission was created and a temporary government was set up, with Major General George B. Davis as Governor. The Canal Commission was three times reorganized, and after attempting to have the work done by contract under the direction of civilian engineers the government turned it over to the engineer corps of the army. An Advisory Board of Engineers met in Washington on September 1, 1905, and later made a visit to the isthmus. It reported in favor of a sea level canal. But the sea level plan was abandoned as impracticable and the 59th Congress passed an act directing the construction of a lock canal.

Up to December 3, 1913, the Treasury had expended on the construction of

**There were in Manhattan and The Bronx 198 homicides in 1912, a rate of 6.8 per 100,000.**

the canal $335,082,695.73, of which $138,600,869.02 was raised by the sale of bonds, including premiums thereon, and $196,482,826.71 came out of the general fund of the Treasury. The total amount of bonds authorized to be issued was $375,200,980, of which bonds to the amount of $134,031,980 had been issued.

The total cost of the canal enterprise, including the purchase price and the cost of sanitation, was estimated at $375,201,000. Plans have been made for fortifications, to cost $14,104,203. The canal will probably be opened this year, the waterway now being open all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific. November 14, 1912, President Taft issued a proclamation fixing rates for shipping using the canal. The rates fixed were as follows:

1. On merchant vessels carrying passengers or cargo, $1.20 per net vessel ton—each 100 cubic feet—of actual earning capacity.
2. On vessels in ballast without passengers or cargo, 40 per cent less than the rate of tolls for vessels with passengers or cargo.
3. On naval vessels, other than transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, 50 cents per displacement ton.
4. On army and navy transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, $1.20 per net ton, the vessels to be measured by the same rules as are employed in determining the net tonnage of merchant vessels.

On November 1, 1913, the excavation accomplished amounted to 212,625,216 cubic yards, leaving 19,727,784 cubic yards to be excavated. Work on the canal by the American government was begun on May 4, 1904. A census taken in 1912 showed the population of the Canal Zone to be 61,279.

# ELECTIONS IN STATES.

## ALABAMA.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Autauga | 622 | 42 | 127 | 56 |
| Baldwin | 623 | 37 | 141 | 125 |
| Barbour | 1155 | 18 | 88 | 17 |
| Bibb | 820 | 40 | 178 | 103 |
| Blount | 1121 | 567 | 580 | 82 |
| Bullock | 786 | 4 | 2 | — |
| Butler | 903 | 86 | 80 | 19 |
| Calhoun | 1666 | 238 | 423 | 82 |
| Chambers | 1486 | 28 | 113 | 9 |
| Cherokee | 814 | 88 | 790 | 47 |
| Chilton | 880 | 140 | 1154 | 72 |
| Choctaw | 489 | 7 | 66 | 4 |
| Clarke | 1024 | 13 | 12 | 25 |
| Clay | 1109 | 64 | 939 | 2 |
| Cleburne | 691 | 134 | 510 | 2 |
| Coffee | 1277 | 68 | 395 | 67 |
| Colbert | 946 | 228 | 242 | 79 |
| Conecuh | 802 | 60 | 103 | 26 |
| Coosa | 763 | 109 | 317 | 17 |
| Covington | 1251 | 110 | 147 | 193 |
| Crenshaw | 895 | 47 | 127 | 7 |
| Cullman | 1230 | 264 | 1374 | 27 |
| Dale | 1059 | 99 | 443 | 3 |
| Dallas | 1461 | 16 | 18 | 16 |
| DeKalb | 1379 | 492 | 628 | 81 |
| Elmore | 1152 | 81 | 167 | 10 |
| Escambia | 829 | 52 | 74 | 18 |
| Etowah | 1511 | 354 | 887 | 144 |
| Fayette | 762 | 433 | 306 | 20 |
| Franklin | 849 | 309 | 570 | 75 |
| Geneva | 891 | 99 | 511 | 8 |
| Greene | 418 | 4 | 4 | — |
| Hale | 720 | 4 | 7 | — |
| Henry | 711 | 47 | 153 | 26 |
| Houston | 1160 | 82 | 306 | 45 |
| Jackson | 1597 | 229 | 406 | 23 |
| Jefferson | 8887 | 706 | 2034 | 612 |
| Lamar | 816 | 61 | 160 | 10 |
| Lauderdale | 1386 | 263 | 297 | 72 |
| Lawrence | 643 | 198 | 261 | 32 |
| Lee | 1179 | 43 | 43 | 60 |
| Limestone | 1012 | 90 | 83 | 34 |
| Lowndes | 583 | 7 | 10 | 4 |
| Macon | 647 | 24 | 23 | — |
| Madison | 2146 | 150 | 357 | 91 |
| Marengo | 1386 | 9 | 20 | 1 |
| Marion | 1008 | 378 | 205 | 7 |
| Marshall | 1457 | 428 | 1184 | 24 |
| Mobile | 3009 | 140 | 445 | 168 |
| Monroe | 878 | 2 | 21 | 3 |
| Montgomery | 3047 | 43 | 131 | 17 |
| Morgan | 1686 | 241 | 362 | 82 |
| Perry | 731 | 3 | 31 | 14 |
| Pickens | 815 | 22 | 73 | 16 |
| Pike | 1293 | 18 | 48 | 5 |
| Randolph | 1177 | 268 | 366 | — |
| Russell | 1558 | 4 | 85 | 22 |
| Shelby | 1181 | 201 | 1233 | 42 |
| St. Clair | 787 | 260 | 687 | 75 |
| Sumter | 701 | 9 | 2 | 10 |
| Talladega | 1812 | 111 | 396 | 1 |
| Tallapoosa | 1586 | 84 | 151 | 22 |
| Tuscaloosa | 1695 | 87 | 158 | 49 |
| Walker | 2063 | 881 | 504 | 127 |
| Washington | 405 | 14 | 18 | 12 |
| Wilcox | 878 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| Winston | 508 | 292 | 893 | 7 |
| Totals | 82438 | 9732 | 22680 | 3029 |
| Plurality | 59758 | | | |
| Scattering | | | | |
| Whole vote | | 117879 | | |

The vote for President in 1908 was: Bryan, D., 74,374; Taft, R., 26,283; Debs, Soc., 1,399; Chafin, Pro., 665; Hisgen, Ind., 495; Watson, Pop., 1,568. Whole vote, 104,784. Bryan's plurality, 48,091.

### Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Governor—Emmet O'Neal, D., 77,604; J. O. Thompson, R., 19,260; Charles A. Scott, Ind. R., 837; L. R. Carter, Soc., 1,042. O'Neal's plurality, 58,434.

Lieutenant-Governor—Walter D. Seed, D., 79,441; G. O. Chenault, R., 14,246; William F. Tebbetts, Ind. R., 953; J. T.

The average monthly exportations from Canada increased from $20,000,000 in to 227,000,000 in 1912.

Marchant, Soc., 1,320. Seed's plurality, 65,195.

**Secretary of State**—Cyrus B. Brown, D., 79,153; Thomas C. Bingham, R., 14,008. John C. Maxwell, Soc., 1,016. Brown's plurality, 65,145.

**Auditor**—C. B. Smith, D., 77,576; John B. Shields, R., 14,119; Fred A. Genaty, Soc., 1,633. Smith's plurality, 63,457.

**Attorney General**—Robert C. Brickell, D., 77,201; Alex C. Birch, R., 14,010. Frank X. Waldhorst, Soc., 936. Brickell's plurality, 63,191.

**Treasurer**—John Purifoy, D., 77,627; John Sutterer, R., 14,371; Isaac Starr, Soc., 1,337. Purifoy's plurality, 63,256.

**Superintendent of Education**—H. J Willingham, D., 79,283; J. C. Walker, R., 13,919; Bennett Cox, Soc., 1,026. Willingham's plurality, 65,364.

**Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries**—R. F. Kolb, D., 77,923; B. B Cox, R., 13,975; Sid McDuff, Soc., 833 Kolb's plurality, 63,948.

**Chief Justice Supreme Court**—James R Dowdell, D., 79,688.

**Associate Justices, Supreme Court**—John C. Anderson, D., 79,229; Ormond Somerville, 78,599; A. D. Sayre, D., 79,009; George W. van Pelt, R., 1,049.

**Associate Railroad Commissioners**—Frank N. Julian, D., 79,998; Leon McCord, D., 78,161; Frank H. Lathrop, R., 14,991; John T. McEnlry, R., 14,886; James R. Durrett, Ind. R., 917; John Phillips, Ind. R., 977. Julian's plurality, 65,007; McCord's plurality, 63,170.

**Vote for Congressmen, 1912.**

State at Large; population (1910), 2,138,093—John W. Abercrombie, D., 87,519; Asa E. Stratton, R., 9,589; J. C. Maxwell, Soc., 2,533. Abercrombie's plurality, 77,930.

1. Counties of Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe and Washington; population (1910), 211,856—George W. Taylor, D., 9,939; W. M. Doyle, Soc., 213. Taylor's plurality, 9,726.

2. Counties of Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Montgomery, Pike and Wilcox; population (1910), 289,770—S. H. Dent, jr., D., 11,197.

3. Counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Lee and Russell; population (1910), 249,042—Henry D. Clayton, D., 11,225.

4. Counties of Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne, Dallas, Shelby and Talladega; population (1910), 193,958—Fred L. Blackmon, D., 7,740; A. P. Longshore, Prog., 3,060; W. H. Sturdivant, R., 693. Blackmon's plurarity, 4,680.

5. Counties of Autauga, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Mason, Randolph and Tallapoosa; population (1910), 235,615—J. Thomas Heflin, D., 10,210.

6. Counties of Fayette, Greene, Hale, Lamar, Marion, Pickens, Sumter, Tuscaloosa and Walker; population (1910), 240,156—R. P. Hobson, D., 10,065; Chas. P. Lunsford, R., 2,210. Hobson's plurality, 7,855.

7. Counties of Cherokee, Cullman, DeKalb, Etowah, Franklin, Marshall, St. Clair and Winston; population (1910), 197,409—J. L. Burnett, D., 9,770; Sumter Cogswell, Prog., 5,462; John J. Stephens, R., 2,711. Burnett's plurality, 4,308.

8. Counties of Colbert, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison and Morgan; population (1910), 218,342—William Richardson, D., 10,753; Wm. E. Hotchkiss, R., 1,160; W. L. Conner, Soc., 245. Richardson's plurality, 9,593.

9. Counties of Bibb, Blount, Jefferson and Perry; population (1910), 301,945—Oscar W. Underwood, D., 12,584; Frederick B. Parker, R., 1,598. Underwood's plurality, 10,986.

**Legislature of 1911-'14.**

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Democrats | 34 | 103 | 137 |
| Dem. majorities | 33 | 99 | 132 |

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 55,512 | 97,131 | — |
| 1902, Governor | 24,190 | 67,649 | — |
| 1904, President | 22,472 | 79,857 | — |
| 1906, Governor | 10,002 | 62,771 | — |
| 1908, President | 26,283 | 74,374 | — |
| 1910, Governor | 19,260 | 77,694 | — |
| 1912, President | 9,732 | 82,438 | 22,680 |

## ARIZONA.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apache | 108 | 56 | 79 | 10 |
| Coconino | 339 | 237 | 178 | 96 |
| Cochise | 1973 | 403 | 1396 | 819 |
| Gila | 779 | 210 | 542 | 501 |
| Graham | 540 | 103 | 243 | 164 |
| Greenlee | 652 | 109 | 287 | 122 |
| Maricopa | 2606 | 642 | 1818 | 472 |
| Mohave | 320 | 69 | 228 | 184 |
| Navajo | 287 | 168 | 233 | 40 |
| Pima | 693 | 253 | 615 | 109 |
| Pinal | 352 | 80 | 311 | 61 |
| Santa Cruz | 250 | 56 | 123 | 38 |
| Yavapai | 1001 | 445 | 537 | 358 |
| Yuma | 424 | 90 | 359 | 189 |
| Totals | 10324 | 3021 | 6949 | 3163 |
| Plurality | 3375 | | | |
| Scattering | | 265 | | |
| Whole vote | | 23722 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 265.

**Vote for Congressman, 1912.**

At Large—Carl Hayden, D., 11,389; Thos. E. Campbell, R., 3,110; R. S. Fisher, Prog., 5,819; Smith, Soc., 3,034; Gibson, Pro., 193. Hayden's plurality, 5,570.

**Legislature of 1913-'14.**

The Legislature is strongly Democratic in both branches.

## ARKANSAS.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arkansas | 869 | 249 | 305 | 46 |
| Ashley | 1029 | 439 | 346 | 82 |
| Baxter | 536 | 142 | 176 | 144 |

*In 1912 the Eastern cities had the lowest rate of homicides, 4.6, or 4.6 per 100,000, the Western cities had 10.8, the Central cities, 8.9, and the Southern cities 20.2 per 100,000.*

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benton | 2353 | 541 | 660 | 296 |
| Boone | 965 | 280 | 276 | 81 |
| Bradley | 772 | 137 | 177 | 101 |
| Calhoun | 438 | 72 | 147 | 109 |
| Carroll | 919 | 464 | 358 | 122 |
| Chicot | 419 | 89 | 308 | 22 |
| Clark | 1051 | 376 | 262 | 36 |
| Clay | 1299 | 622 | 358 | 218 |
| Cleburne | 517 | 138 | 118 | 127 |
| Cleveland | 685 | 275 | 98 | 33 |
| Columbia | 1101 | 340 | 157 | 42 |
| Conway | 1435 | 527 | 364 | 53 |
| Craighead | 1259 | 269 | 229 | 297 |
| Crawford | 969 | 407 | 423 | 81 |
| Crittenden | 423 | 89 | 285 | |
| Cross | 491 | 293 | 234 | 79 |
| Dallas | 654 | 228 | 406 | 28 |
| Desha | 814 | 52 | 161 | 13 |
| Drew | 882 | 424 | 194 | 43 |
| Faulkner | 1316 | 402 | 264 | 111 |
| Franklin | 1113 | 268 | 194 | 184 |
| Fulton | 590 | 153 | 295 | 45 |
| Garland | 1046 | 300 | 533 | 148 |
| Grant | 440 | 110 | 47 | 25 |
| Greene | 1251 | 286 | 259 | 230 |
| Hempstead | 1248 | 836 | 468 | 92 |
| Hot Spring | 668 | 248 | 247 | 42 |
| Howard | 760 | 321 | 187 | 66 |
| Independence | 1225 | 412 | 395 | 168 |
| Izard | 746 | 215 | 137 | 52 |
| Jackson | 837 | 543 | 159 | 161 |
| Jefferson | 1659 | 579 | 753 | 146 |
| Johnson | 926 | 189 | 296 | 151 |
| Lafayette | 498 | 208 | 165 | 10 |
| Lawrence | 929 | 218 | 157 | 125 |
| Lee | 968 | 665 | 194 | 15 |
| Lincoln | 890 | 292 | 152 | 86 |
| Little River | 615 | 232 | 87 | 101 |
| Logan | 1319 | 333 | 765 | 149 |
| Lonoke | 1129 | 254 | 425 | 71 |
| Madison | 932 | 786 | 231 | 71 |
| Marion | 537 | 160 | 145 | 157 |
| Miller | 846 | 331 | 195 | 106 |
| Mississippi | 767 | 263 | 183 | 87 |
| Monroe | 537 | 400 | 201 | 76 |
| Montgomery | 471 | 221 | 202 | 137 |
| Nevada | 607 | 322 | 268 | 98 |
| Newton | 290 | 285 | 247 | 74 |
| Ouachita | 913 | 796 | 121 | 88 |
| Perry | 522 | 163 | 216 | 64 |
| Phillips | 826 | 196 | 189 | 2 |
| Pike | 603 | 321 | 158 | 32 |
| Poinsett | 593 | 205 | 157 | 126 |
| Polk | 694 | 162 | 409 | 197 |
| Pope | 1517 | 334 | 556 | 184 |
| Prairie | 647 | 377 | 103 | 60 |
| Pulaski | 3369 | 1044 | 1547 | 269 |
| Randolph | 997 | 264 | 178 | 130 |
| Saline | 814 | 164 | 140 | 65 |
| Scott | 640 | 206 | 225 | 170 |
| Searcy | 488 | 389 | 180 | 111 |
| Sebastian | 2895 | 514 | 748 | 445 |
| Sevier | 792 | 173 | 166 | 183 |
| Sharp | 681 | 114 | 194 | 71 |
| St. Francis | 563 | 296 | 273 | 65 |
| Stone | 337 | 118 | 90 | 70 |
| Union | 1088 | 153 | 135 | 106 |
| Van Buren | 675 | 254 | 266 | 80 |
| Washington | 1881 | 868 | 552 | 189 |
| White | 1448 | 339 | 481 | 206 |
| Woodruff | 903 | 473 | 258 | 65 |
| Yell | 1461 | 426 | 436 | 263 |
| Totals | 68828 | 24467 | 21673 | 8153 |
| Plurality | 44371 | | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 898.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Bryan, D., 87,015; Taft, R., 56,760; Debs, Soc., 5,842; Chafin, Pro., 1,194; Watson, Pop., 1,026; Hisgen, Ind., 289. Whole vote, 152,126. Bryan's plurality, 30,255.

### Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—J. T. Robinson, D., 109,825; Andrew I. Rowland, R., 46,440; G. E. Mikel, Soc., 13,384. Robinson's plurality, 63,385.

Secretary of State—Earl W. Hodges, D., 113,419; Houghton, R., 52,886. Hodges's plurality, 60,533.

Auditor—J. M. Oathout, D., 113,716; Duke, R., 52,729. Oathout's plurality, 60,987.

Treasurer—John W. Crockett, D., 113,957; Rosewater, R., 52,568. Crockett's plurality, 61,389.

Attorney General—Wm. L. Moore, D., 113,903; Langley, R., 53,185. Moore's plurality, 60,718.

Land Commissioner—Reuben G. Dye, D., 112,620; Burns, R., 54,319. Dye's plurality, 58,301.

Commissioner of Agriculture—John Page, D., 113,169; Young, R., 53,297. Page's plurality, 59,872.

Superintendent Public Instruction—George B. Cook, D., 114,118; Longstreet, R., 53,130. Cook's plurality, 60,988.

### Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Counties of Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Greene, Lee, Mississippi, Phillipps, Poinsett, St. Francis and Woodruff; population (1910), 255,301—T. H. Caraway, D., 15,036.

2. Counties of Cleburne, Fulton, Independence, Izard, Jackson, Lawrence, Monroe, Prairie, Randolph, Sharp, Stone and White; population (1910), 208,890—W. A. Oldfield, D., 11,880; G. W. Wells, R., 4,388. Oldfield's plurality, 7,492.

3. Counties of Baxter, Benton, Boone, Carroll, Madison, Marion, Newton, Searcy, Van Buren and Washington; population (1910), 174,019—J. C. Floyd, D., 10,849; J. F. Carlton, R., 5,924. Floyd's plurality, 4,925.

4. Counties of Crawford, Howard, Little River, Logan, Miller, Montgomery, Pike, Polk, Scott, Sebastian and Sevier; population (1910), 225,774—Otis T. Wingo, D., 11,680; J. O. Livesay, R., 5,601. Wingo's plurality, 6,070.

5. Counties of Conway, Faulkner, Franklin, Johnson, Perry, Pope, Pulaski and Yell; population (1910), 238,776—H. M. Jacoway, D., 13,438; A. C. Remme, R., 5,680. Jacoway's plurality, 7,758.

6. Counties of Arkansas, Cleveland, Dallas, Desha, Drew, Garland, Grant, Hot Spring, Jefferson, Lincoln, Lonoke and Saline; population (1910), 243,649—S. M. Taylor, D., 15,879.

7. Counties of Ashley, Bradley, Calhoun, Chicot, Clark, Columbia, Hempstead, Lafayette, Nevada, Ouachita and Union; population (1910), 233,040—W. S. Goodwin, D., 10,956; Pat McNally, R., 4,824. Goodwin's plurality, 6,132.

### Legislature of 1913-'14.

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 1 | 4 | 5 |

**Vote of State Since 1960.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President .. | 44,800 | 81,142 | —— |
| 1902, Governor .. | 29,251 | 77,354 | —— |
| 1904, President .. | 46,860 | 64,434 | —— |
| 1904, Governor .. | 53,898 | 91,991 | —— |
| 1906, Governor .. | 41,505 | 105,048 | —— |
| 1908, President .. | 56,760 | 87,015 | —— |
| 1908, Governor .. | 45,409 | 111,478 | —— |
| 1910, Governor .. | 39,570 | 101,646 | —— |
| 1912, President .. | 24,467 | 68,838 | 21,673 |

## CALIFORNIA.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alameda | 24418 | —— | 31542 | 9332 |
| Alpine | 34 | 8 | 36 | 2 |
| Amador | 1622 | 5 | 684 | 135 |
| Butte | 4028 | 10 | 3365 | 930 |
| Calaveras | 1869 | 5 | 750 | 399 |
| Colusa | 1760 | 3 | 810 | 111 |
| Contra Costa | 3290 | 10 | 3539 | 1300 |
| Del Norte | 323 | —— | 376 | 104 |
| El Dorado | 1613 | 16 | 776 | 278 |
| Fresno | 8891 | 93 | 8839 | 2278 |
| Glenn | 1325 | 11 | 906 | 126 |
| Humboldt | 2887 | 94 | 609 | 1781 |
| Imperial | 1295 | 13 | 1420 | 446 |
| Inyo | 806 | 8 | 431 | 355 |
| Kern | 5569 | 64 | 3647 | 1300 |
| Kings | 1967 | —— | 1419 | 406 |
| Lake | 1118 | —— | 649 | 266 |
| Lassen | 644 | 26 | 559 | 148 |
| Los Angeles | 55110 | 2181 | 75593 | 19895 |
| Madera | 1154 | 1 | 943 | 226 |
| Marin | 2849 | —— | 2750 | 733 |
| Marinosa | 689 | 20 | 306 | 138 |
| Mendocino | 2507 | 11 | 2237 | 752 |
| Merced | 1978 | 14 | 1571 | 441 |
| Modoc | 941 | 1 | 608 | 119 |
| Mono | 182 | 3 | 106 | 67 |
| Monterey | 3392 | 1 | 3081 | 557 |
| Napa | 2662 | —— | 2432 | 478 |
| Nevada | 1851 | 23 | 1381 | 648 |
| Orange | 4406 | 111 | 5143 | 896 |
| Placer | 1823 | 15 | 1913 | 481 |
| Plumas | 742 | 11 | 762 | 236 |
| Riverside | 2963 | 122 | 5146 | 1036 |
| Sacramento | 9869 | 36 | 7534 | 1553 |
| San Benito | 1253 | 13 | 1054 | 179 |
| San Bernardino | 5835 | 172 | 6202 | 1991 |
| San Diego | 9731 | 63 | 7922 | 2873 |
| San Francisco | 48953 | 94 | 38610 | 12354 |
| San Joaquin | 7969 | 36 | 4314 | 995 |
| San Luis Obispo | 2248 | 13 | 2373 | 704 |
| San Mateo | 3246 | 7 | 2825 | 827 |
| Santa Barbara | 2819 | 69 | 3305 | 610 |
| Santa Clara | 9173 | 176 | 10868 | 2068 |
| Santa Cruz | 2875 | 3 | 3059 | 892 |
| Shasta | 2040 | 16 | 1636 | 938 |
| Sierra | 515 | 10 | 483 | 133 |
| Siskiyou | 2465 | 29 | 1740 | 633 |
| Solano | 3650 | 40 | 3353 | 781 |
| Sonoma | 6500 | 32 | 5806 | 1494 |
| Stanislaus | 3127 | 17 | 3143 | 749 |
| Sutter | 1063 | 5 | 846 | 79 |
| Tehama | 1505 | 13 | 1218 | 388 |
| Trinity | 461 | 1 | 343 | 182 |
| Tulare | 4293 | 73 | 4283 | 1233 |
| Tuolumne | 1459 | 8 | 755 | 363 |
| Ventura | 2108 | 72 | 2055 | 426 |
| Yelo | 2239 | 9 | 1332 | 301 |
| Yuba | 1242 | 17 | 1132 | 186 |
| Totals | 283436 | 3914 | 283610 | 79201 |
| Plurality | | | 174 | |
| Scattering | | 23336 | | |
| Whole vote | | 673497 | | |

The vote in each column is for the highest elector. Two Democratic electors were chosen—Thomas A. Griffin, with 283,436 votes, and R. F. Delvalle, with 282,651 votes.

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 23,336.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 214,398; Bryan, D., 127,492; Debs, Soc., 28,659; Chafin, Pro., 11,770; Hisgen, Ind., 4,278. Whole vote, 386,597. Taft's plurality, 86,906.

**Vote for Congressmen, 1912.**

1. Counties of Butte, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Sonoma, Sutter and Yuba; population (1910), 197,812—Edward H. Hart, R., 10,585; J. G. Zumwalt, D., 18,753; Wm. Kent, Prog., 20,341; Joseph Bresstler, Soc., 4,892. Kent's plurality, 1,588.

2. Counties of Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity and Tuolumne; population (1910), 145,958—John E. Raker, D., 23,467; F. M. Rutherford, Prog., 10,178; J. C. Williams, Soc., 3,818. Raker's plurality, 13,289.

3. Counties of Contra Costa, Napa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano and Yolo; population (1910), 211,496—C. F. Curry, R., 31,060; Gilbert McM. Ross, D., 15,197; Wilson, Soc., 6,522. Curry's plurality, 15,863.

4. City of San Francisco, 21st, 28th, 30th, 31st, 32d and 33d Assembly districts; population (1910), 208,000—Julius Kahn, R., 25,515; Bert Schlesinger, D., 14,884; N. W. Pendleton, Soc., 5,000. Kahn's plurality, 10,631.

5. City of San Francisco, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 29th Assembly districts; population (1910), 280,000—S. V. Costello, D., 18,516; J. I. Nolan, Prog., 27,902; E. I. Requin, Soc., 6,962. Nolan's plurality, 9,386.

6. County of Alameda; population (1910), 216,131—J. R. Knowland, R., 35,219; H. W. Luttrell, D., 14,135; Stilt Wilson, Soc., 26,234. Knowland's plurality, 8,985.

7. Counties of Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Stanislaus and Tulare; population (1910), 211,080—James G. Needham, R., 22,994; D. S. Church, D., 23,752; J. S. Cato, Soc., 7,171. Church's plurality, 758.

8. Counties of Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and Ventura; population (1910), 233,919—Everis A. Hayes, R., 29,861; J. B. Holihan, 20,-

*In Paris the rate of homicides in 1910 was 3.6 per 100,000.*

620; Robert Whitaker, Soc., 8,125. Hayes's plurality, 9,241.

9. Los Angeles County, 61st, 65th, 67th, 68th, 69th and 70th Assembly districts, population (1910), 230,189—Thomas R. Kirk, D., 14,571; Charles W. Bell, Prog. 28,845; R. L. Cuswell, Soc., 11,125; G. S. Garrett, Pro., 6,510. Bell's plurality, 14,274.

10. Los Angeles County, 62d, 63d, 64th 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th and 75th Assembly districts; population (1910), 273,942—George Ringo, D., 17,890; William D. Stephens, Prog., 43,637; Fred C. Wheeler Soc., 17,126; E. D. Martindale, Pro., 2,995. Stephens's plurality, 25,747.

11. Wm. Kettner, D., 24,822; Samuel C. Evans, Prog., 21,426; N. E. Richardson, Soc., 7,059; Helen M. Stoddard, Pro., 4,842. Kettner's plurality, 3,396.

**Legislature of 1913-'14.**

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Progressives | 27 | 45 | 72 |
| Democrats | 10 | 25 | 35 |
| Republicans | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| Socialists | — | 1 | 1 |
| Prog. majorities | 14 | 10 | 24 |

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 164,755 | 124,985 | — |
| 1902, Governor | 146,332 | 143,783 | — |
| 1904, President | 205,226 | 89,294 | — |
| 1906, Governor | 125,887 | 117,700 | — |
| 1908, President | 214,398 | 127,492 | — |
| 1910, Governor | 177,191 | 154,835 | — |
| 1912, President | 8,943 | 283,436 | 283,610 |

## COLORADO.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 1312 | 398 | 942 | 137 |
| Arapahoe | 1379 | 765 | 1344 | 267 |
| Archuleta | 609 | 452 | 234 | 36 |
| Baca | 430 | 318 | 241 | 111 |
| Bent | 730 | 420 | 680 | 38 |
| Boulder | 4330 | 2445 | 2469 | 918 |
| Chaffee | 1641 | 723 | 693 | 282 |
| Cheyenne | 507 | 237 | 414 | 148 |
| Clear Creek | 1166 | 469 | 243 | 65 |
| Conejos | 2147 | 1587 | 606 | 225 |
| Costilla | 567 | 1072 | 204 | 71 |
| Crowley | 719 | 467 | 356 | 60 |
| Custer | 510 | 347 | 109 | 19 |
| Delta | 1808 | 803 | 1563 | 560 |
| Denver | 26690 | 8155 | 21657 | 2750 |
| Dolores | 124 | 45 | 28 | 34 |
| Douglas | 619 | 373 | 290 | 30 |
| Eagle | 727 | 387 | 234 | 141 |
| Elbert | 757 | 496 | 630 | 121 |
| El Paso | 5559 | 2816 | 5832 | 928 |
| Fremont | 2823 | 1346 | 1624 | 476 |
| Garfield | 1806 | 824 | 880 | 317 |
| Gilpin | 931 | 443 | 222 | 54 |
| Grand | 507 | 248 | 178 | 18 |
| Gunnison | 1206 | 553 | 357 | 156 |
| Hinsdale | 157 | 136 | 27 | 32 |
| Huerfano | 1277 | 2814 | 260 | 64 |
| Jackson | 242 | 218 | 34 | 10 |
| Jefferson | 2309 | 1011 | 1650 | 307 |
| Kiowa | 638 | 273 | 480 | 62 |
| Kit Carson | 717 | 569 | 708 | 223 |
| Lake | 1933 | 966 | 864 | 427 |
| La Plata | 1775 | 692 | 647 | 370 |
| Larimer | 2597 | 1932 | 1661 | 546 |
| Las Animas | 3604 | 4318 | 1461 | 386 |
| Lincoln | 796 | 534 | 795 | 76 |
| Logan | 1338 | 664 | 1090 | 125 |
| Mesa | 2733 | 976 | 2723 | 1131 |
| Mineral | 286 | 186 | 68 | 97 |
| Moffat | 409 | 294 | 186 | 32 |
| Montezuma | 1017 | 285 | 351 | 120 |
| Montrose | 1478 | 631 | 1013 | 431 |
| Morgan | 1005 | 855 | 914 | 127 |
| Otero | 2885 | 1293 | 1560 | 245 |
| Ouray | 710 | 278 | 291 | 175 |
| Park | 529 | 293 | 109 | 46 |
| Phillips | 448 | 266 | 272 | 46 |
| Pitkin | 770 | 208 | 170 | 170 |
| Prowers | 1042 | 928 | 1002 | 152 |
| Pueblo | 7643 | 3050 | 3886 | 722 |
| Rio Blanco | 538 | 372 | 166 | 17 |
| Rio Grande | 1286 | 698 | 614 | 118 |
| Routt | 1408 | 738 | 387 | 249 |
| Saguache | 859 | 730 | 265 | 137 |
| San Juan | 555 | 231 | 88 | 148 |
| San Miguel | 1029 | 639 | 305 | 118 |
| Sedgwick | 338 | 328 | 392 | 28 |
| Summit | 600 | 179 | 152 | 30 |
| Teller | 3027 | 676 | 1405 | 674 |
| Washington | 765 | 361 | 719 | 71 |
| Weld | 4713 | 3114 | 2679 | 425 |
| Yuma | 1170 | 466 | 1218 | 319 |
| Totals | 114232 | 58386 | 72306 | 16418 |
| Plurality | 41926 | | | |
| Scattering | | 5538 | | |
| Whole vote | | 266880 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 5,063; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 475.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 123,700; Bryan, D., 126,644; Debs, Soc., 7,974; Chafin, Pro., 5,559. Whole vote, 263,877. Bryan's plurality, 2,944.

**Vote on State Ticket, 1912.**

Governor—Elias M. Ammons, D., 114,944; C. C. Parks, R., 63,061; Edw. P. Costigan, Prog., 66,132; Charles A. Ashelstrom, Soc., 16,194; Jonathan U. Billings, Soc.-Lab., 460; John Henry Ketchum, Pro., 5,900. Ammons's plurality, 50,983.

Lieutenant Governor — Benjamin F. Montgomery, D., 109,544; Ezra T. Elliott, R., 64,765; John C. Nixon, Prog., 66,036; J. E. Edwards, Soc., 16,757; O. C. Wornberg, Soc.-Lab., 349; Thos. Edwood Taylor, Pro., 6,500. Montgomery's plurality, 43,508.

Secretary of State—James B. Pearce, D., 98,821; Ino E. Ramer, R., Cit., 86,276; Ernest C. Bacon, Prog., 51,757; Marshall De Witt, Soc., 16,077; L. D. Hosman, Soc.-Lab., 704. Pearce's plurality, 12,545.

Treasurer—Michael A. Leddy, D., 112,493; James B. Dick, R., 65,587; James S. Temple, Prog., 62,834; G. R. Freeman, Soc., 16,535; Arline Gregerson, Soc.-Lab., 284; Samuel Pollock, Pro., 6,261. Leddy's plurality, 46,906.

Auditor—Roady Kenehan, D., 115,675; Benjamin C. Catren, jr., R., 65,286; Winton C. Knight, Prog., 59,989; Harry A. Floaten, Soc., 16,458; Martin Hurwitz, Soc.-Lab., 478; Guilford W. Rider, Pro., 6,227. Kenehan's plurality, 50,389.

Attorney General—Fred Farrar, D., 106,675; Wm. B. Gobin, R., 67,655; Benj. Griffith, Prog., 71,505; W. B. Coston, Soc., 16,635; John Hipp, Pro., 6,709. Farrar's plurality, 35,170.

Superintendent of Instruction—Mary C. C. Bradford, D., 110,195; Ida M. Cassidy, Prog., 57,155; Ida M. McMillan, Soc., 16,896; Mary Ginther, Soc.-Lab., 612; Helen Wixson, Pro. Rep. Cit., 79,518. Bradford's plurality, 30,677.

Regents State University—Wm. H. Bryant, D., 110,187; James B. Ragan, D., 107,831; O. J. Pfeiffer, R., 65,996; George D. Statler, R., 64,976; Florence E. Dick, Prog., 63,379; James A. Matlack, Prog., 59,677; Una G. Roberts, Soc., 16,551; Sarah H. Brandenburg, Pro., 7,272. Bryant's plurality, 45,211; Ragan's plurality, 42,355.

Justice Supreme Court—Tully Scott, D., 109,338; John Campbell, R., 65,550; Edwin Van Cise, Prog., 59,014; Jennie McGehee, Soc., 16,068; Frank James Baker, Pro., 6,472; John R. Dixon, N. P., 7,765. Scott's plurality, 43,788.

### Vote for United States Senators, 1912.

Long term (six years)—John F. Shafroth, D., 118,260; Clyde C. Dawson, R., 66,949; Frank D. Catlin, Prog., 58,649; Mary E. Miller, Pro., 5,948. Shafroth's plurality, 51,311.

Short term (two years)—C. S. Thomas, D., 111,633; C. W. Waterman, R., 66,627; I. N. Stevens, Prog., 64,405; Arthur B. Harris, Pro., 6,318. Thomas's plurality, 45,006.

### Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

At Large—Edward Keating, D., 110,516; Edward T. Taylor, D., 115,143; Jesse J. Laton, R., 62,085; Samuel Kinsley, R., 63,714; Samuel Stutzman, Pro., 5,853; Robert Knight, Soc., 16,108; Charles E. Fisher, Prog., 58,764; Clarence P. Dodge, Prog., 64,836; F. W. Brainard, Soc., 15,808. Taylor's plurality, 50,307. Keating's plurality, 45,680.

1. Counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Logan, Morgan, Park, Phillips Sedgwick, Washington, Weld and Yuma; population (1910), 394,503—George G. Kindel, D., 54,504; Rice W. Means, R., 24,887; W. J. L. Crank, Prog., 30,121; J. W. Martin, Soc., 6,757; Otto August Reinhardt, Pro., 2,642. Kindel's plurality, 24,383.

2. Counties of Archuleta, Baca, Bent Chaffee, Cheyenne, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grant, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Jackson, Kiowa, Kit Carson, La Plata, Las Animas, Lincoln, Mesa, Mineral, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Otero, Ouray, Pitkin, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miquel, Summit and Teller; population (1910), 404,521—Harry H. Seldomridge, D., 63,271; Chas. A. Ballreich, R., 40,990; Neil McLean, Prog., 27,976; S. A. Van Buskirk, Soc., 9,993. Seldomridge's plurality, 22,281.

### Legislature of 1913-'14.

The Legislature is strongly Democratic in both branches.

### Vote of State Since 1900.

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 93,072 | 122,733 | — |
| 1902, Governor | 87,684 | 80,727 | — |
| 1903, Sp. Ct. Jus. | 45,689 | 38,102 | — |
| 1904, President | 134,687 | 100,115 | — |
| *1904, Governor | 113,754 | 123,092 | — |
| 1906, Governor | 92,602 | 74,416 | — |
| 1908, President | 123,700 | 126,644 | — |
| 1908, Governor | 118,953 | 130,141 | — |
| 1910, Governor | 97,648 | 115,627 | — |
| 1912, President | 58,386 | 114,232 | 72,306 |

*Unseated by Legislature.

## CONNECTICUT.

| Counties. | President, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fairfield | 15663 | 13147 | 9855 | 2380 |
| Hartford | 16756 | 16961 | 6863 | 2083 |
| Litchfield | 4661 | 5518 | 2427 | 356 |
| Middlesex | 3393 | 2892 | 1603 | 192 |
| New Haven | 22364 | 19188 | 9313 | 4210 |
| New London | 6942 | 5543 | 2545 | 416 |
| Tolland | 1901 | 2024 | 410 | 303 |
| Windham | 2881 | 3051 | 1113 | 116 |
| Totals | 74561 | 68324 | 34129 | 10056 |
| Plurality | 6237 | | | |
| Scattering | | 3328 | | |
| Whole vote | | 190398 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 2,068; Reimer, Soc Lab., 1,260.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 112,815; Bryan, D., 68,255; Debs, Soc., 5,113; Chafin, Pro., 2,380; Preston, Soc. Lab., 608; Hisgen, Ind., 728. Whole vote, 189,896. Taft's plurality, 44,560.

### Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Simeon E. Baldwin, D., 78,284; John P. Studley, R., 67,531; Herbert Knox Smith, Prog., 31,020; Samuel E. Beardsley, Soc., 10,236; Buell B. Bassette, Pro., 2,096; Charles B. Wells, Soc. Lab., 1,247. Baldwin's plurality, 10,753.

Lieutenant-Governor—Lyman T. Tingier, D., 75,774; Charles H. Peck, R., 68,793; Frank S. Butterworth, Prog., 30,986; Robert L. Lamonte, Soc., 10,169; John F. Shepard, Pro., 2,020; Martin Knapp, Soc. Lab., 1,250. Tingier's plurality 6,981.

Secretary of State—Albert Phillips, D., 75,429; Gustaf B. Carlson, R., 69,457; Edward M. Roselle, Prog., 30,751; Esther F. Suissman, Soc., 10,115; Theodore T. Phillips, Pro., 2,044; Emanuel Sherman, Soc. Lab., 1,258. Albert Phillips's plurality, 5,972.

Treasurer—Edward S. Roberts, D., 74,887; Walter W. Holmes, R., 69,577; Frank I. Erbe, Prog., 30,932; Herbert N. Beebe, Soc., 10,162; Robert W. Robbins, Pro.,

*The foreigners resident in the German Empire number more than 1,[illegible], of whom 144,000 are Dutchmen, 137,000 Russians, 101,000 Italians and [illegible] Swiss.*

040; Frederick Fellerman, Soc. Lab., 255. Roberts's plurality, 5,310.

Comptroller—Daniel P. Dunn, D., 75,125; Fayette L. Wright, R., 69,438; H. O. Daniels, Prog., 30,985; C. T. Peach, Soc., 9,105; Edwin C. Chipman, Pro., 2,102; Thomas Wilkes, jr., Soc. Lab., 1,244. Dunn's plurality, 5,687.

**Vote for Congressmen, 1912.**

1. County of Hartford; population (1910), 250,182—Augustine Lonergan, D., 17,256; Charles C. Bissell, R., 16,726; Arthur B. Beers, Soc., 2,047; Duane N. Griffin, Pro., 450; Alois Kumpitsch, Soc.-Lab., 263; Joseph W. Alsop, Prog., 6,445. Lonergan's plurality, 530.

2. Counties of Middlesex, New London, Tolland and Windham; population (1910), 211,710—Bryan F. Mahan, D., 14,936; William A. King, R., 14,421; William M. Kellas, Soc., 1,059; Chas. M. Reed, Pro., 459; Otto Rucker, Soc.-Lab., 157; G. Warren Davis, Prog., 4,742. Mahon's plurality, 515.

3. Part of County of New Haven; population (1910), 217,139—Thomas L. Reilly, D., 16,267; John Q. Tillson, R., 12,989; William A. Applegate, Soc., 2,658; Edward A. Richards, Pro., 410; Christian Frosch, Soc.-Lab., 338; Landell Henderson, Prog., 5,480. Reilly's plurality, 3,278.

4. County of Fairfield; population (1910), 245,322—Jeremiah Donovan, D., 15,616; E. J. Hill, R., 14,188; Robert Hunter, Soc., 2,849; —— Simonson, Pro., 398; Harold Pederson, Soc.-Lab., 251; S. E. Vincent, Prog., 8,263. Donovan's plurality, 1,428.

5. Counties of Litchfield and part of County of New Haven; population (1910), 190,403—William Kennedy, D., 12,073; Thomas D. Bradstreet, R., 11,724; Ernest D. Hull, Soc., 1,923; John B. Davidson, Pro., 297; Horace G. Hoadley, Prog., 4,807. Kennedy's plurality, 349.

**Legislature of 1913-'14.**

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 14 | 130 | 144 |
| Democrats | 21 | 120 | 141 |
| Progressives | — | 6 | 6 |
| Prog. Rep. | — | 2 | 2 |
| Rep. majorities | — | 2 | — |
| Dem. majorities | 7 | — | — |

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 102,572 | 74,014 | — |
| 1902, Governor | 85,338 | 69,330 | — |
| 1904, President | 111,089 | 72,909 | — |
| 1904, Governor | 104,736 | 79,164 | — |
| 1906, Governor | 88,384 | 67,770 | — |
| 1908, President | 112,815 | 68,255 | — |
| 1908, Governor | 98,179 | 82,260 | — |
| 1910, Governor | 73,528 | 77,243 | — |
| 1912, President | 68,324 | 74,561 | 34,129 |

**DELAWARE.**

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sussex | 4465 | 5551 | 1229 | — |
| Totals | 15997 | 22631 | 8886 | 556 |
| Plurality | | 6633 | | |
| Scattering | | 623 | | |
| Whole vote | | 48693 | | |

The scattering vote in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 623.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 25,007; Bryan, D., 22,072; Debs, Soc., 239; Chafin, Pro., 670; Hisgen, Ind., 30. Taft's plurality, 2,935.

**Vote on State Ticket, 1912.**

Governor—Thomas M. Monoghan, D., 21,460; Charles R. Miller, R. and Prog., 22,745; George B. Hynson, Prog., 3,019; John Heyd, Pro., 622; Rearick, Soc., 556. Miller's plurality, 1,285.

Lieutenant Governor—Colen Ferguson, D., 22,482; Harry K. Fooks, R., 22,310; George W. Tebo, Prog., 2,659; Ashton R. Tatum, Pro., 648; R. Barclay Spicer, Soc., 532. Ferguson's plurality, 172.

State Treasurer—Charles A. Hastings, D., 22,658; David S. Clarke, R., 22,180; Henry Thompson, Prog., 2,638; Benjamin K. Smedley, Pro., 624; Irwin A. Higgins, Soc., 564. Hastings's plurality, 478.

State Auditor—Walter P. Prettyman, D., 22,659; Theodore Townsend, R., 22,291; Jefferson Cooper, Pro., 632; John Penrose Wilson, Prog., 2,619; Bendix Ebbeson, Soc., 559. Prettyman's plurality, 368.

Attorney General—Josiah O. Wolcott, D., 22,747; J. M. Satterfield, R., 22,106; Robert G. Houston, Prog., 2,625; Hawkins, Pro., 607; A. M. Andrews, Soc., 560. Wolcott's plurality, 641.

State Insurance Commissioner—W. R. McCabe, D., 22,475; W. P. Robinson, R., 22,377; A. C. Wilmont, Prog., 2,668; Minor C. Smith, Pro., 626; John Burton, Soc., 561. McCabe's plurality, 98.

**Vote for Congressman, 1912.**

Franklin Brockson, D., 22,485; George H. Hall, R., 16,740; Hiram R. Burton, Nat. Prog., 5,497; Louis A. Drexler, Prog., 2,825; John H. H. Kelley, Pro., 597; Edward Norton, Soc., 563. Brockson's plurality, 5,745.

**Legislature of 1913-'14.**

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 9 | 14 | 23 |
| Democrats | 8 | 21 | 29 |
| Rep. majority | 1 | — | — |
| Dem. majority | — | 7 | 6 |

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 22,535 | 18,863 | — |

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1904, President | 23,712 | 19,359 | —— |
| 1904, Governor | 22,532 | 19,780 | —— |
| 1906, Treasurer | 20,156 | 17,162 | —— |
| 1908, President | 25,014 | 22,071 | —— |
| 1908, Governor | 24,706 | 22,794 | —— |
| 1910, Treasurer | 21,686 | 21,107 | —— |
| 1912, President | 15,997 | 22,631 | 8,886 |

## FLORIDA.

PRESIDENT, 1912.

| Counties. | Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alachua | 1356 | 221 | 75 | 56 |
| Baker | 175 | 37 | 93 | 31 |
| Bradford | 680 | 95 | 40 | 10 |
| Brevard | 368 | 61 | 82 | 82 |
| Calhoun | 346 | 67 | 59 | 152 |
| Citrus | 435 | 11 | 44 | 21 |
| Clay | 260 | 26 | 21 | 54 |
| Columbia | 587 | 66 | 50 | 23 |
| Dade | 1147 | 99 | 291 | 188 |
| DeSoto | 886 | 110 | 78 | 125 |
| Duval | 3359 | 243 | 485 | 350 |
| Escambia | 1662 | 72 | 202 | 158 |
| Franklin | 274 | 58 | 23 | 38 |
| Gadsden | 629 | 75 | 54 | 31 |
| Hamilton | 406 | 46 | 24 | 60 |
| Hernando | 273 | 18 | 22 | 42 |
| Hillsborough | 2588 | 159 | 269 | 672 |
| Holmes | 422 | 52 | 110 | 79 |
| Jackson | 1213 | 163 | 68 | 146 |
| Jefferson | 481 | 47 | 39 | 9 |
| Lafayette | 469 | 73 | 11 | 8 |
| Lake | 609 | 92 | 63 | 39 |
| Lee | 437 | 38 | 97 | 116 |
| Leon | 552 | 56 | 46 | 15 |
| Levy | 393 | 74 | 24 | 30 |
| Liberty | 220 | 32 | 18 | 7 |
| Madison | 486 | 16 | 30 | 19 |
| Manatee | 697 | 55 | 108 | 98 |
| Marion | 1155 | 179 | 117 | 124 |
| Monroe | 1157 | 414 | 152 | 221 |
| Nassau | 414 | 38 | 17 | 31 |
| Orange | 1275 | 228 | 134 | 124 |
| Osceola | 504 | 110 | 159 | 64 |
| Palm Beach | 439 | 31 | 146 | 77 |
| Pasco | 488 | 60 | 74 | 64 |
| Pinellas | 1559 | 87 | 250 | 189 |
| Polk | 1504 | 106 | 141 | 291 |
| Putnam | 767 | 229 | 53 | 67 |
| Santa Rosa | 635 | 70 | 48 | 88 |
| St. Johns | 798 | 45 | 132 | 116 |
| St. Lucie | 342 | 45 | 86 | 64 |
| Sumter | 454 | 22 | 71 | 19 |
| Suwannee | 686 | 54 | 29 | 214 |
| Taylor | 234 | 56 | 19 | 6 |
| Volusia | 909 | 162 | 72 | 98 |
| Wakula | 217 | 25 | 15 | 22 |
| Walton | 704 | 74 | 296 | 69 |
| Washington | 676 | 82 | 68 | 186 |
| Totals | 36417 | 4279 | 4535 | 4806 |
| Plurality | 31611 | | | |
| Scattering | | 1854 | | |
| Whole vote | | 51891 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 1,854.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Bryan, D., 31,104; Taft, R., 10,654; Debs, Soc., 3,747; Chafin, Pro., 553; Watson, Pop., 1,946; Hisgen, Ind., 1,356. Whole vote, 49,460. Bryan's plurality, 20,450.

### Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Park Trammel, D., 38,377; Wm. R. O'Neil, R., 2,646; Wm. C. Hodges Prog., 2,814; Thomas W. Cox, Soc., 3,467; J. W. Bingham, Pro., 1,061. Trammel's plurality, 35,510.

Secretary of State—H. Clay Crawford, D., 35,596; Z. T. Bellby, R., 2,307; Lewis Otto, Prog., 2,317; Fred Lincoln Pattison, Soc., 3,327. Crawford's plurality, 32,269.

Attorney General—T. F. West, D., 41,391; Henry W. Bishop, R., 2,855; M. G. Gibbons, Prog., 3,741; Abner D. Miller, Soc., 3,493. West's plurality, 27,650.

Controller—W. V. Knott, D., 23,351; George C. Crom, R., 3,834; Robert A. Alfred, Prog., 1,962; David [illegible], Soc., 3,680.

Treasurer—J. C. Luning, D., 32,794; I. E. Webster, R., 3,233; D. L. Skipper, Prog., 2,401; Karl L. Harter, Soc., 2,573. Luning's plurality, 29,561.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. N. Sheats, D., 34,709; John C. Stowers, R., 2,441; F. D. Miller, Prog., 2,349; W. C. Edwards, Soc., 3,843. Sheats's plurality, 30,866.

Commissioner of Agriculture—W. A. McRae, D., 33,498; W. L. Van Duzen, R., 2,285; Bowen Sheppard, Prog., 2,245; A. J. Pettigrew, Soc., 3,521. McRae's plurality, 29,977.

Justice of Supreme Court—J. B. Whitfield, D., 31,668; F. C. Cubberly, R., 2,278; E. P. Axtell, Prog., 2,557; George McA. Miller, Soc., 3,876. Whitfield's plurality, 27,792.

Railroad Commissioner—R. C. Dunn, D., 33,497; C. F. Schneider, R., 2,314; Felipe Carbonell, Prog., 1,810; C. E. Pleas, Soc., 3,697. Dunn's plurality, 29,800.

### Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

At Large—Population (1910), 752,169—Claude L'Engle, D., 34,324; George W. Allen, R., 2,942; E. R. Gunby, Prog., 2,689; A. N. Jackson, Soc., 3,636; Francis P. Coffin, Pro., 777. L'Engle's plurality, 30,688.

1. Counties of Citrus, De Soto, Hernando, Hillsboro, Lafayette, Lake, Lee, Levy, Manatee, Marion, Monroe, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Sumter and Taylor; population (1910), 240,679—Stephen M. Sparkman, D., 12,400; George W. Bean, R., 766; J. De V. Hazzard, Prog., 469; C. C. Allen, Soc., 1,901; George C. Kelley, Pro., 255. Sparkman's plurality, 10,499.

2. Counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Brevard, Clay, Columbia, Dade, Duval, Hamilton, Nassau, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Putnam, St. Johns, St. Lucie, Suwanee and Volusia; population (1910), 286,851—Frank Clark, D., 14,635; John W. Howell, R., 1,210; C. E. Speir, Prog., 875; J. J. Collins, Soc., 1,318. Clark's plurality, 13,317.

3. Counties of Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Santa Rosa, Walkulla, Walton and Washington; population (1910), 225,089—Emmett Wilson, D., 9,057; Thomas F. McGourin, R., 489; John Thomas Porter, Prog., 280; W. N. Lamberry, Soc., 659. Wilson's plurality, 8,398.

### Legislature of 1912-'13.

The Legislature is solidly Democratic in both branches.

**The consumption of distilled spirits in the United Kingdom is less than a gallon a head per annum.**

## Vote of State Since 1900.

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President .. | 7,240 | 28,077 | — |
| 1900, Governor .. | 6,238 | 29,251 | — |
| 1904, President .. | 8,314 | 27,046 | — |
| 1904, Governor .. | 6,357 | 28,971 | — |
| 1908, President .. | 10,654 | 31,104 | — |
| 1908, Governor .. | 6,453 | 33,036 | — |
| 1912, President .. | 4,279 | 36,417 | 4,535 |
| 1912, Governor .. | 2,646 | 38,977 | 2,314 |

## GEORGIA.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appling | 94 | 381 | 150 | 4 |
| Baker | — | 180 | 12 | — |
| Baldwin | 24 | 621 | 47 | — |
| Banks | 17 | 274 | 215 | — |
| Bartow | 93 | 1017 | 561 | — |
| Ben Hill | 34 | 533 | 263 | — |
| Berrien | 35 | 709 | 70 | 4 |
| Bibb | 122 | 2526 | 90 | 32 |
| Brooks | 37 | 695 | 42 | — |
| Bryan | 23 | 236 | 15 | — |
| Bulloch | 17 | 832 | 44 | — |
| Burke | 22 | 440 | 22 | — |
| Butte | 29 | 490 | 49 | — |
| Calhoun | 5 | 328 | 6 | — |
| Camden | 2 | 219 | 2 | — |
| Campbell | 6 | 443 | 104 | — |
| Carroll | 91 | 1192 | 431 | 14 |
| Catoosa | 63 | 286 | 125 | — |
| Charlton | 23 | 150 | 48 | — |
| Chatham | 238 | 3274 | 332 | 14 |
| Chattahoochee | 1 | 137 | 11 | — |
| Chattooga | 69 | 578 | 220 | 1 |
| Cherokee | 21 | 603 | 710 | — |
| Clarke | 66 | 950 | 81 | 2 |
| Clay | 8 | 369 | 17 | — |
| Clayton | 3 | 443 | 113 | — |
| Clinch | 48 | 283 | 9 | — |
| Cobb | 41 | 1519 | 442 | — |
| Coffee | 28 | 895 | 85 | 17 |
| Colquitt | 8 | 699 | 506 | 10 |
| Columbia | 2 | 234 | 30 | — |
| Coweta | 35 | 1044 | 46 | — |
| Crawford | 1 | 249 | 3 | — |
| Crisp | 12 | 644 | 45 | — |
| Dade | 18 | 243 | 44 | 19 |
| Dawson | 23 | 170 | 161 | — |
| Decatur | 44 | 837 | 65 | 45 |
| De Kalb | 52 | 1150 | 378 | 3 |
| Dodge | 12 | 637 | 38 | 63 |
| Dooly | 5 | 608 | 33 | — |
| Dougherty | 21 | 731 | 19 | — |
| Douglas | 18 | 266 | 307 | — |
| Early | 7 | 501 | 27 | 36 |
| Echols | — | 144 | 4 | — |
| Effingham | 5 | 343 | 10 | — |
| Elbert | 13 | 882 | 238 | — |
| Emanuel | 22 | 715 | 129 | 8 |
| Fannin | 168 | 451 | 305 | — |
| Fayette | 12 | 369 | 95 | 1 |
| Floyd | 63 | 1837 | 374 | 1 |
| Forsyth | 15 | 325 | 163 | — |
| Franklin | 26 | 694 | 331 | — |
| Fulton | 509 | 7317 | 1696 | 111 |
| Gilmer | 52 | 488 | 116 | 1 |
| Glascock | 3 | 101 | 72 | — |
| Glynn | 16 | 470 | 30 | 3 |
| Gordon | 52 | 597 | 650 | — |
| Grady | 21 | 452 | 98 | 1 |
| Greene | 10 | 525 | 150 | — |
| Gwinnett | 55 | 997 | 590 | — |
| Habersham | 42 | 497 | 310 | — |
| Hall | 116 | 1145 | 275 | 11 |
| Hancock | 12 | 549 | 89 | — |
| Haralson | 19 | 384 | 701 | 21 |
| Harris | 4 | 585 | 28 | — |
| Hart | 15 | 484 | 291 | — |
| Heard | 11 | 326 | 65 | — |
| Henry | 15 | 536 | 122 | — |
| Houston | 24 | 760 | 16 | — |
| Irwin | 6 | 438 | 45 | 1 |
| Jackson | 45 | 1108 | 551 | — |
| Jasper | 12 | 644 | 8 | — |
| Jeff Davis | 19 | 268 | 52 | — |
| Jefferson | 8 | 416 | 153 | — |
| Jenkins | 13 | 379 | 15 | — |
| Johnson | 23 | 385 | 92 | — |
| Jones | 27 | 436 | 3 | — |
| Laurens | 26 | 1118 | 106 | — |
| Lee | 9 | 210 | 6 | — |
| Liberty | 29 | 251 | 77 | — |
| Lincoln | — | 253 | 26 | — |
| Lowndes | 24 | 847 | 35 | 9 |
| Lumpkin | 29 | 279 | 119 | — |
| Macon | 19 | 411 | 85 | — |
| Madison | 13 | 564 | 146 | — |
| Marion | 17 | 233 | 51 | — |
| McDuffie | 9 | 871 | 106 | — |
| McIntosh | 2 | 118 | 8 | — |
| Meriwether | 26 | 882 | 91 | 1 |
| Miller | 2 | 200 | 6 | 46 |
| Milton | 17 | 320 | 107 | — |
| Mitchell | 30 | 917 | 140 | 19 |
| Monroe | 9 | 786 | 93 | — |
| Montgomery | 52 | 854 | 93 | — |
| Morgan | 24 | 575 | 57 | — |
| Murray | 68 | 366 | 307 | 30 |
| Muscogee | 51 | 1817 | 102 | 158 |
| Newton | 57 | 840 | 43 | — |
| Oconee | 1 | 208 | 180 | — |
| Oglethorpe | 33 | 503 | 79 | — |
| Paulding | 32 | 426 | 684 | — |
| Pickens | 190 | 324 | 417 | — |
| Pierce | 83 | 408 | 97 | — |
| Pike | 34 | 751 | 134 | 1 |
| Polk | 36 | 706 | 539 | 5 |
| Pulaski | 17 | 1080 | 39 | — |
| Putnam | 6 | 460 | 10 | — |
| Quitman | 7 | 112 | 9 | — |
| Rabun | 12 | 327 | 119 | — |
| Randolph | 57 | 559 | 44 | — |
| Richmond | 177 | 1871 | 264 | 131 |
| Rockdale | 11 | 434 | 61 | — |
| Schley | 3 | 212 | 20 | — |
| Screven | 21 | 460 | 138 | — |
| Spalding | 26 | 736 | 45 | — |
| Stephens | 15 | 409 | 61 | — |
| Sumter | 24 | 1004 | 19 | 3 |
| Talbot | 8 | 446 | 87 | — |
| Taliaferro | 7 | 242 | 40 | — |
| Tattnall | 18 | 592 | 234 | 1 |
| Taylor | 17 | 342 | 98 | — |
| Telfair | 20 | 695 | 19 | — |
| Terrell | 29 | 608 | 19 | — |
| Thomas | 47 | 1012 | 176 | 7 |
| Tift | — | 427 | 189 | 3 |
| Toombs | 20 | 327 | 75 | 1 |
| Towns | 89 | 230 | 206 | 4 |
| Troup | 16 | 1441 | 75 | 1 |
| Turner | 25 | 385 | 75 | 2 |
| Twiggs | 3 | 307 | 13 | — |
| Union | 88 | 319 | 256 | — |
| Upson | 7 | 445 | 188 | — |
| Walker | 215 | 771 | 404 | 2 |
| Walton | 40 | 885 | 274 | — |

There are 86,800 owners of the Pennsylvania Railroad stock, the average holding being 114 shares.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ware | 54 | 972 | 39 | 25 |
| Warren | 11 | 262 | 267 | 1 |
| Washington | 28 | 920 | 167 | — |
| Wayne | 14 | 880 | 25 | — |
| Webster | 2 | 189 | 1 | — |
| White | 11 | 152 | 110 | — |
| Whitfield | 108 | 761 | 437 | 65 |
| Wilcox | 15 | 525 | 29 | 1 |
| Wilkes | 3 | 657 | 68 | 7 |
| Wilkinson | 10 | 835 | 17 | — |
| Worth | 12 | 500 | 77 | 5 |
| Totals | 5191 | 93076 | 21980 | 1028 |
| Plurality | | 71096 | | |
| Scattering | | 149 | | |
| Whole vote | | 121424 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 149.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 41,692; Bryan, D., 72,413; Debs, Soc., 584; Chafin, Pro., 1,059; Watson, Pop., 16,969; Hisgen, Ind., 77. Bryan's plurality, 30,721.

### Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

These officers were elected with no organized opposition:

Governor—John M. Slaton, D.
Secretary of State—Philip Cook, D.
Controller—William A. Wright, D.
Treasurer—W. G. Speer, D.
Attorney General—T. B. Felder, D.
Commissioner of Agriculture—J. D. Price, D.
School Commissioner—M. L. Brittain, D.

### Vote for U. S. Senator, 1913.

On June 15 Augustus O. Bacon, D., was re-elected without opposition for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919.

### Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Counties of Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Chatham, Effingham, Jenkins, Liberty, McIntosh, Screven and and Tatnall; population (1910), 219,752—Charles G. Edwards, D., 7,944; E. J. Seymore, R., 356. Edwards's plurality, 7,586.

2. Counties of Baker, Calhoun, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Miller, Mitchell, Tift, Thomas and Worth; population (1910), 210,560—S. A. Roddenbery, D., 7,967.

3. Counties of Ben Hill, Clay, Crisp, Dooly, Lee, Macon, Quitman, Randolph, Schley, Stewart, Sumpter, Taylor, Terrell, Turner and Webster; population (1910), 204,740—Charles R. Crisp, D., 7,321.

4. Counties of Carroll, Chattahoochee, Coweta, Harris, Heard, Marion, Meriwether, Muscogee, Talbat and Troup; population (1910), 202,794—Wm. Adamson, D., 8,904.

5. Counties of Campbell, DeKalb, Douglas, Fulton and Rockdale; population (1910), 234,357—William Schley Howard, D., 12,000.

6. Counties of Bibb, Butts, Clayton, Crawford, Fayette, Henry, Jasper, Jones, Monroe, Pike, Spalding and Upson; population (1910), 222,024—Charles L. Bartlett, D., 13,171.

7. Counties of Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cobb, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Harrison, Murray, Paulding, Polk, Walker and Whitfield; population (1910), 225,543—Gordon Lee, D., 14,099.

8. Counties of Clarke, Elbert, Franklin, Greene, Hart, Madison, Morgan, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Putnam, Walton and Wilkes; population (1910), 247,531—Samuel J. Tribble, D., 10,013.

9. Counties of Banks, Cherokee, Dawson, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Lumpkin, Milton, Pickens, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union and White; population (1910), 214,173—Thomas M. Bell, D., 12,496.

10. Counties of Baldwin, Columbia, Glascock, Jefferson, Hancock, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington and Wilkinson; population (1910), 212,722—Thomas W. Hardwick, D., 6,474.

11. Counties of Appling, Berrien, Brooks, Camden, Chariton, Clinch, Coffee, Echols, Glynn, Irwin, Jeff Davis, Lowndes, Pierce, Ware and Wayne; population (1910), 208,462—John R. Walker, D., 7,988.

12. Counties of Bleckley, Dodge, Emanuel, Houston, Johnson, Laurens, Montgomery, Pulaski, Telfair, Toombs, Twiggs, Wheeler and Wilcox; population (1910) 208,463—Dudley M. Hughes, D., 7,791.

### Vote of State Since 1900.

| | Rep. | Dem. | Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 85,056 | 81,700 | 4,884 |
| 1902, Governor | — | 81,538 | 5,566 |
| 1904, President | 24,003 | 82,472 | 22,635 |
| 1904, Governor | — | 66,880 | — |
| 1906, Governor | — | 77,300 | — |
| 1908, President | 41,692 | 72,413 | 16,969 |
| 1908, Governor | — | 112,291 | *11,746 |
| 1912, President | 5,191 | 93,076 | ‡21,980 |

*Independent. ‡Progressive.

## IDAHO.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ada | 3198 | 2569 | 3512 | 599 |
| Adams | 598 | 417 | 392 | 176 |
| Bannock | 2316 | 1486 | 669 | 412 |
| Bear Lake | 1271 | 916 | 274 | 33 |
| Bingham | 1440 | 814 | 453 | 266 |
| Blaine | 988 | 996 | 371 | 308 |
| Boise | 651 | 743 | 504 | 308 |
| Bonner | 711 | 1055 | 1247 | 1058 |
| Bonneville | 1176 | 864 | 638 | 350 |
| Canyon | 1842 | 2432 | 2846 | 848 |
| Cassia | 1459 | 846 | 471 | 365 |
| Clearwater | 378 | 549 | 345 | 284 |
| Custer | 326 | 501 | 296 | 122 |
| Elmore | 415 | 596 | 552 | 190 |
| Fremont | 3071 | 1911 | 1128 | 750 |
| Idaho | 989 | 1679 | 932 | 633 |
| Kootenai | 1690 | 2506 | 1805 | 1030 |
| Latah | 904 | 1507 | 1943 | 588 |
| Lemhi | 669 | 910 | 216 | 198 |
| Lewis | 436 | 1131 | 694 | 259 |
| Lincoln | 1191 | 1541 | 1645 | 642 |
| Nez Perce | 1011 | 1619 | 1064 | 406 |
| Oneida | 2378 | 1386 | — | 145 |
| Owyhee | 515 | 567 | 333 | 94 |

The State of New Jersey expended $23,653,798 for education in the school year 1912-'13.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shoshone | 1399 | 1634 | 1159 | 834 |
| Twin Falls | 1074 | 1741 | 1650 | 781 |
| Washington | 724 | 1065 | 798 | 227 |
| Totals | 32810 | 33921 | 25527 | 11960 |
| Plurality | | 1111 | | |
| Scattering | | 1537 | | |
| Whole vote | | 105755 | | |

The scattering vote in 1912 was: Chapin, Pro., 1,537.

**The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 52,621; Bryan, D., 36,162; Debs, Soc., 6,400; Chafin, Pro., 1,968; Hisgen, Ind., 119. Whole vote, 97,288. Taft's plurality, 16,459.**

### Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—John M. Haines, R., 35,056; James H. Hawley, D., 33,992; G. H. Martin, Prog., 24,325; L. A. Coblantz, Soc., 11,004; E. D. Nicholls, Pro., 1,028. Haines's plurality, 1,064.

Lieutenant Governor—Herman H. Taylor, R., 38,303; Ernest L. Parker, D., 31,900; T. O. Boyd, Prog., 17,959; S. W. Chapman, Soc., 11,271; John H. Egbert, Pro., 1,291. Taylor's plurality, 6,403.

Secretary of State—Wilford L. Gifford, R., 41,150; Freeman Daughters, D., 31,428; O. V. Badley, Prog., 15,771; T. J. Coonrod, Soc., 11,305; Harry Hays, Pro., 1,210. Gifford's plurality, 9,722.

Auditor—Fred L. Huston, R., 40,526; John I. Overman, D., 31,510; C. C. Miles, Prog., 15,304; D. H. Pifer, Soc., 11,419; L. B. Cowan, Pro., 1,225. Huston's plurality, 9,016.

Treasurer—O. V. Allen, R., 40,525; Robert W. Faris, D., 31,711; John E. Yates, Prog., 15,340; Anna E. Triglow, Soc., 11,426; C. L. Austin, Pro., 1,244. Allen's plurality, 8,814.

Attorney General—Joseph H. Peterson, R., 40,522; James R. Bothwell, D., 31,769; Adam B. Barclay, Prog., 15,005; P. J. Evans, Soc., 11,400. Peterson's plurality, 8,753.

Superintendent of Schools—Grace M. Shepherd, R., 49,303; Mary Z. Harper, D., 34,898; Elda B. Conley, Soc., 11,234; Daisy E. Beatty, Pro., 1,335. Shepherd's plurality, 14,405.

Mine Inspector—Robert N. Bell, R., 43,057; George A. Lambrix, D., 30,403; F. H. Skeels, Prog., 12,102; J. W. Wray, Soc., 11,313; F. H. Croasey, Pro., 1,192. Bell's plurality, 12,654.

Justice Supreme Court—George H. Stewart, R., 42,503; Arthur M. Bowen, D., 37,758; E. R. Nussgen, Soc., 11,346. Stewart's plurality, 4,745.

### Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

Burton L. French, R., 53,342; Addison T. Smith, R., 43,571; Perry W. Mitchell, R., 30,178; Edward M. Pugmire, D., 30,053; P. M. Smock, Prog., 12,066; G. W. Belliolt, Soc., 11,393; E. L. Riggs, Soc., 11,389; J. G. Carrick, Pro., 1,169; John Tucker, Pro., 1,176. French's plurality, 23,164; Smith's plurality, 13,393.

### Legislature of 1913-'14.

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 21 | 56 | 77 |
| Democrats | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Rep. majorities | 18 | 52 | 70 |

### Vote of State Since 1900.

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 27,198 | 29,414 | — |
| 1900, Governor | 26,468 | 28,628 | — |
| 1902, Governor | 31,874 | 26,021 | — |
| 1904, President | 47,782 | 13,480 | — |
| 1904, Governor | 41,877 | 24,192 | — |
| 1906, Governor | 38,386 | 29,496 | — |
| 1908, President | 52,621 | 36,162 | — |
| 1908, Governor | 47,864 | 40,145 | — |
| 1910, Governor | 39,961 | 40,856 | — |
| 1912, President | 32,810 | 33,921 | 25,527 |

## ILLINOIS.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 2723 | 6852 | 3760 | 850 | |
| Alexander | 2003 | 1936 | 709 | 107 | |
| Bond | 1152 | 1278 | 725 | 64 | |
| Boone | 1361 | 540 | 1524 | 118 | |
| Brown | 381 | 1358 | 524 | 13 | |
| Bureau | 1816 | 2800 | 3738 | 549 | |
| Calhoun | 373 | 602 | 154 | 29 | |
| Carroll | 1577 | 1098 | 1257 | 84 | |
| Cass | 719 | 2223 | 1086 | 103 | |
| Champaign | 3220 | 4454 | 4481 | 172 | |
| Christian | 1994 | 3821 | 1464 | 276 | |
| Clark | 1897 | 2517 | 943 | 49 | |
| Clay | 1622 | 1926 | 624 | 84 | |
| Clinton | 973 | 2074 | 775 | 265 | |
| Coles | 2263 | 3453 | 2437 | 170 | |
| Cook | 74851 | 130702 | 166061 | 32659 | |
| Crawford | 1266 | 2691 | 1525 | 85 | |
| Cumberland | 990 | 1673 | 692 | 81 | |
| DeKalb | 1776 | 1568 | 3643 | 205 | |
| DeWitt | 1346 | 1880 | 1306 | 119 | |
| Douglas | 1386 | 1633 | 1277 | 83 | |
| DuPage | 1136 | 2236 | 4169 | 193 | |
| Edgar | 2430 | 3479 | 1244 | 91 | |
| Edwards | 847 | 650 | 818 | 16 | |
| Effingham | 1002 | 2575 | 622 | 46 | |
| Fayette | 1481 | 2782 | 1558 | 82 | |
| Ford | 832 | 1035 | 1729 | 23 | |
| Franklin | 2098 | 2435 | 731 | 407 | |
| Fulton | 2253 | 3902 | 3334 | 1354 | |
| Gallatin | 1051 | 1697 | 203 | 107 | |
| Greene | 1064 | 2801 | 831 | 124 | |
| Grundy | 1380 | 1172 | 1919 | 180 | |
| Hamilton | 1242 | 1920 | 668 | 79 | |
| Hancock | 1577 | 3692 | 1987 | 188 | |
| Hardin | 691 | 644 | 153 | 47 | |
| Henderson | 648 | 721 | 871 | 81 | |
| Henry | 1859 | 2219 | 4505 | 376 | |
| Iroquois | 1866 | 2474 | 2959 | 52 | |
| Jackson | 2780 | 3323 | 1339 | 268 | |
| Jasper | 1227 | 2042 | 545 | 16 | |
| Jefferson | 1834 | 3237 | 1294 | 142 | |
| Jersey | 838 | 1573 | 381 | 12 | |
| Jo Daviess | 1233 | 2226 | 1747 | 129 | |
| Johnson | 1025 | 952 | 809 | 66 | |
| Kane | 2415 | 4294 | 11494 | 529 | |
| Kankakee | 3178 | 2532 | 2792 | 141 | |
| Kendall | 534 | 531 | 1526 | 21 | |
| Knox | 1750 | 2758 | 5386 | 405 | |
| Lake | 2183 | 2436 | 4888 | 445 | |
| LaSalle | 4858 | 7036 | 6918 | 656 | |
| Lawrence | 1617 | 2550 | 774 | 170 | |

**The only city in the United States where no homicides were committed in 1912 was Reading, Penn.**

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Taft, Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Roosevelt, Prog. |
| ee | 1482 | 1995 | 2747 | 115 |
| ivingston | 2444 | 3334 | 3230 | 71 |
| ogan | 1397 | 3229 | 1776 | 163 |
| acon | 3356 | 4435 | 3976 | 293 |
| acoupin | 2177 | 4902 | 2147 | 806 |
| adison | 5462 | 7155 | 8197 | 1703 |
| arion | 1586 | 3493 | 2099 | 498 |
| arshall | 790 | 1685 | 1180 | 42 |
| ason | 948 | 2173 | 859 | 45 |
| assac | 1341 | 599 | 788 | 21 |
| cDonough | 1876 | 2959 | 1785 | 181 |
| cHenry | 2870 | 1913 | 3046 | 39 |
| cLean | 4624 | 5356 | 4350 | 562 |
| enard | 620 | 1530 | 903 | 60 |
| ercer | 959 | 1602 | 2093 | 222 |
| onroe | 1433 | 1398 | 299 | 19 |
| ontgomery | 2195 | 3705 | 1476 | 469 |
| organ | 1466 | 3648 | 2090 | 193 |
| oultrie | 747 | 1501 | 853 | 29 |
| gle | 2014 | 1750 | 2720 | 57 |
| eoria | 2594 | 3364 | 9229 | 1571 |
| erry | 1341 | 2107 | 894 | 215 |
| iatt | 1064 | 1417 | 1150 | 36 |
| ike | 1668 | 3371 | 1169 | 253 |
| ope | 1099 | 664 | 587 | 24 |
| ulaski | 1632 | 978 | 454 | 78 |
| utnam | 403 | 424 | 583 | 28 |
| andolph | 1548 | 3217 | 1169 | 308 |
| ichland | 862 | 1800 | 811 | 114 |
| ock Island | 2394 | 3907 | 6506 | 2128 |
| aline | 2254 | 3599 | 1468 | 660 |
| angamon | 3904 | 8406 | 6196 | 1007 |
| chuyler | 853 | 1714 | 694 | 31 |
| cott | 686 | 1341 | 379 | 25 |
| helby | 1629 | 3467 | 1431 | 121 |
| tark | 549 | 669 | 1053 | 41 |
| t. Clair | 8156 | 10826 | 4064 | 2498 |
| tephenson | 1867 | 3850 | 3476 | 215 |
| azewell | 1054 | 3654 | 2500 | 371 |
| nion | 1194 | 2648 | 458 | 23 |
| ermilion | 5655 | 5576 | 4984 | 714 |
| abash | 841 | 1676 | 601 | 72 |
| arren | 915 | 2080 | 2627 | 237 |
| ashington | 1304 | 1654 | 1058 | 135 |
| ayne | 1586 | 2878 | 1418 | 74 |
| hite | 1692 | 2708 | 591 | 182 |
| hiteside | 1437 | 1996 | 3904 | 91 |
| ill | 3331 | 4717 | 8092 | 467 |
| illiamson | 3209 | 3258 | 1765 | 706 |
| innebago | 2537 | 2276 | 7089 | 955 |
| oodford | 850 | 2051 | 1495 | 83 |
| Totals | 253593 | 405048 | 386478 | 81278 |
| lurality | | 18570 | | |
| cattering | | 19776 | | |
| hole vote | | 1146173 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 15,710; Reimer, Soc., ,066.

The vote for President in 1908 was: aft, R., 629,932; Bryan, D., 450,810; Debs, Soc., 34,711; Chafin, Pro., 29,364; Preston, Soc. Lab., 1,680; Watson, Pop., 33; Hisgen, Ind., 7,724; Turney, United Christian, 400. Whole vote, 1,154,754. Taft's plurality, 179,122.

**Vote on State Ticket, 1912.**

Governor—Charles S. Deneen, R., 318,469; Edward F. Dunne, D., 443,120; Edward R. Worrell, Pro., 15,231; John C. Kennedy, Soc., 78,679; John M. Francis, Soc. Lab., 3,980; Frank H. Funk, Prog., 306,461. Dunne's plurality, 124,651.

Lieutenant-Governor—John G. Oglesby, R., 316,813; Barratt O'Hara, D., 407,243; Jacob H. Hoofstitler, Pro., 15,342; F. T. Maxwell, Soc., 82,655; Gottlieb Reimer, Soc. Lab., 4,121; Dean Franklin, Prog., 315,589. O'Hara's plurality, 90,430.

Secretary of State—Cornelius J. Doyle, R., 314,694; Harry Woods, D., 406,676; Henry Wakeman, Pro., 15,565; Fred Freeman, Soc., 86,308; Gustav Larson, Soc. Lab., 4,131; Edward O. Peterson, Prog., 312,960. Woods's plurality, 91,967.

Auditor of Public Accounts—James S. McCullough, R., 315,493; James J. Brady, D., 404,382; John H. Shup, Pro., 15,429; F. O. Anderson, Soc., 84,134; Albert Lingenfelter, Soc. Lab., 4,105; Edwin Winter, Prog., 311, 974. Brady's plurality, 88,889.

Treasurer—Andrew Russel, R., 321,577; William Ryan, jr., D., 402,292; Frank R. Vennum, Pro., 15,385; L. F. Haemer, Soc., 84,031; H. Bloemsma, Soc. Lab., 4,013; Philip Decker, Prog., 310,265. Ryan's plurality, 80,715.

Attorney General—William H. Stead, R., 322,339; Patrick J. Lucey, D., 400,355; Charles Temple, Pro., 15,337; D. J. Bentall, Soc., 84,013; Philip Veal, Soc. Lab., 4,062; Fletcher Dobyns, Prog., 309,254. Lucey's plurality, 78,016.

Trustees of the University of Illinois—A. P. Grout, R., 307,287; Carrie Alexander-Bahrenburg, R., 296,326; P. A. Peterson, R., 303,581; John R. Trevett, D., 404,339; Helen M. Henrotin, D., 407,423; Florence Elinor Watson, D., 399,803; Helen L. Hood, Pro., 17,552; Jonathan Seaman, Pro., 16,862; Bettie P. Ramsey, Pro., 16,661; Hazel Black-Cherney, Soc., 84,635; Mary O'Reilley, Soc., 84,466; Josephine Conger-Kaneko, Soc., 83,868; Mrs. O. W. Neebe, Soc. Lab., 4,239; Marir Mollberg, Soc. Lab., 4,226; Anna E. Carroll, Soc. Lab., 4,218; B. F. Harris, Prog., 323,760; Margaret Dreier Robins, Prog., 317,891; Frederick L. Hatch, Prog., 318,135. Henrotin's plurality, 83,663; Trevett's plurality, 80,629; Watson's plurality, 76,043.

**Vote for Congressmen 1912.**

At Large—William E. Mason, R., 313,608; Burnett M. Chiperfield, R., 299,945; Lawrence B. Stringer, D., 415,386; William Elza Williams, D., 401,497; Walter H. Harris, Pro., 15,721; James H. Shaw, Pro., 15,590; Walter Huggins, Soc., 84,352; D. L. Thomas, Soc., 84,027; George Martin, Soc. Lab., 4,118; Joseph Fenyves, Soc. Lab., 4,012; B. M. Maxey, Prog., 304,072; Lawrence P. Boyle, Prog., 311,311. Stringer's plurality, 101,778; Williams's plurality, 87,889.

1. Parts of Cook County; population (1910), 169,828—Martin B. Madden, R., 13,608; Andrew Donovan, D., 9,967; W. H. Rogers, Pro., 299; Wm. T. Barnard, Soc., 2,217. Madden's plurality, 3,641.

2. Parts of Cook County; population (1910), 279,646—James R. Mann, R., 21,374; John C. Vaughan, D., 15,827; Edgar T. Lee, Pro., 323; John C. Flora, Soc., 4,637; Thomas D. Knight, Prog., 15,042. Mann's plurality, 5,547.

3. Parts of Cook County; population (1910), 250,328—Wm. W. Wilsom, R., 14,132; Geo. E. Gorman, D., 16,285; Wm. H. Dietz, Pro., 502; Geo. H. Gibson, Soc., 5,127; Franklin P. Simons, Prog., 13,639. Gorman's plurality, 2,153.

ie public omnibus service of Berlin, in the hands of one company at the end of 1912, was operating 24 horse lines, with 460 buses and 5,000 horses, and 10 autobus lines with 300 buses.

4. Parts of Cook County; population (1910), 229,963—Chas. J. Tomkiewicz, R., 6,097; James T. McDermott, D., 14,225; Carl F. Gauger, Soc., 4,503. McDermott's plurality, 2,128.

5. Parts of Cook County; population (1910), 192,411—Jacob Gartenstein, R., 4,-192; Adolph J. Sabath, D., 11,150; Charles Toepper, Soc., 3,359; L. H. Clusman, Prog., 2,825. Sabath's plurality, 6,958.

6. Parts of Cook County; population (1910), 283,148—Arthur W. Fulton, R., 18,-974; James McAndrews, D., 22,520; J. W. Troeger, Pro., 467; John Will, Soc., 7,776. McAndrews's plurality, 3,546.

7. Parts of Cook County; population (1910), 349,883—Niels Juul, R., 15,265; Frank Buchanan, D., 19,452; E. H. Parkinson, Pro., 427; Otto C. Christensen, Soc., 15,043; Elton C. Armitage, Prog., 18,816. Buchanan's plurality, 636.

8. Parts of Cook County; population (1910), 236,487—William G. Herrman, R., 6,930; Thomas Gallagher, D., 10,922; John Nelson, Pro., 206; N. F. Holm, Soc., 3,674. Gallagher's plurality, 4,892.

9. Parts of Cook County; population (1910), 132,104—Fred A. Britten, R., 11,-650; Lynden Evans, D., 10,210; Herbert V. Lyons, Pro., 236; Frank Schiffersmith, Soc., 3,964; C. O. Ludlow, Prog., 7,566; Hugh F. McGovern, Ind., 49. Britten's plurality, 1,440.

10. Parts of Cook County and Lake County; population (1910), 336,499—George E. Foss, R., 17,325; Frank L. Fowler, D., 15,515; Dudley G. Hays, Pro., 504; Charles A. Larson, Soc., 5,311; Charles M. Thomson, Prog., 21,028. Thomson's plurality, 3,703.

11. Counties of Dupage, Kane, McHenry and Will; population (1910), 242,174—Ira C. Copley, R., 25,750; Thomas H. Riley, D., 14,330; William P. Lea, Pro., 876; P. H. Murray, Soc., 1,167. Copley's plurality, 11,420.

12. Counties of Boone, De Kalb, Grundy, Kendall, La Salle and Winnebago; population (1910), 237,162—Charles E. Fuller, R., 16,905; J. W. Rausch, D., 12,234; C. W. Earl, Pro., 718; Joseph McCabe, Soc., 2,142; William H. Hinebaugh, Prog., 18,334. Hinebaugh's plurality, 1,429.

13. Counties of Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson and Whiteside; population (1910), 167,634—John C. McKenzie, R., 14,398; Ray Rariden, D., 11,704; William Beers, Pro., 813; C. C. Brooks, Soc., 616; I. F. Edwards, Prog., 11,875. McKenzie's plurality, 2,523.

14. Counties of Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, Mercer, Rock Island and Warren; population (1910), 180,689—Charles J. Searle, R., 15,816; Clyde H. Tavenner, D., 17,024; P. W. Cutler, Pro., 680; Charles Block, Soc., 2,466. Tavenner's plurality, 1,208.

15. Counties of Adams, Fulton, Henry, Knox and Schuyler; population (1910), 216,884—George W. Prince, R., 12,008; S. A. Hoxworth, D., 17,156; Paul D. Ransom, Pro., 912; John C. Sjodin, Soc., 2,642; Charles F. Kincheloe, Prog., 15,173. Hoxworth's plurality, 1,983.

16. Counties of Bureau, Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Starke and Tazewell; population (1910), 211,595—F. H. Smith, R., 9,295; Claude U. Stone, D., 20,956; George W. Warner, Pro., 485; Rudolph Pfeiffer, Soc., 2,474; William E. Cadmus, Prog., 12,659. Stone's plurality, 8,297.

17. Counties of Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean and Woodford; population (1910), 176,291; John A. Sterling, R., 13,572; Louis FitzHenry, D., 14,966; Robert Means, Pro., 709; E. J. Brais, Soc., 838; George E. Stump, Prog., 9,266. FitzHenry's plurality, 1,394.

18. Counties of Clark, Cumberland, Edgar, Iroquois, Kankakee and Vermilion; population (1910), 219,425—Joseph G. Cannon, R., 18,707; Frank T. O'Hair, D., 19,-485; Clay F. Gaumer, Pro., 1,279; John H. Walker, Soc., 1,132; E. F. Royse, Prog., 9,511. O'Hair's plurality, 778.

19. Counties of Champaign, Coles, Dewitt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie, Piatt and Shelby; population (1910), 241,728—William B. McKinley, R., 20,643; Charles M. Borchers, D., 22,166; Thomas C. Eller, Pro., 791; C. E. Peebles, Soc., 834; John H. Chadwick, Prog., 10,755. Borcher's plurality, 1,523.

20. Counties of Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Pike and Scott; population (1910), 175,978—E. E. Brass, R., 9,478; Henry T. Rainey, D., 21,203; Charles Corson, Pro., 701; Jesse Morgan, Soc., 785; B. O. Aylesworth, Prog., 7,007. Rainey's plurality, 11,725.

21. Counties of Christian, Macoupin, Montgomery and Sangamon; population (1910), 211,614—H. Clay Wilson, R., 18,-556; James M. Graham, D., 21,361; Lewis F. Denton, Pro., 849; Herman Rahm, Soc., 2,554; Robert Johns, Prog., 7,286. Graham's plurality, 7,805.

22. Counties of Bond, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair and Washington; population (1910), 259,059—William A. Rodenberg, R., 19,478; William N. Baltz, D., 23,112; Andrew J. Meek, Pro., 705; William C. Pierce, Soc., 4,276; Utten S. Nixon, Prog., 5,608. Baltz's plurality, 3,674.

23. Counties of Clinton, Crawford, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Marion, Richland and Wabash; population (1910), 233,149—Robert B. Clark, R., 12,837; Martin D. Foster, D., 26,938; J. W. Honey, Pro., 1,109; John L. McKittrick, Soc., 1,-411; George W. Jones, Prog., 9,116. Foster's plurality, 14,001.

24. Counties of Clay, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline, Wayne and White; population (1910), 187,279—James B. Blackman, R., 17,004; H. Robert Fowler, D., 19,811; T. J. Scott, Pro., 682; T. C. Mason, Soc., 933; A. J. Gibbons, Prog., 5,129. Fowler's plurality, 4,807.

25. Counties of Alexander, Franklin, Jackson, Perry, Pulaski, Randolph, Union and Williamson; population (1910), 217,639—N. B. Thistlewood, R., 16,706; Robert P. Hill, D., 19,992; Charles F. Stalker, Pro., 859; Paul H. Castle, Soc., 2,063; Robert T. Cook, Prog., 6,545. Hill's plurality, 3,286.

**Legislature of 1913-'14.**

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 25 | 51 | 76 |
| Democrats | 24 | 75 | 99 |
| Progressives | 2 | 25 | 27 |
| Socialists | — | 4 | 4 |

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 597,985 | 503,061 | —— |
| 1900, Governor | 579,747 | 518,966 | —— |

**Great Britain's supremacy in exports to Japan was not seriously challenged by any country until 1902, and the United States passed her for the first time in 1912.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 902, Treasurer .. | 450,695 | 360,925 | —— |
| 904, President .. | 632,645 | 327,606 | —— |
| 904, Governor .. | 634,029 | 334,880 | —— |
| 906, Treasurer .. | 417,544 | 271,984 | —— |
| 908, President .. | 629,932 | 450,810 | —— |
| 908, Governor .. | 550,076 | 526,912 | —— |
| 910, Treasurer .. | 436,484 | 376,046 | —— |
| 912, President .. | 253,593 | 405,048 | 356,478 |
| 912, Governor .. | 318,469 | 443,120 | 303,401 |

## INDIANA.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| dams | 2961 | 917 | 782 | 30 |
| llen | 8659 | 3423 | 4246 | 1512 |
| artholomew | 3147 | 1321 | 1604 | 196 |
| enton | 1425 | 1030 | 796 | 30 |
| lackford | 1651 | 389 | 1163 | 256 |
| oone | 3280 | 1181 | 2014 | 90 |
| rown | 909 | 305 | 253 | 12 |
| arroll | 2275 | 1467 | 926 | 83 |
| ass | 4421 | 1573 | 3094 | 187 |
| ark | 3315 | 805 | 2453 | 137 |
| ay | 3207 | 1494 | 1614 | 697 |
| linton | 3255 | 2182 | 1281 | 219 |
| rawford | 1159 | 663 | 542 | 128 |
| aviess | 2759 | 2005 | 1061 | 827 |
| earborn | 2957 | 1366 | 701 | 146 |
| ecatur | 2246 | 1268 | 1436 | 88 |
| eKalb | 2766 | 1125 | 1623 | 437 |
| elaware | 4313 | 2018 | 4059 | 1199 |
| ubois | 3059 | 666 | 606 | 106 |
| lkhart | 4300 | 1199 | 4533 | 856 |
| ayette | 1455 | 1030 | 1214 | 231 |
| loyd | 3236 | 669 | 2580 | 341 |
| ountain | 2499 | 1560 | 1067 | 140 |
| ranklin | 2306 | 929 | 630 | 30 |
| ulton | 2022 | 1427 | 694 | 70 |
| ibson | 3250 | 2266 | 1270 | 295 |
| rant | 4390 | 3939 | 2185 | 1323 |
| reene | 3373 | 2156 | 1563 | 1203 |
| amilton | 2463 | 2247 | 1834 | 90 |
| ancock | 2594 | 788 | 1375 | 133 |
| arrison | 2106 | 900 | 1219 | 118 |
| endricks | 2372 | 1439 | 1495 | 48 |
| enry | 2687 | 2479 | 1550 | 437 |
| oward | 2824 | 2152 | 2184 | 1107 |
| untington | 3119 | 2108 | 1586 | 252 |
| ackson | 3225 | 921 | 1236 | 175 |
| asper | 1292 | 1238 | 694 | 14 |
| ay | 2786 | 1282 | 1596 | 218 |
| efferson | 2325 | 1863 | 943 | 137 |
| ennings | 1577 | 955 | 839 | 81 |
| ohnson | 2890 | 924 | 1408 | 49 |
| nox | 4449 | 2805 | 1316 | 892 |
| osciusko | 2817 | 1767 | 2096 | 210 |
| agrange | 1238 | 758 | 1402 | 22 |
| ake | 5136 | 5176 | 5659 | 1182 |
| aporte | 4447 | 2701 | 2749 | 397 |
| awrence | 2529 | 1633 | 2106 | 398 |
| adison | 6676 | 1771 | 4751 | 1947 |
| arion | 29905 | 12280 | 18396 | 5268 |
| arshall | 2859 | 1186 | 1490 | 164 |
| artin | 1440 | 975 | 553 | 22 |
| iami | 3366 | 1426 | 1935 | 422 |
| onroe | 2396 | 1388 | 1497 | 84 |
| ontgomery | 3821 | 2747 | 1246 | 173 |
| organ | 2608 | 1353 | 1236 | 185 |
| ewton | 965 | 892 | 633 | 26 |
| oble | 2888 | 1443 | 1760 | 106 |
| hio | 553 | 406 | 120 | 9 |
| range | 1830 | 1521 | 849 | 53 |
| wen | 1621 | 711 | 784 | 161 |
| arke | 2031 | 1891 | 684 | 346 |
| Perry | 1931 | 520 | 1190 | 34 |
| Pike | 1984 | 1515 | 489 | 29 |
| Porter | 1852 | 1510 | 1241 | 12 |
| Posey | 2767 | 1193 | 745 | 12 |
| Pulaski | 1250 | 729 | 586 | 13 |
| Putnam | 2922 | 1854 | 1097 | 91 |
| Randolph | 2158 | 1988 | 2471 | 27 |
| Ripley | 2431 | 1482 | 894 | 163 |
| Rush | 2312 | 1931 | 1075 | 77 |
| Scott | 1033 | 527 | 581 | 18 |
| Shelby | 3432 | 1254 | 1969 | 319 |
| Spencer | 2428 | 1268 | 1142 | 151 |
| Starke | 1209 | 787 | 696 | 54 |
| Steuben | 1266 | 1290 | 1210 | 41 |
| St. Joseph | 5391 | 3146 | 5240 | 1285 |
| Sullivan | 3707 | 1406 | 1068 | 1045 |
| Switzerland | 1342 | 882 | 322 | 75 |
| Tippecanoe | 4442 | 3006 | 2938 | 191 |
| Tipton | 2185 | 1262 | 914 | 113 |
| Union | 705 | 643 | 342 | 38 |
| Vanderburgh | 7219 | 4839 | 2738 | 2572 |
| Vermillion | 1780 | 1621 | 680 | 550 |
| Vigo | 7256 | 3103 | 4988 | 1862 |
| Wabash | 2871 | 1363 | 2432 | 308 |
| Warren | 872 | 1183 | 695 | 46 |
| Warrick | 2218 | 1421 | 819 | 310 |
| Washington | 2233 | 712 | 1113 | 61 |
| Wayne | 3806 | 1851 | 4457 | 1082 |
| Wells | 2760 | 812 | 1080 | 132 |
| White | 2059 | 1613 | 822 | 41 |
| Whitley | 2206 | 1082 | 990 | 70 |
| Total | 281890 | 151267 | 162007 | 36931 |
| Plurality | 119883 | | | |
| Scattering | | 22352 | | |
| Total vote | | 654474 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 19,249; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 3,130.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 348,993; Bryan, D., 338,262; Debs, Soc., 13,476; Chafin, Pro., 18,045; Preston, Soc.-Lab., 643; Watson, Pop., 1,193; Hisgen, Ind., 514.

### Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Samuel M. Ralston, D., 275,357; Winfield T. Durbin, R., 142,850; Wm. H. Hickinson, Pro., 18,465; Albert J. Beveridge, Prog., 166,124; Stephen M. Reynolds, Soc., 35,464; James Matthews, Soc. Lab., 2,861. Ralsten's plurality, 109,282.

Lieutenant-Governor—Wm. P. O'Neill D., 275,266; Thomas T. Moore, R., 147,481. Albert W. Jackman, Pro., 18,579; Frederick Landis, Prog., 156,798; Samuel S. Condo, Soc., 35,796; Ira J. Baker, Soc. Lab., 2,881. O'Neill's plurality, 118,468.

Secretary of State—Lewis G. Ellingham, D., 276,769; Fred I. King, R., 148,475; Isaac S. Wade, Pro., 18,453; L. N. Mace, Prog., 157,309; R. C. Townsend, Soc., 35,816; Ernest Veiwegh, Soc. Lab., 2,850. Ellingham's plurality, 119,459.

Auditor of State—Wm. H. O'Brien, D., 276,884; I. N. Brown, R., 148,393; David W. Hull, Pro., 18,622; Harvey E. Cushman, Prog., 157,222; Wm Sheffler, Soc., 35,832; Frank Helbich, Soc. Lab., 2,875. O'Brien's plurality, 119,662.

Treasurer of State—Wm. H. Vollmer, D., 276,900; Job Freeman, R., 147,717; Charles

**The population of tropical Australia is one person per square mile, British Guiana three persons and British Honduras five persons.**

M. Lemon, Pro., 18,537; B. B. Baker, Prog., 157,183; Wm. W. Farmer, Soc., 35,876; H. A. Barnes, Soc. Lab., 2,884. Vollmer's plurality, 119,717.

**Attorney General**—Thos. H. Honan, D., 276,491; F. H. Wurzer, R., 147,977; Julius Shepard, Pro., 18,603; C. F. Jackman, Prog., 158,229; Wm. W. McGregor, Soc., 35,801; Carl Olsen, Soc. Lab., 2,869. Honan's plurality, 119,717.

**Reporter Supreme Court**—Philip Zoercher, D., 276,664; W. H. Ripley, R., 148,371; Thomas J. Russell, Pro., 18,643; Frank R. Miller, Prog., 157,434; W. F. Jackman, Soc., 35,433. Zoercher's plurality, 119,230.

**Superintendent Public Instruction**—C. A. Greathouse, D., 276,994; S. C. Ferrell, R., 148,134; A. L. Mondy, Pro., 18,677; C. E. Spaulding, Prog., 57,043; Florence Wattles, Soc., 35,859; Alma Kirkman, Soc. Lab., 2,844. Greathouse's plurality, 119,951.

**Chief Bureau Statistics**—Thomas W. Brodley, D., 276,573; J. L. Pertz, R., 148,845; A. A. Irelan, Pro., 18,561; T. M. Moore, Prog., 157,311; Margaret J. Ott, Soc., 35,792; Wm. H. Finn, Soc. Lab., 2,852. Brodley's plurality, 119,262.

**Supreme Judge, First District**—J. W. Spencer, D., 276,997; W. D. Robinson, R., 148,214; W. H. Hill, Pro., 18,552; J. B. Wilson, Prog., 157,069; C. L. Bourne, Soc., 35,606. Spencer's plurality, 119,988.

**Supreme Judge, Fourth District**—R. K. Erwin, D., 277,105; L. J. Monks, R., 148,550; S. W. Haynes, Pro., 18,569; Wm. A. Bond, Prog., 156,775; S. B. Templin, Soc., 35,585. Erwin's plurality, 120,330.

**Judge Appellate Court, First Division**—J. H. Shea, D., 276,352; David A. Myers, R., 148,532; O. K. Downer, Pro., 19,620; Minor F. Pate, Prog., 156,598; F. W. Long, Soc., 35,511. Shea's plurality, 119,754.

### Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Counties of Gibson, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburg and Warwick; population (1910), 191,516—Charles Lieb, D., 20,014; D. H. Ortmeyer, R., 13,158; Geo. E. Flannagin, Pro., 910; H. C. Heidt, Prog., 6,022; W. H. Rainer, Soc., 3,737. Lieb's plurality, 6,856.

2. Counties of Daviess, Greene, Knox, Martin, Morgan, Monroe, Owen and Sullivan; population (1910), 207,853—Wm. K. Cullop, D., 22,082; Oscar E. Bland, R., 15,858; Isaac N. Overman, Pro., 873; John N. Dyer, Prog., 6,001; J. L. Shepherd, Soc., 3,888. Cullop's plurality, 6,224.

3. Counties of Clark, Crawford, Dubois, Floyd, Harrison, Lawrence, Orange, Perry, Scott and Washington; population (1910), 204,848—Wm. E. Cox, D., 23,150; W. D. Barnes, R., 10,049; H. W. White, Pro., 538; S. G. Wilkinson, Prog., 10,005; John Zeland, Soc., 1,192. Cox's plurality, 13,101.

4. Counties of Bartholomew, Brown, Dearborn, Decatur, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Ohio, Ripley and Switzerland; population (1910), 186,479—Lincoln Dixon, D., 24,250; R. A. Turner, R., 12,436; Henry Thompson, Pro., 1,036; Charles Zoller, Prog., 7,540; W. F. Carmichael, Soc., 1,001. Dixon's plurality, 11,814.

5. Counties of Clay, Hendricks, Parke, Putnam, Vermillion and Vigo; population (1910), 202,904—Ralph W. Moss, D., 20,634; F. W. Blankenbaker, R., 11,995; J. L. Myers, Pro., 1,444; Wm. Houston, Prog., 3,351; J. W. Anles, Soc., 8,268. Moss's plurality, 8,639.

6. Counties of Fayette, Franklin, Hancock, Henry, Rush, Shelby, Union and Wayne; population (1910), 175,706—Finley H. Gray, D., 19,987; Wm. L. Risk, R., 11,242; Wm. Brown, Pro., 1,378; Gierluff Jensen, Prog., 10,797; F. F. Van Vorhis, Soc., 2,129. Gray's plurality, 8,745.

7. County of Marion; population (1910), 263,661—Charles A. Korbly, D., 28,901; Thomas R. Shepp, R., 11,242; Albert Stanley, Pro., 1,378; J. V. Zadman, Prog., 18,402; Frank J. Hayes, Soc., 2,129. Korbly's plurality, 10,499.

8. Counties of Adams, Delaware, Jay, Madison, Randolph and Wells; population (1910), 214,870—J. A. M. Adair, D., 23,530; I. P. Watts, R., 8,298; J. W. Gibson, Pro., 2,033; E. E. Toner, Prog., 13,157; Hunter McDonald, Soc., 3,611. Adair's plurality, 10,373.

9. Counties of Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, Hamilton, Howard, Montgomery and Tipton; population (1910), 196,714—M. A. Morrison, D., 23,574; Wm. Robison, R., 15,901; A. M. Ewing, Pro., 1,562; J. F. Heeb, Prog., 9,505; G. W. Keller, Soc., 2,011. Morrison's plurality, 7,673.

10. Counties of Benton, Jasper, Lake, Newton, Porter, Tippecanoe, Warren and White; population (1910), 208,204—J. B. Peterson, D., 18,401; E. D. Crumpacker, R., 17,294; W. N. Harkrider, Pro., 591; J. C. Bowers, Prog., 9,793; A. K. Mask, Soc., 1,370. Peterson's plurality, 1,107.

11. Counties of Blackford, Cass, Grant, Huntington, Miami, Pulaski and Wabash; population (1910), 202,184—Geo. W. Rauch, D., 21,894; J. W. Stewart, R., 12,213; E. H. Kennedy, Pro., 2,232; E. M. Baldwin, Prog., 10,830; Ernest Malott, Soc., 2,813. Rauch's plurality, 9,681.

12. Counties of Allen, DeKalb, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben and Whitley; population (1910), 188,763—Cyrus Cline, D., 19,903; C. R. Lane, R., 11,147; W. F. Dibble, Soc., 2,622; L. W. Littman, Prog., 8,114. Cline's plurality, 8,756.

13. Counties of Elkhart, Fulton, Kosciusko, Marshall, Laporte, St. Joseph and Starke; population (1910), 258,674—H. A. Barnhart, D., 24,968; C. N. Carlisle, R., 13,787; Wm. Morrow, Pro., 1,342; R. C. Stephens, Prog., 13,824; E. H. Cody, Soc., 2,937. Barnhart's plurality, 11,144.

### Legislature of 1913-14.

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. Ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Democrats..... | 40 | 95 | 135 |
| Republicans..... | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| Progressives.... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Dem. majorities | 30 | 90 | 120 |

### Vote of State Since 1900.

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President..... | 336063 | 309584 | —— |
| 1900, Governor..... | 331532 | 308370 | —— |
| 1902, Sec. State..... | 298819 | 263556 | —— |
| 1904, President..... | 368289 | 274345 | —— |
| 1904, Governor..... | 359362 | 274998 | —— |
| 1906, Sec. State..... | 294351 | 263526 | —— |
| 1908, President..... | 348093 | 338262 | —— |
| 1908, Governor..... | 334040 | 348849 | —— |
| 1910, Sec. State..... | 287568 | 299035 | —— |
| 1912, President..... | 151267 | 281890 | 162007 |

**In the last three years the number of owners of Pennsylvania Railroad has grown from 65,611 to 86,807.**

## IOWA.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adair | 1248 | 1195 | 890 | 31 |
| Adams | 913 | 1215 | 571 | 32 |
| Allamakee | 1269 | 1767 | 1273 | 89 |
| Appanoose | 2356 | 2058 | 969 | 359 |
| Audubon | 692 | 963 | 968 | 10 |
| Benton | 1831 | 2472 | 1234 | 199 |
| Black Hawk | 1601 | 3702 | 4727 | 411 |
| Boone | 802 | 1601 | 2835 | 537 |
| Breemer | 1013 | 1944 | 741 | 24 |
| Buchanan | 1271 | 1866 | 1455 | 23 |
| Buena Vista | 755 | 921 | 1852 | 61 |
| Butler | 903 | 926 | 1553 | 28 |
| Calhoun | 963 | 1182 | 1324 | 85 |
| Carroll | 664 | 2326 | 1188 | 53 |
| Cass | 1724 | 1510 | 1096 | 103 |
| Cedar | 1036 | 1938 | 1364 | 43 |
| Cerro Gordo | 1334 | 1742 | 1814 | 212 |
| Cherokee | 881 | 930 | 1680 | 56 |
| Chickasaw | 1022 | 1891 | 662 | 35 |
| Clarke | 882 | 910 | 595 | 21 |
| Clay | 679 | 707 | 1347 | 50 |
| Clayton | 1239 | 2919 | 1471 | 142 |
| Clinton | 1890 | 3633 | 3188 | 403 |
| Crawford | 1169 | 2198 | 1181 | 66 |
| Dallas | 1825 | 1718 | 1361 | 200 |
| Davis | 1184 | 1453 | 353 | 44 |
| Decatur | 1351 | 1659 | 773 | 90 |
| Delaware | 1394 | 1399 | 1145 | 83 |
| Des Moines | 2136 | 3169 | 2090 | 537 |
| Dickinson | 457 | 502 | 850 | 38 |
| Dubuque | 1620 | 6237 | 3421 | 415 |
| Emmet | 602 | 486 | 728 | 90 |
| Fayette | 1192 | 2379 | 2240 | 250 |
| Floyd | 1216 | 1244 | 1256 | 142 |
| Franklin | 773 | 694 | 1403 | 67 |
| Fremont | 973 | 1762 | 861 | 65 |
| Greene | 1324 | 980 | 1166 | 29 |
| Grundy | 421 | 1149 | 1465 | 12 |
| Guthrie | 1258 | 1390 | 1303 | 74 |
| Hamilton | 831 | 1041 | 2282 | 68 |
| Hancock | 860 | 710 | 899 | 8 |
| Hardin | 732 | 1072 | 2362 | 87 |
| Harrison | 1528 | 2157 | 1336 | 229 |
| Henry | 1663 | 1580 | 856 | 47 |
| Howard | 750 | 1416 | 837 | 69 |
| Humboldt | 477 | 634 | 1377 | 10 |
| Ida | 530 | 1087 | 1144 | 18 |
| Iowa | 1237 | 1841 | 875 | 24 |
| Jackson | 1174 | 2259 | 1003 | 109 |
| Jasper | 1766 | 2487 | 1531 | 397 |
| Jefferson | 1378 | 1311 | 786 | 72 |
| Johnson | 1645 | 3327 | 763 | 92 |
| Jones | 1622 | 2189 | 689 | 34 |
| Keokuk | 1361 | 2434 | 1232 | 74 |
| Kossuth | 857 | 1813 | 1860 | 21 |
| Lee | 2016 | 3891 | 2299 | 258 |
| Linn | 4326 | 5422 | 3038 | 487 |
| Louisa | 1070 | 881 | 891 | 58 |
| Lucas | 939 | 968 | 855 | 110 |
| Lyon | 412 | 896 | 1361 | 89 |
| Madison | 1274 | 1185 | 1121 | 86 |
| Mahaska | 1682 | 2576 | 1705 | 202 |
| Marion | 1191 | 2276 | 1419 | 297 |
| Marshall | 926 | 2162 | 3106 | 324 |
| Mills | 850 | 1312 | 1093 | 57 |
| Mitchell | 590 | 1082 | 1171 | 29 |
| Monona | 1109 | 1358 | 1289 | 36 |
| Monroe | 1385 | 1485 | 1495 | 856 |
| Montgomery | 917 | 1206 | 1718 | 106 |
| Muscatine | 789 | 2679 | 2796 | 758 |
| O'Brien | 620 | 1506 | 1659 | 53 |
| Osceola | 520 | 786 | 609 | 29 |
| Page | 980 | 1462 | 2216 | 197 |
| Palo Alto | 953 | 1274 | 755 | 101 |
| Plymouth | 825 | 2038 | 2005 | 25 |
| Pocahontas | 670 | 1176 | 1277 | 69 |
| Polk | 4665 | 7239 | 8110 | 1695 |
| Pottawattamie | 1753 | 4993 | 4538 | 439 |
| Poweshiek | 902 | 1631 | 1792 | 107 |
| Ringgold | 916 | 958 | 939 | 45 |
| Sac | 622 | 1124 | 1819 | 58 |
| Scott | 1568 | 5632 | 4977 | 1444 |
| Shelby | 872 | 1841 | 1073 | 38 |
| Sioux | 575 | 1453 | 2566 | 55 |
| Story | 1247 | 1224 | 2515 | 76 |
| Tama | 1179 | 2448 | 1722 | 47 |
| Taylor | 1364 | 1372 | 999 | 40 |
| Union | 1096 | 1528 | 1115 | 73 |
| Van Buren | 1483 | 1495 | 675 | 52 |
| Wapello | 2755 | 3102 | 1838 | 699 |
| Warren | 1386 | 1396 | 1102 | 53 |
| Washington | 1264 | 2003 | 1330 | 84 |
| Wayne | 1193 | 1581 | 796 | 88 |
| Webster | 2123 | 2370 | 2171 | 316 |
| Winnebago | 532 | 890 | 1035 | 142 |
| Winneshiek | 802 | 2105 | 2136 | 61 |
| Woodbury | 2441 | 4564 | 5463 | 449 |
| Worth | 354 | 402 | 1147 | 42 |
| Wright | 805 | 765 | 1856 | 54 |
| Totals | 119805 | 185325 | 161819 | 16967 |
| Plurality | | 23506 | | |
| Scattering | | 8440 | | |
| Whole vote | | 492356 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 8,440.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 275,210; Bryan, D., 200,771; Debs, Soc., 8,287; Chafin, Pro., 9,837; Watson, Pop., 261; Hisgen, Ind., 404. Whole vote, 494,770. Taft's plurality, 74,439.

### Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—George W. Clarke, R., 184,148; Edward G. Dunn, D., 182,449; John L. Stevens, Prog., 71,877; I. S. McCrillis, Soc., 14,986; C. Durant Jones, Pro., 7,746. Clarke's plurality, 1,699.

Lieutenant Governor—W. L. Harding, R., 181,838; Glen Kenderdine, D., 170,901; John S. Bemis, Prog., 72,212; William Krauss, Soc., 14,925; H. R. Bradishaw, Pro., 7,981. Harding's plurality, 10,937.

Secretary of State—W. S. Allen, R., 179,521; C. B. Murtagh, D., 172,428; Harry A. Morey, Prog., 70,523; E. G. Popejoy, Soc., 14,902; P. G. Watson, Pro., 7,228. Allen's plurality, 7,093.

Auditor—John L. Bleakly, R., 181,704; J. A. Sinclair, D., 171,594; Christian Meier, Prog., 69,810; C. F. Bowman, Soc., 15,020; C. H. Cully, Pro., 7,088. Bleakly's plurality, 10,110.

Treasurer—W. C. Brown, R., 180,352; G. L. Caswell, D., 171,933; Norman F. Baker, Prog., 68,943; Frank L. Evans, Soc., 15,031; F. W. Larson, Pro., 7,218. Brown's plurality, 8,419.

Attorney General—George Cosson, R., 196,340; C. E. Walters, D., 180,342; T. F. Willis, Soc., 15,656. Cosson's plurality, 15,998.

Superintendent of Schools—A. M. Deyoe, R., 196,029; Robert E. Rienow, D., 174,428; J. W. Leedy, Pro., 7,007; Margaret Brown, Soc., 16,521. Deyoe's plurality, 21,601.

Supreme Judges—Frank R. Gaynor, R.,

Utah, of cities with less than 100,000 population, Salt Lake City had the highest death rate in 1910, 18.5 per 1,000, and Ogden the lowest, 11.4.

189,892; Byron W. Preston, R., 181,318; John Craig, D., 168,544; Maurice O'Connor, D., 172,739; Henry Michel, Prog., 55,286; E. J. Stason, Prog., 53,784; William Orr, Pro., 6,714; T. L. McCray, Soc., 15,018; H. F. Johns, Pro., 6,916; Perry Engle, Soc., 14,959. Gaynor's plurality, 21,348; Preston's plurality, 12,744.

**Railroad Commissioner**—N. S. Ketchum, R., 179,536; Samuel Mercer, D., 171,455; John H. Stevens, Prog., 57,682; F. N. Dougherty, Soc., 14,715; W. C. Mott, Pro., 6,523. Ketchum's plurality, 7,992.

**Vote for Congressmen, 1912.**

1. Counties of Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren and Washington; population (1910), 155,238—Charles A. Kennedy, R., 14,167; D. W. Elder, D., 12,114; Joe S. Crail, Prog., 6,457. Kennedy's plurality, 2,053.

2. Counties of Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine and Scott; poulation (1910), 200,480—I. S. Pepper, D., 24,769; T. S. Kennedy, Soc., 3,176; C. O. Bacon, Pro., 953. Pepper's plurality, 21,593.

3. Counties of Black Hawk, Bromer, Buchanan, Butler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin, Hardin and Wright; population (1910), 226,565—Chas. E. Pickett, R., 18,166; Maurice Connolly, D., 19,445; Robert Leach, Prog., 6,640; D. S. Cameron, Soc., 952; S. D. Kennedy, Pro., 727. Connolly's plurality, 1,279.

4. Counties of Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshick and Worth; population (1910), 186,362—Gilbert N. Haugen, R., 19,829; G. A. Meyer, D., 16,764; James S. Mott, Soc., 714; Thomas McElroy, Pro., 382. Haugen's plurality, 3,065.

5. Counties of Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Jones, Linn, Marshall and Tama; population (1910), 186,700—Jas. W. Good, R., 19,034; S C. Huber, D., 17,631; Fred A. Niles, Prog., 1,870; Louis N. Nock, Soc., 841; F. J. Thomas, Pro., 522. Good's plurality, 1,403.

6. Counties of Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshick and Wapello; population (1910), 174,130—Milton McCord, R., 13,796; Sant Kirkpatrick, D., 14,915; J. H. Patton, Prog., 4,850; Andrew Engle, Soc., 2,060. Kirkpatrick's plurality, 1,119.

7. Counties of Dallas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story and Warren; population (1910), 214,959—S. F. Prouty, R., 17,465; Clint L. Price, D., 14,075; Geo. C. White, Prog., 5,944; Andy Swanson, Soc., 1,960; Ira D. Kellogg, Pro., 1,026. Prouty's plurality, 3,390.

8. Counties of Adams, Appanoose, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union and Wayne; population (1910), 181,885—Horace M. Towner, R., 18,462; E. R. McGinnis, D., 15,477; J. W. McLaughlin, Prog., 2,704; S. D. Mercer, Soc., 871. Towner's plurality, 2,985.

9. Counties of Adair, Audubon, Cass, Guthrie, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattomie and Shelby; population (1910), 191,473—W. R. Green, R., 20,630; Orris Mosher, D., 16,369; Arthur C. Kelly, Soc., 879; W. B. Crewdson, Pro., 330. Green's plurality, 3,661.

10. Counties of Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Crawford, Emmett, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster and Winnebago; population (1910), 252,035—Frank P. Woods, R., 25,263; Nelson L. Rood, D., 15,242; S. B. Philpot, Prog., 5,191; A. E. Moxley, Soc., 1,095. Wood's plurality, 10,021.

11. Counties of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux and Woodbury; population (1910), 254,944—George A. Scott, R., 18,568; Anthony Van Wagenen, D., 16,168; J. W. Hallam, Prog., 10,405; John W. Bennett, Soc., 810; A. Jamieson, Pro., 871. Scott's plurality, 2,400.

**Legislature of 1913-'14.**

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 33 | 67 | 100 |
| Democrats | 18 | 42 | 60 |
| Rep. majorities | 15 | 25 | 40 |

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 307,808 | 209,265 | — |
| 1901, Governor | 226,848 | 143,715 | — |
| 1902, Sec. State | 229,219 | 150,012 | — |
| 1903, Governor | 238,798 | 159,708 | — |
| 1904, President | 307,907 | 149,141 | — |
| 1906, Governor | 216,995 | 196,128 | — |
| 1908, President | 275,210 | 200,771 | — |
| 1908, Governor | 256,980 | 196,929 | — |
| 1910, Governor | 206,678 | 187,358 | — |
| 1912, President | 119,805 | 185,325 | 161,819 |
| 1912, Governor | 184,148 | 182,441 | 71,877 |

**KANSAS.**

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allen | 1692 | 1739 | 1003 | 391 |
| Anderson | 618 | 1365 | 934 | 191 |
| Atchison | 1585 | 2449 | 1527 | 91 |
| Barber | 295 | 883 | 1027 | 112 |
| Barton | 692 | 2069 | 1113 | 195 |
| Bourbon | 1448 | 2209 | 991 | 707 |
| Brown | 1512 | 1774 | 1435 | 119 |
| Butler | 971 | 2005 | 2096 | 234 |
| Chase | 476 | 812 | 503 | 82 |
| Chautauqua | 818 | 752 | 762 | 277 |
| Cherokee | 1994 | 2641 | 872 | 2006 |
| Cheyenne | 140 | 801 | 302 | 125 |
| Clark | 162 | 485 | 412 | 55 |
| Clay | 843 | 1373 | 1250 | 249 |
| Cloud | 899 | 1658 | 1289 | 280 |
| Coffey | 681 | 1581 | 1190 | 184 |
| Comanche | 148 | 377 | 537 | 72 |
| Cowley | 1113 | 2539 | 2594 | 820 |
| Crawford | 2576 | 2781 | 1427 | 3753 |
| Decatur | 256 | 955 | 388 | 121 |
| Dickinson | 968 | 2182 | 1937 | 288 |
| Doniphan | 1321 | 1017 | 945 | 92 |
| Douglas | 1133 | 1888 | 2053 | 129 |
| Edwards | 276 | 764 | 584 | 96 |
| Elk | 605 | 971 | 735 | 200 |
| Ellis | 175 | 1881 | 585 | 38 |
| Ellsworth | 353 | 1045 | 860 | 45 |
| Finney | 288 | 573 | 586 | 133 |
| Ford | 529 | 1125 | 939 | 165 |
| Franklin | 672 | 1970 | 1971 | 276 |
| Geary | 387 | 800 | 918 | 121 |
| Gove | 170 | 355 | 356 | 35 |
| Graham | 327 | 636 | 481 | 169 |
| Grant | 56 | 80 | 111 | 22 |
| Gray | 112 | 243 | 267 | 80 |

**The average annual fire loss in the United States is $2 47 per capita. It is only 33 cents per capita.**

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep. | Wilson Dem. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greeley | 95 | 83 | 106 | 33 |
| Greenwood | 954 | 1334 | 1125 | 281 |
| Hamilton | 134 | 263 | 189 | 53 |
| Harper | 865 | 1274 | 1296 | 203 |
| Harvey | 708 | 1499 | 1590 | 180 |
| Haskell | 61 | 100 | 58 | 21 |
| Hodgeman | 136 | 302 | 319 | 35 |
| Jackson | 1027 | 1565 | 1286 | 45 |
| Jefferson | 1155 | 1537 | 1116 | 74 |
| Jewell | 906 | 1871 | 1497 | 143 |
| Johnson | 834 | 1837 | 1562 | 157 |
| Kearney | 113 | 236 | 232 | 83 |
| Kingman | 336 | 1421 | 1160 | 149 |
| Kiowa | 276 | 506 | 549 | 72 |
| Labette | 1516 | 2568 | 1746 | 1107 |
| Lane | 158 | 237 | 155 | 72 |
| Leavenworth | 2562 | 3099 | 1778 | 314 |
| Lincoln | 381 | 1091 | 853 | 103 |
| Linn | 858 | 1283 | 1052 | 389 |
| Logan | 166 | 259 | 315 | 81 |
| Lyon | 962 | 2363 | 1878 | 322 |
| Marion | 863 | 1732 | 1500 | 217 |
| Marshall | 1492 | 2278 | 1581 | 178 |
| McPherson | 455 | 1639 | 2406 | 147 |
| Meade | 204 | 883 | 418 | 110 |
| Miami | 1033 | 1919 | 1165 | 239 |
| Mitchell | 737 | 1441 | 951 | 212 |
| Montgomery | 1842 | 3011 | 2924 | 1194 |
| Morris | 487 | 1144 | 1244 | 79 |
| Morton | 120 | 144 | 64 | 25 |
| Nemaha | 961 | 1936 | 1393 | 40 |
| Neosho | 1580 | 1993 | 1190 | 472 |
| Ness | 232 | 458 | 464 | 126 |
| Norton | 598 | 1081 | 674 | 141 |
| Osage | 850 | 1969 | 1588 | 417 |
| Osborne | 733 | 972 | 915 | 105 |
| Ottawa | 517 | 1264 | 899 | 149 |
| Pawnee | 366 | 1050 | 759 | 77 |
| Phillips | 594 | 1257 | 1181 | 142 |
| Pottaw'mie | 1058 | 1599 | 1504 | 55 |
| Pratt | 372 | 947 | 984 | 168 |
| Rawlins | 220 | 568 | 354 | 181 |
| Reno | 1668 | 3360 | 2502 | 445 |
| Republic | 895 | 1816 | 1278 | 127 |
| Rice | 697 | 1814 | 1186 | 192 |
| Riley | 425 | 1170 | 2047 | 173 |
| Rooks | 865 | 865 | 715 | 115 |
| Rush | 210 | 870 | 659 | 92 |
| Russell | 416 | 983 | 993 | 65 |
| Saline | 534 | 2263 | 1773 | 221 |
| Scott | 56 | 247 | 232 | 71 |
| Sedgwick | 1419 | 5752 | 6546 | 804 |
| Seward | 155 | 394 | 355 | 131 |
| Shawnee | 3592 | 5094 | 4057 | 898 |
| Sheridan | 195 | 509 | 316 | 52 |
| Sherman | 129 | 465 | 290 | 100 |
| Smith | 970 | 1534 | 1022 | 228 |
| Stafford | 422 | 1094 | 938 | 160 |
| Stanton | 42 | 114 | 77 | 31 |
| Stevens | 117 | 237 | 214 | 37 |
| Sumner | 781 | 2557 | 2815 | 445 |
| Thomas | 127 | 432 | 259 | 79 |
| Trego | 160 | 449 | 417 | 90 |
| Wabaunsee | 783 | 1128 | 936 | 73 |
| Wallace | 81 | 152 | 264 | 87 |
| Washington | 1328 | 1914 | 1314 | 113 |
| Wichita | 82 | 135 | 113 | 41 |
| Wilson | 849 | 1304 | 1415 | 693 |
| Woodson | 604 | 900 | 608 | 180 |
| Wyandotte | 2107 | 7370 | 8109 | 1262 |
| Totals | 74845 | 143663 | 120210 | 26779 |
| Plurality | | 22453 | | |
| Whole vote | | 365497 | | |

The vote for President in 1908 was Taft, R., 197,216; Bryan, D., 161,209; Debs, Soc., 12,420; Chafin, Pro., 5,033; Hisgen, Ind., 68. Whole vote, 375,946. Taft's plurality, 36,007.

**Vote for State Ticket, 1912.**

Governor—Arthur Capper, R., 167,455; George H. Hodges, D., 167,437; George W. Kleihege, Soc., 24,767. Hodges's plurality, 29.

Lieutenant Governor—Sheffield Ingalls, R., 164,256; F. L. Britton, D., 157,829; M. M. Mitchell, Soc., 25,870. Ingalls's plurality, 6,427.

Secretary of State—Charles H. Sessions, R., 170,129; Burt E. Brown, D., 150,532; T. H. McGill, Soc., 25,993. Sessions's plurality, 19,577.

Auditor—W. E. Davis, R., 169,487; Perry Clemans, D., 150,314; John Ross, Soc., 26,054. Davis's plurality, 19,173.

Treasurer—Earl Akers, R., 164,632; P. E. Laughlin, D., 156,157; J. R. Johnson, Soc., 25,883. Akers's plurality, 8,475.

Attorney General—John S. Dawson, R., 169,717; C. B. Little, D., 153,454; A. F. Lyon, Soc., 25,891. Dawson's plurality, 16,253.

State Superintendent—W. D. Ross, R., 167,826; D. M. Bowen, D., 152,441; H. R. Scott, Soc., 26,057. Ross's plurality, 15,385.

Superintendent of Insurance—I. S. Lewis, R., 166,710; O. J. Peterson, D., 151,898; John Cannon, Soc., 26,055. Lewis's plurality, 14,812.

State Printer—W. C. Austin, R., 165,711; W. P. Feder, D., 152,594; J. H. Bard, Soc., 25,985. Austin's plurality, 13,117.

Justices of Supreme Court—R. A. Burch, R., 164,430; W. A. Johnston, R., 162,061; A. B. Reeves, D., 151,095; Hambert Riddle, D., 146,868; S. J. Mattox, Soc., 26,140; R. A. Ross, Soc., 25,692. Burch's plurality, 13,425; Johnston's plurality, 11,056.

**Vote for United States Senator, 1912.**

W. R. Stubbs, R., 151,647; W. H. Thompson, D., 172,601; A. W. Ricker, Soc., 26,610. Thompson's plurality, 20,954.

**Vote for Congressmen, 1912.**

1. Counties of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha and Shawnee; population (1910), 218,683—D. R. Anthony, R., 22,978; J. B. Chapman, D., 20,646; H. B. Conwell, Soc., 768. Anthony's plurality, 2,332.

2. Counties of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami and Wyandotte; population (1910), 264,205—J. L. Brady, R., 21,995; Joseph Taggart, D., 25,830; R. S. Thomas, Soc., 3,705. Taggart's plurality, 3,835.

3. Counties of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho and Wilson; population (1910), 267,148—P. P. Campbell, R., 20,973; F. M. Brady, D., 20,142; George D. Brewer, Soc., 12,732. Campbell's plurality, 831

4. Counties of Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee and Woodson; population (1910), 158,129—F. S. Jackson, R., 16,479; Dudley Doolittle, D., 16,997; S. W. Beach, Soc., 1,534. Doolittle's

he third largest city in Switzerland is Geneva, which had a population of 125,520 on December 1, 1910.

plurality, 518.

5. Counties of Clay, Cloud, Dickinson, Geary, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline and Washington; population (1910), 180,169—R. R. Rees, R., 18,098; G. T. Helvering, D., 19,618; Grant Chapin, Soc., 1,708. Helvering's plurality, 1,520.

6. Counties of Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Ellsworth, Gove, Graham, Jewell, Lincoln, Logan, Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego and Wallace; population (1910), 203,431—I. D. Young, R., 19,077; J. R. Connelly, D., 20,065; D. W. Stoner, Soc., 2,102; James K. Lane, Pro., 363. Connelly's plurality, 988.

7. Counties of Barber, Barton, Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Tinney, Ford, Grant, Gray Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Haskell, Hodgeman, Kearny, Kingman, Kiowa, Lane, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rush, Scott, Seward, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens and Wichita; population (1910), 231,655—G. L. Finley, R., 21,690; G. A. Neeley, D., 20,140; M. L. Amos, Soc., 2,828; H. R. Ross, Pro., 337. Neeley's plurality, 4,450.

8. Counties of Butler, Harvey, McPherson, Sedgwick and Sumner; population (1910), 167,529—Victor Murdock, R., 17,985; John I. Saunders, D., 14,488; George Burnett, Soc., 1,200. Murdock's plurality, 3,497.

**Legislature of 1913-'14.**

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 18 | 51 | 69 |
| Democrats | 21 | 72 | 93 |
| Socialists | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Dem. majorities | 2 | 19 | 21 |

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 185,955 | 162,691 | — |
| 1900, Governor | 181,978 | 164,803 | — |
| 1902, Governor | 157,506 | 118,348 | — |
| 1904, President | 212,955 | 86,174 | — |
| 1904, Governor | 186,731 | 116,991 | — |
| 1906, Governor | 152,147 | 150,024 | — |
| 1908, President | 197,216 | 161,209 | — |
| 1908, Governor | 196,692 | 162,385 | — |
| 1910, Governor | 162,181 | 146,014 | — |
| 1912, President | 74,845 | 143,663 | 120,210 |

**KENTUCKY.**

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adair | 1398 | 786 | 1024 | 9 |
| Allen | 1366 | 1181 | 787 | 16 |
| Anderson | 1891 | 579 | 419 | 8 |
| Ballard | 1706 | 655 | 119 | 197 |
| Barren | 2993 | 1563 | 731 | 48 |
| Bath | 1477 | 1002 | 263 | 15 |
| Bell | 970 | 1183 | 1705 | 120 |
| Boone | 1738 | 871 | 142 | 82 |
| Bourbon | 2362 | 1744 | 429 | 16 |
| Boyd | 1772 | 1271 | 1236 | 242 |
| Boyle | 1798 | 701 | 726 | 22 |
| Bracken | 1315 | 696 | 278 | 89 |
| Breathitt | 1682 | 910 | 896 | 11 |
| Breckinridge | 1967 | 1163 | 1392 | 67 |
| Bullitt | 1290 | 300 | 472 | 15 |
| Butler | 879 | 1070 | 988 | 53 |
| Caldwell | 1231 | 1263 | 296 | 174 |
| Calloway | 2380 | 628 | 825 | 258 |
| Campbell | 4687 | 2276 | 2630 | 1317 |
| Carlisle | 1400 | 331 | 126 | 76 |
| Carroll | 1573 | 317 | 208 | 8 |
| Carter | 1506 | 1174 | 1340 | 79 |
| Casey | 1158 | 902 | 806 | 22 |
| Christian | 2784 | 3520 | 717 | 168 |
| Clark | 2321 | 1056 | 658 | 15 |
| Clay | 625 | 1034 | 516 | 78 |
| Clinton | 310 | 828 | 112 | 19 |
| Crittenden | 1230 | 1367 | 371 | 35 |
| Cumberland | 577 | 972 | 156 | 3 |
| Daviess | 4314 | 1506 | 1889 | 83 |
| Edmonson | 798 | 736 | 519 | 26 |
| Elliott | 1006 | 396 | 136 | 3 |
| Estill | 875 | 869 | 359 | 12 |
| Fayette | 5268 | 4060 | 1337 | 77 |
| Fleming | 1915 | 1400 | 471 | 21 |
| Floyd | 1553 | 961 | 465 | 49 |
| Franklin | 2980 | 783 | 604 | 20 |
| Fulton | 1609 | 520 | 92 | 58 |
| Gallatin | 906 | 174 | 112 | 2 |
| Garrard | 1232 | 481 | 1055 | 7 |
| Grant | 1562 | 837 | 171 | 11 |
| Graves | 3838 | 863 | 939 | 185 |
| Grayson | 1685 | 1075 | 1146 | 58 |
| Green | 1117 | 687 | 670 | 9 |
| Greenup | 1172 | 923 | 889 | 243 |
| Hancock | 757 | 268 | 677 | 58 |
| Hardin | 2656 | 632 | 1250 | 80 |
| Harlan | 345 | 612 | 824 | 7 |
| Harrison | 2514 | 1193 | 246 | 21 |
| Hart | 1674 | 592 | 1314 | 117 |
| Henderson | 3098 | 1157 | 763 | 362 |
| Henry | 2274 | 805 | 484 | 12 |
| Hickman | 1540 | 365 | 134 | 28 |
| Hopkins | 3147 | 1357 | 1616 | 382 |
| Jackson | 216 | 577 | 885 | 12 |
| Jefferson | 24100 | 3519 | 23516 | 1170 |
| Jessamine | 1506 | 895 | 409 | 12 |
| Johnson | 1034 | 998 | 1264 | 98 |
| Kenton | 7761 | 2512 | 2272 | 1210 |
| Knott | 1114 | 387 | 129 | — |
| Knox | 888 | 1391 | 1231 | 55 |
| Larue | 1265 | 390 | 568 | 22 |
| Laurel | 1094 | 1085 | 1020 | 123 |
| Lawrence | 1648 | 1280 | 632 | 48 |
| Lee | 728 | 570 | 400 | 10 |
| Leslie | 105 | 606 | 431 | 2 |
| Letcher | 611 | 978 | 372 | 8 |
| Lewis | 1017 | 1185 | 1063 | 168 |
| Lincoln | 1863 | 842 | 1001 | 30 |
| Livingston | 1009 | 732 | 293 | 51 |
| Logan | 2697 | 1632 | 551 | 95 |
| Lyon | 996 | 568 | 187 | 25 |
| Madison | 2992 | 2094 | 931 | 26 |
| Magoffin | 891 | 1004 | 406 | 7 |
| Marion | 1848 | 735 | 742 | 17 |
| Marshall | 1675 | 634 | 893 | 85 |
| Martin | 256 | 655 | 287 | 11 |
| Mason | 2475 | 1558 | 542 | 30 |
| McCracken | 2948 | 1308 | 1085 | 441 |
| McCreary | 225 | 411 | 501 | 95 |
| McLean | 1304 | 822 | 381 | 111 |
| Meade | 1145 | 337 | 489 | 61 |
| Menifee | 643 | 254 | 90 | 43 |
| Mercer | 1792 | 889 | 606 | 5 |
| Metcalfe | 887 | 482 | 640 | 9 |
| Monroe | 806 | 1072 | 680 | 6 |
| Montgomery | 1615 | 758 | 410 | 11 |
| Morgan | 1800 | 876 | 219 | 31 |
| Muhlenberg | 2093 | 1038 | 1699 | 766 |
| Nelson | 2275 | 751 | 785 | 23 |
| Nicholas | 1611 | 700 | 276 | 10 |
| Ohio | 2563 | 1150 | 1825 | 861 |

In 1910 there were in Cuba 74,286 births and 33,194 deaths, a balance in the population of 41,092.

PRESIDENT, 1912.

| Counties. | Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Liebs. Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oldham | 1159 | 261 | 319 | 15 |
| Owen | 2460 | 430 | 257 | 21 |
| Owsley | 221 | 711 | 353 | 5 |
| Pendleton | 1310 | 746 | 365 | 80 |
| Perry | 560 | 1023 | 114 | 1 |
| Pike | 2583 | 2777 | 785 | 47 |
| Powell | 647 | 381 | 163 | 6 |
| Pulaski | 1980 | 1731 | 1785 | 86 |
| Robertson | 570 | 158 | 252 | 1 |
| Rockcastle | 859 | 1082 | 556 | 10 |
| Rowan | 737 | 417 | 458 | 41 |
| Russell | 718 | 785 | 278 | 41 |
| Scott | 2361 | 1047 | 490 | 17 |
| Shelby | 2487 | 1129 | 607 | 25 |
| Simpson | 1639 | 547 | 418 | 6 |
| Spencer | 1052 | 271 | 256 | 6 |
| Taylor | 1150 | 468 | 842 | 21 |
| Todd | 1482 | 1435 | 170 | 79 |
| Trigg | 1263 | 1322 | 101 | 162 |
| Trimble | 1183 | 163 | 138 | 5 |
| Union | 2168 | 642 | 303 | 227 |
| Warren | 8447 | 1842 | 1770 | 55 |
| Washington | 1388 | 723 | 912 | 10 |
| Wayne | 1329 | 1170 | 312 | 14 |
| Webster | 2168 | 1096 | 524 | 89 |
| Whitley | 998 | 905 | 2036 | 136 |
| Wolfe | 873 | 395 | 250 | 6 |
| Woodford | 1561 | 779 | 446 | 9 |
| Totals | 219584 | 115512 | 102766 | 11647 |
| Plurality | 104072 | | | |
| Scattering | | 4189 | | |
| Whole vote | | 453698 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 3,283; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 956.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 235,711; Bryan, D., 244,092; Debs, Soc., 4,185; Chafin, Pro., 5,887; Preston, Soc.-Lab., 404; Watson, Pop., 338; Hisgen, Ind., 200. Whole vote, 490,712. Bryan's plurality, 8,381.

**Vote on State Ticket, 1911.**

Governor—J. B. McCreary, D., 226,771; E. C. O'Rear, R., 195,436; J. D. Rodd, Pro., 3,673; Walter Lanferselk, Soc., 8,718; J. H. Arnold, Soc.-Lab., 800; S. M. Payton, Ind., 218. McCreary's plurality, 31,335.

Lieutenant Governor — Edward J. McDermott, D., 221,534; Louis L. Bristow, R., 190,890; M. L. Moore, Pro., 3,743; A. R. Cooper, Soc., 8,485; Henry Schwab, Soc.-Lab., 720. McDermott's plurality, 30,644.

Secretary of State—C. F. Crecelius, D., 220,978; Andrew J. Oliver, R., 189,542; C. A. Singer, Pro., 3,478; R. H. Thornton, Pro., 8,584; Louis Fleischer, Soc.-Lab., 803. Crecelius's plurality, 31,436.

Attorney General—James Garnett, D., 221,264; Thomas D. McGregor, R., 189,202; Y. L. Moseley, Soc., 8,577; Henry Fischer, Soc.-Lab., 1,340. Garnett's plurality, 32,062.

Auditor—Henry M. Bosworth, D., 220,959; Leonard W. Bethurum, R., 189,279; H. S. Wright, Pro., 3,496; E. F. Rairden, Soc., 8,604; John Kraus, Soc.-Lab., 712. Bosworth's plurality, 31,680.

Treasurer—Thomas S. Rhea, D., 218,940; Herman F. Monroe, R., 189,707; William Lowen, Pro., 3,450; Galen E. Denham, Soc., 8,546; Herman Hornung, Soc.-Lab., 775. Rhea's plurality, 29,233.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Barksdale Hamlett, D., 221,086; Thomas W. Vinson, R., 189,582; J. M. Gulliains, Pro., 3,377; S. V. Brents, Soc., 8,584; William H. Braun, Soc.-Lab., 701. Hamlett's plurality, 31,504.

Commissioner of Agriculture—J. W. Newman, D., 220,606; Daniel W. Clark, R., 189,404; J. R. Pyle, Pro., 3,309; C. L. Horney, Soc., 8,398; James O'Hearn, Soc.-Lab., 772. Newman's plurality, 31,202.

Clerk Court of Appeals—Robert L. Greene, D., 220,843; Clayborne, S. Wilson, R., 189,194; J. G. Brady, Soc., 8,546; Jacob Fischer, Soc.-Lab., 1,281. Greene's plurality, 31,649.

**Vote for Congressmen, 1912.**

1. Counties of Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Livingston, Lyon, Marshall, McCracken and Trigg; population (1910), 213,791 — A. W. Barkley, D., 22,591; Charles Ferguson, R., 10,664; L. O. Ford, Soc., 1,787. Barkley's plurality, 11,927.

2. Counties of Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union and Webster; population (1910), 206,121—A. O. Stanley, D., 19,739; L. R. Fox, Prog., 6,500; Carr Hawkins, Soc., 1,462. Stanley's plurality, 13,239.

3. Counties of Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Logan, Metcalfe, Muhlenberg, Simpson, Todd and Warren; population (1910), 189,004—R. Y. Thomas, jr., D., 18,220; T. B. Dixon, R., 11,181; D. J. Duncan, Prog., 7,456; E. L. Davenport, Soc., 1,192. Thomas's plurality, 7,039.

4. Counties of Breckenridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor and Washington; population (1910), 210,406—Ben Johnson, D., 22,168; Thomas C. Thompson, R., 6,713; E. R. Bassett, Prog., 11,907; L. A. Logsdon, Soc., 862. Johnson's plurality, 10,261.

5. County of Jefferson; population (1910), 262,920—Swager Sherley, D., 24,795; E. J. Ashcraft, R., 3,823; Henry I. Fox, Prog., 23,115; Charles Dobbs, Soc., 1,493; J. H. Arnold, Soc.-Lab., 505. Sherley's plurality, 1,680.

6. Counties of Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton and Trimble; population (1910), 181,029—A. B. Rouse, D., 20,690; D. B. Wallace, R., 7,255; J. G. Blackburn, Prog., 5,701; M. A. Brinkman, Soc., 2,489. Rouse's plurality, 13,435.

7. Counties of Bourbon, Clark, Estill, Fayette, Franklin, Henry Lee, Oldham, Owen, Powell, Scott and Woodford; population (1910), 197,110—Campbell Cantrill, — 24,167; J. E. Jones, Prog., 5,931. Cantrill's plurality, 18,776.

8 Counties of Adair, Anderson, Boyle, Casey, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Shelby and Spencer; population (1910), 165,822—Harvey Helm, D., 18,690; J. W. Dinsmore, Prog., 7,631. Helm's plurality, 11,059.

9. Counties of Bath, Boyd, Bracken, Breathitt, Carter, Elliott, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lawrence, Lewis, Mason, Menifee, Montgomery, Morgan, Nicholas, Robertson, Rowan and Wolfe; population (1910), 273,343—W. J. Fields, D., 27,415; Harry Bailey, R., 16,608; E. S. Hitchens, Prog., 8,903; James A. Wil-

The largest city in Switzerland is Zurich, which had a population of 189,088 on December 1, 1910.

Hams, Soc., 1,148. Fields's plurality, 10,807.

10. Counties of Floyd, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Letcher, Magoffin, Martin, Owsley, Perry and Pike; population (1910), 141,111—Jno. W. Langley, R., 12,200; W. T. Stafford, Prog., 5,286. Langley's plurality, 6,914.

11. Counties of Bell, Clay, Clinton, Cumberland, Harlan, Knox, Laurel, Leslie, McCreary, Monroe, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Russell, Wayne and Whitley; population (1910), 250,248—Ben V. Smith, D., 11,760; Caleb Powers, R., 18,531; H. H. Seavey, Prog., 9,044; M. O. Jackson, Soc., 577. Powers's plurality, 6,771.

**Legislature of 1914-'15.**

The Legislature is strongly Democratic in both branches.

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President .. | 226,801 | 234,899 | — |
| 1900, Governor .. | 229,460 | 232,998 | — |
| 1903, Governor .. | 202,764 | 229,014 | — |
| 1904, President, .. | 205,277 | 217,170 | — |
| 1907, Governor .. | 214,481 | 196,428 | — |
| 1908, President .. | 235,711 | 244,092 | — |
| 1911, Governor .. | 195,436 | 226,771 | — |
| 1912, President .. | 115,512 | 219,584 | 102,776 |

## LOUISIANA.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acadia | 1130 | 51 | [illegible] | 65 |
| Ascension | 408 | 64 | 135 | 12 |
| Assumption | 424 | 149 | 171 | 1 |
| Avoyelles | 1003 | 38 | 36 | 114 |
| Bienville | 822 | 8 | 34 | 140 |
| Bossier | 424 | 6 | 11 | 42 |
| Caddo | 1946 | 34 | 129 | 91 |
| Calcasieu | 2120 | 171 | 362 | 569 |
| Caldwell | 368 | 18 | 20 | 100 |
| Cameron | 197 | 13 | 9 | — |
| Catahoula | 275 | 11 | 44 | 42 |
| Claiborne | 782 | 10 | 20 | 35 |
| Concordia | 205 | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| De Soto | 815 | 11 | 19 | 74 |
| E. Baton Rouge | 1067 | 46 | 96 | 41 |
| East Carroll | 161 | 4 | 19 | 3 |
| East Feliciana | 419 | 1 | 12 | 4 |
| Evangeline | 455 | 31 | 15 | 43 |
| Franklin | 451 | 8 | 39 | 88 |
| Grant | 447 | 15 | 48 | 206 |
| Iberia | 663 | 222 | 350 | 57 |
| Iberville | 481 | 100 | 147 | 3 |
| Jackson | 561 | 19 | 80 | 106 |
| Jefferson | 605 | 7 | 97 | 26 |
| Lafayette | 636 | 244 | 53 | 76 |
| Lafourche | 677 | 315 | 175 | 15 |
| La Salle | 363 | 7 | 31 | 151 |
| Lincoln | 644 | 3 | 42 | 74 |
| Livingston | 380 | 3 | 67 | 24 |
| Madison | 147 | — | 7 | — |
| Morehouse | 410 | 8 | 9 | 33 |
| Natchitoches | 764 | 21 | 43 | 185 |
| Orleans | 25949 | 904 | 4865 | 927 |
| Ouachita | 888 | 17 | 48 | 108 |
| Plaquemines | 353 | 41 | 29 | 5 |
| Pointe Coupee | 304 | 55 | 90 | 6 |
| Rapides | 1334 | 46 | 110 | 182 |
| Red River | 358 | 6 | 18 | 84 |
| Richland | 393 | 2 | 20 | 22 |
| Sabine | 710 | 28 | 37 | 115 |
| St. Bernard | 225 | 17 | 11 | 1 |
| St. Charles | 156 | 28 | 9 | 16 |
| St. Helena | 214 | 13 | 10 | 4 |
| St. James | 365 | 228 | 77 | 7 |
| St. John | 191 | 74 | 8 | 38 |
| St. Landry | 927 | 101 | 150 | 28 |
| St. Martin | 372 | 68 | 116 | 23 |
| St. Mary | 643 | 147 | 242 | 17 |
| St. Tammany | 659 | 30 | 70 | 44 |
| Tangipahoa | 1055 | 40 | 155 | 68 |
| Tensas | 221 | 1 | 19 | — |
| Terrebonne | 450 | 89 | 247 | 31 |
| Union | 731 | 11 | 26 | 62 |
| Vermillion | 516 | 124 | 119 | 117 |
| Vernon | 750 | 44 | 50 | 428 |
| Washington | 490 | 18 | 48 | 36 |
| Webster | 696 | 9 | 13 | 111 |
| W. Baton R'ge | 168 | 19 | 15 | — |
| West Carroll | 157 | 1 | 14 | 77 |
| West Feliciana | 281 | 3 | 30 | — |
| Winn | 617 | 26 | 49 | 364 |
| Totals | 61035 | 3834 | 9323 | 5249 |
| Plurality | 51712 | | | |
| Scattering | | | | |
| Whole vote | 79441 | | | |

The vote for President in 1908 was: Bryan, D., 47,747; Taft, R., 5,205; Debs, Soc., 995. Whole vote, 53,947. Bryan's plurality, 42,542.

**Vote on State Ticket, 1912.**

(Election in April, 1912.)

Governor—Luther E. Hall, D., 50,581; Hugh S. Suthon, R., 4,961; J. R. Jones, Soc., 984. Hall's plurality, 45,620.

Lieutenant Governor—Thomas C. Barret, D., 49,316; L. E. Robinson, R., 4,761; Barnes, Ind., 678. Barret's plurality, 44,555.

Secretary of State—Alvin E. Hebert, D., 48,724; E. J. Caire, R., 4,700; J. W. Basset, Ind., 628. Herbert's plurality, 44,024.

Auditor—Ledoux E. Smith, D., 49,609; W. T. Insley, R., 4,635; Alvin Porter, Ind., 523. Smith's plurality, 44,974.

Attorney General—Ruffin G. Pleasant, D., 48,991; Armand Romain, R., 4,243; Erraste Vidrine, Ind., 536. Pleasant's plurality, 44,748.

Superintendent of Public Education—T. H. Harris, D., 46,311; A. G. Carpenter, R., 5,073; J. Van Brook, Ind., 593. Harris's plurality, 41,238.

Register of Land Office—Fred J. Grace, 48,631; C. J. Greene, R., 4,659. Grace's plurality, 43,972.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration—E. O. Brunner, D., 48,319; J. B. Churchill, R., 4,625. Brunner's plurality, 43,694.

**Vote for Congressmen, 1912.**

1. Part of City of New Orleans and Parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard; population (1910), 203,120—Albert Estopinal, D., 14,770.

2. Part of City of New Orleans and Parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. James and St. John; population (1910), 220,557—Henry Garland Dupré, D., 14,406.

3. Parishes of Assumption, Iberia, Lafayette, Lafourche, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrebonne and Vermilion; population

**The largest city of Russian Central Asia is Tashkent, which had a population of 164,749 in 1904.**

(1910), 234,382—Robert F. Broussard, D., 5,035.

4. Parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, De Soto, Red River and Webster; population (1910), 185,041—John Thomas Watkins, D., 5,693; Leo Norris, Soc., 394. Watkins's plurality, 5,299.

5. Parishes of Caldwell, Catahoula, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Jackson, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Union and West Carroll; population (1910), 204,036—J. W. Elder, D., 5,795.

6. Parishes of Ascension, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberville, Livingston, Point Coupee, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, West Baton Rouge and West Feliciana; population (1910), 247,612—Lewis L. Morgan, D., 5,997.

7. Parishes of Acadia, Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Evangeline, Jefferson Davis and St. Landry; population (1910), 165,563—Ladislas Lazaro, D., 4,943; Otis Putnam, Soc., 713. Lazaro's plurality, 4,230.

8. Parishes of Avoyelles, La Salle, Natchitoches, Rapides, Saline, Vernon and Winn; population (1910), 196,077—James Benjamin Aswell., D., 6,033; J. R. Jones, Soc., 1,734. Aswell's plurality, 4,299.

**Legislature of 1913-'17.**

The Legislature is solidly Democratic in both branches.

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 14,234 | 53,671 | —— |
| 1900, Governor | 2,449 | 60,205 | —— |
| 1904, President | 5,205 | 47,747 | —— |
| 1904, Governor | 5,887 | 48,345 | —— |
| 1908, President | 8,958 | 63,568 | —— |
| 1908, Governor | 7,617 | 60,066 | —— |
| 1912, President | 3,834 | 61,035 | 9,323 |
| 1912, Governor | 4,961 | 50,581 | —— |

## MAINE.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Androscoggin | 4516 | 859 | 4424 | 316 |
| Aroostook | 1924 | 898 | 4799 | 100 |
| Cumberland | 8480 | 5154 | 6537 | 355 |
| Franklin | 1421 | 668 | 1633 | 38 |
| Hancock | 2655 | 1399 | 1932 | 158 |
| Kennebec | 4397 | 1782 | 5195 | 175 |
| Knox | 2751 | 1097 | 1892 | 233 |
| Lincoln | 1633 | 457 | 1527 | 83 |
| Oxford | 2941 | 1234 | 3068 | 111 |
| Penobscot | 5092 | 3367 | 5294 | 145 |
| Piscataquis | 1210 | 807 | 1704 | 20 |
| Sagadahoc | 1331 | 865 | 1129 | 108 |
| Somerset | 2317 | 1285 | 2479 | 286 |
| Waldo | 2145 | 881 | 1636 | 146 |
| Washington | 3178 | 1862 | 1993 | 86 |
| York | 5121 | 3960 | 3751 | 183 |
| Totals | 51113 | 26545 | 48493 | 2541 |
| Plurality | 2630 | | | |
| Scattering | | 945 | | |
| Whole vote | | 129637 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 945.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 66,987; Bryan, D., 35,403; Debs, Soc., 1,758; Chafin, Pro., 1,487; Hisgen, Ind., 700.

**Vote on State Ticket, 1912.**

Governor—William T. Haines, R., 71,043; Frederick W. Plaisted, D., 67,743; George Allen England, Soc., 2,110; William I. Sterling, Pro., 398. Haines's plurality, 3,300.

Auditor—Timothy F. Callahan, R., 71,-935; Lamont A. Stevens, D., 66,894; Hans E. P. Enemark, Soc., 2,019; Lyman H. Harriman, Pro., 1,152. Callahan's plurality, 5,041.

**Vote for Congressman, 1912.**

1. Counties of Cumberland and York; population (1910), 180,540—Asher C. Hinds, R., 17,635; Michael T. O'Brien, D., 15,580; Israel Albert, Soc., 463; James Perrigo, Pro., 420. Hind's plurality, 2,055.

2. Counties of Androscoggin, Franklin, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford and Sagadahoc; population (1910), 180,968—William B. Skelton, R., 16,796; Daniel J. McGillicuddy, D., 18,077; Walter R. Barlow, Soc., 768; James Lord Howe, Pro., 245. McGillicuddy's plurality, 1,281.

3. Counties of Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset, Waldo and Washington; population (1910), 201,027—Forrest Goodwin, R., 17,221; Samuel W. Gould, D., 16,512; Zenas L. Putnam, Soc., 574; Samuel F. Emerson, Pro., 215. Goodwin's plurality, 709.

4. Counties of Aroostook, Penobscot and Piscataquis; population (1910), 179,836—Frank E. Guernsey, R., 20,198; Charles W. Muller, D., 16,725; William A. Rideout, Pro., 235. Guernsey's plurality, 3,473.

**Vote of Legislature, 1913-'14.**

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 21 | 78 | 99 |
| Democrats | 10 | 78 | 83 |
| Rep. majorities | 11 | 5 | 16 |

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 65,412 | 36,822 | —— |
| 1900, Governor | 73,855 | 39,852 | —— |
| 1902, Governor | 63,354 | 33,107 | —— |
| 1904, President | 64,438 | 27,648 | —— |
| 1904, Governor | 76,591 | 49,791 | —— |
| 1906, Governor | 68,898 | 60,980 | —— |
| 1908, Governor | 73,728 | 66,075 | —— |
| 1910, Governor | 64,672 | 73,425 | —— |
| 1912, Governor | 71,043 | 67,743 | —— |
| 1912, President | 26,545 | 51,113 | 48,493 |

## MARYLAND.

| Counties. | U. S. SENATOR, 1913. Parran, Rep. | Lee, Dem. | Wellington, Prog. | Fields, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allegany | 2914 | 3382 | 1431 | 615 |
| Anne Arundel | 2230 | 3378 | 45 | 51 |
| Baltimore | 6465 | 11963 | 490 | 180 |
| Calvert | 1189 | 658 | 11 | 10 |
| Caroline | 1593 | 1875 | 31 | 15 |

| Counties. | U. S. SENATOR, 1913. Parran, Rep. | Lee, Dem. | Wellington, Prog. | Fields, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carroll | 3180 | 3536 | 82 | 12 |
| Cecil | 1748 | 2208 | 43 | 20 |
| Charles | 1349 | 1017 | 43 | 13 |
| Dorchester | 2459 | 2654 | 27 | 16 |
| Frederick | 4633 | 5162 | 262 | 99 |
| Garrett | 1365 | 918 | 93 | 89 |
| Harford | 1925 | 3060 | 83 | 47 |
| Howard | 1079 | 1713 | 22 | 15 |
| Kent | 1355 | 1790 | 52 | 27 |
| Montgomery | 2520 | 3494 | 41 | 39 |
| Prince George | 1783 | 2563 | 76 | 43 |
| Queen Anne | 1377 | 1890 | 21 | 6 |
| Somerset | 1750 | 1707 | 40 | 21 |
| St. Mary's | 920 | 957 | 31 | 25 |
| Talbot | 1427 | 1824 | 55 | 25 |
| Washington | 3764 | 4250 | 153 | 256 |
| Wicomico | 1902 | 2718 | 164 | 25 |
| Worcester | 336 | 1160 | 28 | 7 |
| Baltimore City | 24028 | 48658 | 3709 | 1320 |
| Totals | 73300 | 112485 | 7033 | 2982 |
| Plurality | | 39185 | | |
| Scattering | | 2405 | | |
| Whole vote | | 198205 | | |

The scattering vote for U. S. Senator in 1913 was: Finley C. Hendrickson, Pro., 2,405.

The vote for President in 1912 was: Wilson, D., 112,674; Taft, R., 54,956; Roosevelt, Prog., 57,789; Debs, Soc., 3,996; Chafin, Pro., 2,244; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 322. Whole vote, 231,981. Wilson's plurality, 54,885.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 116,513; Bryan, D., 115,908; Debs, Soc., 2,323; Chafin, Pro., 3,302; Hisgen, Ind., 485. Whole vote, 238,531. Taft's plurality, 605.

### Vote on State Ticket, 1913.

Comptroller—Oliver Metzerott, R., 68,824; Emerson C. Harrington, D., 105,976; Joseph R. Baldwin, Prog., 7,496; R. Henry Holm, Pro., 3,022; Charles B. Backham, Soc., 3,589. Harrington's plurality, 37,152.

Clerk of the Court of Appeals—Aug. M. Denhard, R., 67,778; Caleb C. Magruder, D., 103,221; Wm. M. Smith, Prog., 7,104; Chas. M. Elderdice, Pro., 3,307; Chas. F. Saunders, Soc., 2,937. Magruder's plurality, 35,443.

### Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Counties of Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester; population (1910), 200,171—J. Harry Covington, D., 17,606; R. D. Grief, Prog., 2,303; Charles M. Elderdice, Pro., 744. Covington's plurality, 15,303.

2. Counties of Baltimore, Carroll and Harford, and Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Baltimore City; population (1910) 239,891—Fred C. Talbott, D., 22,087; Leban Sparks, R., 13,732; B. W. Bowman, Pro., 649; M. O. Huttman, Soc., 435. Talbott's plurality, 8,355.

3. Parts of City of Baltimore; population (1910), 215,914—George Konig, D., 15,189; Albert M. Sproesser, R., 11,078; Edwin B. Fenby, Pro., 558; C. F. Krant, Soc., 967. Konig's plurality, 4,111.

4. Parts of City of Baltimore; population (1910), 218,416—J. Charles Linthicum, D., 19,075; F. Murbach, R., 11,257; A. S. Day, Pro., 421; Charles E. Develin, Soc., 595. Linthicum's plurality, 7,818.

5. Parts of City of Baltimore, and Counties of Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Howard, Prince George and St. Mary's; population (1910), 204,059—Frank O. Smith, D., 13,085; Thomas Parran, R., 12,168; H. D. Todd, Pro., 368; Mark Jackson, Soc., 1,118. Smith's plurality, 917.

6. Counties of Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery and Washington; population (1910), 216,895—David J. Lewis, D., 20,434; Charles D. Waggaman, R., 14,147; W. L. Purdum, Pro., 601; S. L. V. Young, Soc., 1,316. Lewis's plurality, 6,287.

### Legislature of 1914-'15.

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 9 | 23 | 32 |
| Democrats | 18 | 79 | 97 |
| Dem. majorities | 9 | 56 | 65 |

### Vote of State Since 1900.

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 136,185 | 122,238 | — |
| 1901, Controller | 96,356 | 96,477 | — |
| 1903, Governor | 95,923 | 108,548 | — |
| 1904, President | 109,497 | 109,446 | — |
| 1905, Controller | 85,078 | 93,483 | — |
| 1907, Governor | 94,300 | 102,051 | — |
| 1908, President | 116,513 | 115,908 | — |
| 1909, Controller | 92,823 | 102,562 | — |
| 1911, Governor | 103,392 | 103,395 | — |
| 1912, President | 54,956 | 112,674 | 57,789 |
| 1913, Controller | 68,824 | 105,976 | 7,496 |

## MASSACHUSETTS.

| Counties. | GOVERNOR, 1913. Gardner, Rep. | Walsh, Dem. | Bird, Prog. | Wrenn, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barnstable | 1510 | 840 | 1509 | 28 |
| Berkshire | 4139 | 5769 | 3887 | 386 |
| Bristol | 10732 | 12253 | 9082 | 757 |
| Dukes | 324 | 137 | 241 | 2 |
| Essex | 23501 | 20694 | 15732 | 1707 |
| Franklin | 2307 | 1799 | 1760 | 197 |
| Hampden | 6540 | 11828 | 6325 | 951 |
| Hampshire | 2840 | 3252 | 1569 | 247 |
| Middlesex | 23985 | 37376 | 32773 | 1081 |
| Nantucket | 184 | 147 | 115 | 7 |
| Norfolk | 7765 | 9325 | 9552 | 442 |
| Plymouth | 4679 | 6978 | 8609 | 802 |
| Suffolk | 14946 | 49775 | 21863 | 1557 |
| Worcester | 13247 | 23094 | 14738 | 861 |
| Totals | 116705 | 183267 | 127755 | 9025 |
| Plurality | | 55512 | | |
| Scattering | | 24208 | | |
| Whole vote | | 436752 | | |

The scattering vote for Governor in 1913 was: Alfred H. Evans, Pro., 2,015; Arthur E. Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,932; Eugene N. Foss, Ind., 20,171.

The vote for President in 1912 was: Taft, R., 155,948; Wilson, D., 173,408; Roosevelt, Prog., 142,228; Debs, Soc., 12,616; Chafin, Pro., 2,754; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,102. Whole vote, 488,056. Wilson's plurality, 17,460.

Mohammedan Turks first appeared in history in the first half of t' century.

The vote for President in 1908 was: **Taft, R., 265,966; Bryan, D., 155,543; Debs,** Soc., 10,781; Chafin, Pro., 4,379; Preston, Soc.-Lab., 1,018; Hisgen, Ind., 19,239. Whole vote, 456,926. Taft's plurality, **110,423.**

**Vote on State Ticket, 1913.**

Lieutenant Governor—Edward P. Barry, D., 175,984; August H. Goetting, R., 150,-228; Daniel Cosgrove, Prog., 104,345; George E. Roewer, Jr., Soc., 10,370; Albert J. Orem, Pro., 3,332; Peter O'Rourke, Soc. Lab., 2,901. Barry's plurality, 25,756.

Secretary of State—Frank J. Donahue, D., 182,747; William S. Kinney, R., 143,-176; Russell A. Wood, Prog., 92,603; Ella M. Roberts, Soc., 12,257; John A. Nicholls, Pro., 5,646; Fred E. Oelcher, Soc. Lab., 2,665. Donahue's plurality, 39,571.

Treasurer—Frederick W. Mansfield, D., 170,387; Charles L. Burrill, R., 153,521; Warren R. Keith, Prog., 88,635; Charles E. Fenner, Soc., 11,743; Thomas A. Frissell, Pro., 4,633; Dennis McGoff, Soc. Lab., 3,322. Mansfield's plurality, 16,866.

Auditor—Frank H. Pope, D., 166,312; John E. White, R., 152,122; Octave A. La Riviere, Prog., 83,461; Samuel P. Levenberg, Soc., 12,601; Herbert S. Brown, Pro., 7,475; David Craig, Soc. Lab., 3,150. Pope's plurality, 14,190.

Attorney General—Thomas J. Boynton, D., 168,176; James M. Swift, R., 159,824; H. Huestis Newton, Prog., 82,821; John McCarthy, Soc., 13,030; Freeman T. Crommett, Pro., 4,259; Ingvar Paulsen, Soc. Lab., 2,582. Boynton's plurality, 8,352.

**Vote for Congressmen, 1912.**

1. Berkshire County and part of Franklin, Hampshire and Hampden counties; population (1910), 210,101—Allen T. Treadway, R., 12,920; Richard J. Morrissey, D., 12,075; Sam P. Blagden, Prog., 3,883; Edward A. Buckland, Soc., 1,308. Treadway's plurality, 845.

2. Part of Franklin, Hampshire and Hampden counties; population (1910), 212,037—Frederick H. Gillette, R., 12,301; William G. McKechnie, D., 10,940; Thomas L. Hisgen, Prog., 5,442. Gillette's plurality, 1,361.

3. Part of Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden, Middlesex and Worcester counties population (1910), 208,767—William H. Wilder, R., 12,945; M. Fred O'Connell, D., 9,742; Stephen M. Marshall, Prog., 5,287; Leon B. Stoddard, Soc., 813. Wilder's plurality, 3,203.

4. Part of Worcester and Middlesex counties; population (1910), 211,245—Samuel E. Winslow, R., 15,153; John A. Thayer, D., 11,216; Burton W. Potter, Prog., 3,626; Thomas P. Abbott, Soc., 535. Winslow's plurality, 3,937.

5. Part of Essex, Middlesex and Worcester counties; population (1910), 209,483—John J. Rogers, R., 12,827; Humphrey O'Sullivan, D., 11,037; William N. Osgood, Prog., 4,200; William J. Carroll, Soc., 593. Rogers's plurality, 1,790.

6. Part of Essex County; population (1910), 209,261—Augustus P. Gardner, R., 16,918; George A. Schofield, D., 9,704; Arthur L. Nason, Prog., 7,326. Gardner's plurality, 7,214.

7. Part of Essex and Middlesex counties; population (1910), 209,526—Michael F. Phelan, D. 12,964; Frank P. Bennett, jr., R., 8,952; Lynn M. Ranger, Prog., 5,086; William W. McNally, Soc., 1,262. Phelan's plurality, 4,012.

8. Part of Middlesex County; population (1910), 206,029—Frederick S. Deitrick, D., 12,484; Frederick W. Dallinger, R., 11,209; Henry C. Long, Prog., 6,665; Saul Beaumont, Soc., 445. Deitrick's plurality, 1,275.

9. Part of Middlesex and Suffolk counties; population (1910), 215,927—Ernest W. Roberts, R., 14,021; Henry C. Rowland, D., 8,732; John Herbert, Prog., 7,364; Squire E. Putney, Soc., 954. Roberts's plurality, 5,289.

10. Part of Suffolk County; population (1910), 216,607—William F. Murray, D., 12,-031; Daniel T. Callahan, Prog., 3,711; Loyal L. Jenkins, R., 2,418; Warren Carpenter, Soc., 634. Murray's plurality, 8,320.

11 Part of Suffolk County; population (1910), 215,514—Andrew J. Peters, D., 17,-875; Sherwin L. Cook, R., 8,786; Charles F. Clause, Soc., 1,253. Peters's plurality, 9,089.

12. Part of Suffolk County; population (1910), 211,889—James M. Curley, D., 14,-875; James B. Connolly, Prog., 9,001; Charles H. S. Robinson, R., 5,812; Thomas G. Connolly, Soc., 789. Curley's plurality, 5,874.

13. Part of Suffolk, Norfolk, Middlesex and Worcester counties; population (1910), 207,513—John W. Weeks, R., 15,934; John J. Mitchell, D., 13,583; George A. Fiel, Prog., 5,853. Weeks's plurality, 2,351.

14. Part of Bristol, Norfolk, Plymouth and Suffolk counties; population (1910), 209,300—Edward Gilmore, D., 11,939; Henry L. Kincaid, Prog., 11,341; Robert O. Harris, R., 9,968; John McCarty, Soc., 2,005. Gilmore's plurality, 598.

15. Part of Bristol and Plymouth counties; population (1910), 206,731—William S. Green, R., 11,207; John W. Coughlin, D., 8,975; Alvin G. Weeks, Prog., 4,172; George F. W. Wright, Soc., 482. Green's plurality, 2,232.

16. Part of Barnstable, Bristol, Plymouth, Norfolk, Dukes and Nantucket counties; population (1910), 206,486—Thomas C. Thatcher, D., 10,461; William J. Bullock, R., 8,186; Thomas Thompson, Prog., 6,540; Joseph Palme, Soc., 823. Thatcher's plurality, 2,275.

**Legislature of 1914.**

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans .... | 22 | 116 | 138 |
| Democrats ..... | 16 | 104 | 120 |
| Progressives .... | 2 | 19 | 21 |
| Socialists ..... | — | 1 | 1 |
| Rep. majorities... | 4 | — | — |
| Opp. majorities.. | — | 8 | 4 |

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President .. | 239,147 | 157,016 | — |
| 1901, Governor .. | 185,809 | 114,362 | — |
| 1902, Governor .. | 196,276 | 159,155 | — |
| 1903, Governor .. | 199,684 | 163,700 | — |
| 1904, President .. | 257,822 | 165,772 | — |
| 1904, Governor .. | 198,681 | 234,670 | — |
| 1905, Governor .. | 197,469 | 174,911 | — |
| 1906, Governor .. | 222,528 | 192,295 | — |
| 1907, Governor .. | 188,068 | 84,379 | — |
| 1908, President .. | 265,966 | 155,543 | — |
| 1908, Governor .. | 228,318 | 168,162 | — |
| 1909, Governor .. | 199,186 | 182,252 | — |

n the Mountain States the density of population is 3.1 persons per square mile.

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1910, Governor .. | 194,173 | 229,352 | —— |
| 1911, Governor .. | 206,795 | 214,897 | —— |
| 1912, President . | 155,948 | 173,408 | 142,228 |
| 1913, Governor .. | 116,705 | 183,267 | 127,755 |

## MICHIGAN.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcona | 292 | 145 | 465 | 82 |
| Alger | 294 | 264 | 471 | 53 |
| Allegan | 2130 | 1935 | 3119 | 295 |
| Alpena | 710 | 1112 | 1660 | 65 |
| Antrim | 617 | 455 | 1234 | 181 |
| Arenac | 423 | 454 | 959 | 116 |
| Baraga | 297 | 282 | 511 | 37 |
| Barry | 1590 | 1806 | 1889 | 103 |
| Bay | 2644 | 3004 | 4760 | 521 |
| Benzie | 569 | 331 | 649 | 266 |
| Berrien | 2757 | 4234 | 4353 | 445 |
| Branch | 1879 | 2187 | 1844 | 170 |
| Calhoun | 3469 | 3793 | 4472 | 989 |
| Cass | 1472 | 2081 | 1442 | 344 |
| Charlevoix | 1300 | 568 | 1203 | 409 |
| Cheboygan | 900 | 983 | 1178 | 146 |
| Chippewa | 891 | 883 | 1605 | 193 |
| Clare | 564 | 437 | 663 | 126 |
| Clinton | 1737 | 1729 | 1826 | 41 |
| Crawford | 261 | 187 | 250 | 35 |
| Delta | 1131 | 1061 | 1922 | 246 |
| Dickinson | 1384 | 362 | 1339 | 234 |
| Eaton | 2335 | 2484 | 2234 | 126 |
| Emmet | 835 | 925 | 1104 | 420 |
| Genesee | 3447 | 3016 | 5948 | 659 |
| Gladwin | 639 | 336 | 563 | 88 |
| Gogebic | 825 | 575 | 1368 | 125 |
| Grand Traverse | 910 | 943 | 1697 | 292 |
| Gratiot | 1814 | 1838 | 2135 | 45 |
| Hillsdale | 1443 | 2238 | 3071 | 60 |
| Houghton | 3577 | 2385 | 5472 | 448 |
| Huron | 1821 | 1238 | 3188 | 69 |
| Ingham | 3520 | 3927 | 4810 | 576 |
| Ionia | 2051 | 2766 | 2599 | 173 |
| Iosco | 523 | 420 | 814 | 30 |
| Iron | 1037 | 221 | 883 | 108 |
| Isabella | 1424 | 1403 | 1777 | 142 |
| Jackson | 2465 | 4290 | 5841 | 378 |
| Kalamazoo | 2659 | 3685 | 4177 | 1448 |
| Kalkaska | 449 | 298 | 479 | 129 |
| Kent | 6538 | 9437 | 13617 | 1900 |
| Keweenaw | 497 | 61 | 505 | 33 |
| Lake | 230 | 189 | 480 | 46 |
| Lapeer | 1735 | 1208 | 2322 | 39 |
| Leelanau | 626 | 349 | 687 | 86 |
| Lenawee | 2999 | 4247 | 3512 | 141 |
| Livingston | 1409 | 1963 | 1457 | 14 |
| Luce | 234 | 102 | 271 | 11 |
| Mackinac | 615 | 733 | 396 | —— |
| Macomb | 2519 | 2838 | 1808 | 31 |
| Manistee | 1243 | 1804 | 1316 | 290 |
| Marquette | 2617 | 1000 | 3625 | 492 |
| Mason | 847 | 1075 | 1737 | 176 |
| Mecosta | 1060 | 971 | 1654 | 203 |
| Menominee | 1192 | 1199 | 1825 | 193 |
| Midland | 906 | 673 | 1443 | 45 |
| Missaukee | 673 | 348 | 903 | 83 |
| Monroe | 2255 | 3002 | 1890 | 70 |
| Montcalm | 1877 | 1381 | 2853 | 290 |
| Montmorency | 325 | 163 | 239 | 16 |
| Muskegon | 1526 | 1682 | 4331 | 641 |
| Newaygo | 965 | 779 | 1867 | 249 |
| Oakland | 4087 | 3676 | 3317 | 217 |
| Oceana | 859 | 804 | 1847 | 121 |
| Ogemaw | 541 | 320 | 731 | 78 |
| Ontonagon | 721 | 361 | 514 | 137 |
| Osceola | 1328 | 612 | 1417 | 105 |
| Oscoda | 110 | 68 | 159 | 3 |
| Otsego | 449 | 195 | 381 | 12 |
| Ottawa | 1831 | 2043 | 4416 | 335 |
| Presque Isle | 732 | 263 | 899 | 60 |
| Roscommon | 136 | 151 | 275 | 31 |
| Saginaw | 5040 | 5850 | 5679 | 1293 |
| Sanilac | 2170 | 1172 | 3227 | 72 |
| Schoolcraft | 597 | 341 | 575 | 49 |
| Shiawassee | 2314 | 1959 | 2908 | 250 |
| St. Clair | 2974 | 3011 | 4428 | 243 |
| St. Joseph | 1226 | 2396 | 2399 | 326 |
| Tuscola | 2568 | 1259 | 3357 | 60 |
| Van Buren | 2112 | 2006 | 2828 | 257 |
| Washtenaw | 2495 | 4164 | 3642 | 118 |
| Wayne | 27034 | 22916 | 35170 | 3693 |
| Wexford | 1077 | 820 | 1716 | 312 |
| Totals | 152244 | 150751 | 214584 | 23211 |
| Plurality | | | 62340 | |
| Scattering | | 10186 | | |
| Whole vote | | 550076 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 8,934; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,252.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 333,313; Bryan, D., 174,619; Debs, Soc., 11,527; Chafin, Pro., 16,795; Preston, Soc.-Lab., 1,086; Hisgen, Ind., 734; Turney, United Christian, 61. Whole vote 538,135. Taft's plurality, 158,694.

### Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Amos S. Musselman, R., 169,903; Woodridge N. Ferris, D., 194,017; J. D. Leland, Pro., 7,811; James Hoogerhide, Soc., 21,398; L. W. Watkins, Prog., 152,909; Herman Richter, Soc.-Lab., 359. Ferris's plurality, 24,054.

Lieutenant Governor—John Q. Ross, R., 180,714; James W. Helme, D., 159,682; F. C. Demorest, Pro., 8,595; Edwin R. Cornish, Soc., 22,567; William D. Gordon, Prog., 171,529; David Boyd, Soc.-Lab., 358. Ross's plurality, 9,184.

Secretary of State—F. C. Martindale, R., 186,070; James B. Balch, D., 154,579; Alfred Lowther, Pro., 8,687; Henry Kummerfeld, Soc., 21,640; Howard H. Batdorff, Prog., 171,924; Thomas H. Grabowski, Soc.-Lab., 1,162. Martindale's plurality, 14,146.

Treasurer—J. W. Haarer, R., 181,888; John H. Robson, D., 155,142; John Borland, Sr., Pro., 8,761; John H. Beyer, Soc., 22,818; Frank C. Holmes, Prog., 175,505; Arthur L. Kline, Soc.-Lab., 1,121. Haarer's plurality, 6,383.

Auditor—O. B. Fuller, R., 181,996; Peter Primeau, D., 151,632; Wm. J. Reynolds, Pro., 8,806; Ralph Kirsch, Soc., 22,344; Herbert F. Baker, Prog., 174,854; Fred Hueffner, Soc.-Lab., 1,141. Fuller's plurality, 7,142.

Attorney General—Grant Fellows, R., 182,523; Louis E. Howlett, D., 152,215; Seth B. Terry, Pro., 8,695; Homer C. Van Aiken, Soc., 22,484; Julius B. Kirby, Prog., 174,303; George Hasseler, Soc.-Lab., 1,102. Fellows's plurality, 8,220.

**The density of population of the United States is 30.9 per square mile.**

Land Commissioner—A. G. Carton, R., 181,158; Orlando F. Barnes, D., 154,171; Willis M. Farr, Pro., 8,780; Chris. Niva, Soc., 22,615; Oscar V. Linden, Prog., 176,704; Isaac Le Brun, Soc.-Lab., 1,055. Carton's plurality, 4,454.

Justice Supreme Court (short term)—Joseph H. Steere, R., 181,840; Rollin H. Person, D., 153,164; Vincent H. D. Fox, Pro., 8,710; Garry Dohm, Soc., 15,764; Willard J. Turner, Prog., 172,392. Steere's plurality, 9,450.

Justice Supreme Court (reg. term)—Franz C. Kuhn, R., 183,305; George L. Yaple, D., 154,474; Edwin H. Lyon, Prog., 175,346; Garry Dohm, Soc., 5,337. Kuhn's plurality, 7,959.

**Vote on State Ticket, 1913.**

Justices of the Supreme Court—August C. Cook, Prog., 92,103; Willard J. Turner, Prog., 90,988; Joseph H. Steere, R., 178,349; Joseph B. Moore, R., 176,964; Rollin H. Person, D., 133,945; Alfred J. Murphy, D., 148,925; Loren B. Teal, Soc., 20,366; Fred H. Hogle, Soc., 19,919; Winent H. D. Fox, Pro., 10,163; Harvy B. Hatch, Pro., 9,957. Steere's plurality, 29,424; Moore's plurality, 28,039.

Regents of the University—Harvey S Chapman, Prog., 91,012; Paul R. Gray, Prog., 86,181; Walter H. Sawyer, R., 179,391; Victor M. Gore, R., 177,114; Fred H. Begole, 132,957; William A. Comstock, D., 135,507; Edith M. Versilus, Soc., 20,178; Annie G. Lockwood, Soc., 20,207; Charles W. Obee, Pro., 9,980; Leroy H. White, Pro., 10,023. Sawyer's plurality, 43,884; Gore's plurality, 41,607.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Gerrit Masselink, Prog., 92,874; Luther L. Wright, R., 181,155; John M. Munson, D., 133,848; Ralph Kirsch, Soc., 20,369; Frank E. Titus, Pro., 7,814; John W. Gray, Ind., 2,295. Wright's plurality, 47,307.

Member State Board of Education—Samuel J. Gier, Prog., 92,631; Frank Cody, R., 180,936; Emanuel Wilhelm, D., 133,230; Milan F. Martin, Soc., 20,533; Richard Quayle, Pro., 9,792. Cody's plurality, 47,706.

Members State Board of Agriculture—Albert B. Cook, Prog., 93,145; Oscar W. Braman, Prog., 92,140; Alfred J. Doherty, R., 177,289; Robert D. Graham, R., 179,245; Robert W. Hemphill, jr., D., 132,506; Alfred E. Souter, D., 132,506; Daniel F. Smith, Soc., 20,291; Charles H. Johnson, Soc., 20,160; Edward S. Townsend, Pro., 9,605; James M. Green, Pro., 10,024. Graham's plurality, 46,741; Doherty's plurality, 44,783.

State Highway Commissioner—Horatio S. Earle, Prog., 97,136; Frank F. Rogers, R., 177,936; George G. Winans, D., 132,540; Ezra E. Highlan, Soc., 20,065; Orson Hopkins, Pro., 9,964. Rogers's plurality, 45,396.

**Vote for Congressmen, 1912.**

At Large—Patrick H. Kelley, R., 185,657; Edward Frensdorf, D., 152,188; Fred W. Corbett, Pro., 8,624; Milan F. Martin, Soc., 19,789; William H. Hill, Prog., 174,451. Kelley's plurality, 11,266.

1. Part of Wayne County; population (1910), 154,731—Ezra F. Beechler, R., 16,687; Frank E. Doremus, D., 22,573; James H. Pound, Prog., 16,801; Frank E. Titus, Pro., 266; Milan F. Martin, Soc., 2,418; James Murray, Soc.-Lab., 152. Doremus's plurality, 5,772.

2. Counties of Jackson, Lenawee, Monroe and part of Wayne County; population (1910), 215,090—Wm. W. Wedemeyer, R., 16,650; Samuel W. Beakes, D., 16,761; Hubert F. Probert, Prog., 13,660; John P Foster, Soc., 814. Beakes's plurality, 111.

3. Counties of Branch, Calhoun, Eaton, Hillsdale and Kalamazoo; population (1910) 202,842—John M. C. Smith, R., 14,609; Claude S. Carney, D., 14,482; Edward N. Dingley, Prog., 12,907; Levant L. Rogers, Soc., 1,737. Smith's plurality, 127.

4. Counties of Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph and Van Buren; population (1910), 195,382—Edward L. Hamilton, R., 14,788; Albert E. Beebe, D., 14,382; George M. Valentine, Prog., 12,712; H. L. Gifford, Soc., 1,404. Hamilton's plurality, 406.

5. Counties of Ionia, Kent and Ottawa; population (1910), 237,996—Carl E. Mapes, R., 16,749; Edwin F. Sweet, D., 16,148; Suel A. Sheldon, Prog., 11,747; Amherst B. Cheney, Pro., 669; Edward A. Kosten, Soc., 2,203. Mapes's plurality, 601.

6. Counties of Genesee, Ingham, Livingston, Oakland and part of Wayne County; population (1910), 313,310—Samuel W. Smith, R., 21,686; Alva M. Cummins, D., 18,412; W. S. Kellogg, Prog., 10,992. Smith's plurality, 3,274.

7. Counties of Huron, Lapeer, Macomb, Sanilac and part of Wayne County; population (1910), 192,269; Louis C. Cramton, R., 15,089; John J. Bell, D., 11,998; Loren A. Sherman, Prog., 12,588; George E. Ackerman, Pro., 468; Henry C. Kaumeier, 680 Cramton's plurality, 3,091.

8. Counties of Clinton, Saginaw, Shiawassee and Tuscola; population (1910), 180,578—Joseph W. Fordney, R., 13 215; Miles J. Purcell, D., 11,527; Albert L. Chandler, Prog., 11,593; David S. Woolman, Pro., 568; George Seiferlein, Soc., 1,558. Fordney's plurality, 1,622.

9. Counties of Benzie, Lake, Leelanau, Manistee, Mason, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana and Wexford; population (1910), 173,650—James C. McLaughlin, R., 11,966; Herman R. O'Connor, D., 8,020; William H. Sears, Prog., 10,610. McLaughlin's plurality, 1,347.

10. Counties of Alcona, Alpena, Arenas, Bay, Cheboygan, Crawford, Emmet, Gladwin, Iosco, Midland, Montmorency, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otsego and Presque Isle; population (1910), 208,574—George A. Loud, R., 12,141; Lewis P. Coumans, D., 10,129; Roy O. Woodruff, Prog., 12,882; Miles W. Gaffney, Soc., 1,541. Woodruff's plurality, 741.

11. Counties of Antrim, Charlevoix, Clare, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Isabella, Kalkaska, Mecosta, Missaukee, Montcalm, Osceola and Roscommon; population (1910), 210,123—Francis O. Lindquist, R., 19,303; Archie McCall, D., 9,361; John W. Patchin, Prog., 9,231; George A. Chatterton, Pro., 646; Harry N. McLean, Soc., 1,448. Lindquist's plurality, 9,942.

12. Counties of Alger, Baraga, Chippewa, Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Luce, Mackinac, Marquetee, Menominee, Ontonagon and Schoolcraft; population (1910), 325,628—H. Olin Young, R., 18,190; John Power, D., 10,322; William J. MacDonald, Prog., 17,975; Sheldon Wm.

**Germany's monthly exports jumped from $153,000,000 in 1911 to $156,000,000 in 1912.**

J. MacDonald, Prog., 458; Wm. O. Frezise, Soc., 1,077. Young's plurality, 215. Mr. McDonald was seated by the House of Representatives after Mr. Young had resigned.

**Legislature of 1913-'14.**

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 21 | 54 | 75 |
| Democrats | 5 | 36 | 41 |
| Progressives | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| Rep. majorities | 10 | 8 | 18 |

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 316,269 | 211,685 | — |
| 1901, Sp. Ct. J. | 219,097 | 124,485 | — |
| 1902, Governor | 211,261 | 174,077 | — |
| 1903, Sp. Ct. J. | 215,825 | 127,582 | — |
| 1904, President | 361,868 | 134,151 | — |
| 1904, Governor | 283,799 | 223,571 | — |
| 1905, Sp. Ct. J. | 238,728 | 128,141 | — |
| 1906, Governor | 227,567 | 130,018 | — |
| 1907, Sp. Ct. J. | 226,558 | 114,567 | — |
| 1908, President | 333,313 | 174,619 | — |
| 1908, Governor | 262,141 | 252,611 | — |
| 1909, Sp. Ct. J. | 261,632 | 124,795 | — |
| 1910, Governor | 202,808 | 159,770 | — |
| 1911, Sp. Ct. J. | 257,449 | 125,132 | — |
| 1912, President | 152,244 | 150,751 | 214,584 |

**MINNESOTA.**

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aitkin | 362 | 418 | 842 | 378 |
| Anoka | 562 | 591 | 729 | 90 |
| Becker | 569 | 722 | 1350 | 257 |
| Beltrami | 490 | 790 | 794 | 871 |
| Benton | 468 | 562 | 728 | 117 |
| Big Stone | 244 | 677 | 591 | 98 |
| Blue Earth | 1344 | 2025 | 1579 | 184 |
| Brown | 472 | 1359 | 913 | 348 |
| Carlton | 288 | 631 | 1115 | 449 |
| Carver | 742 | 1008 | 933 | 41 |
| Cass | 431 | 565 | 693 | 341 |
| Chippewa | 412 | 870 | 1133 | 122 |
| Chisago | 346 | 435 | 1649 | 122 |
| Clay | 549 | 942 | 1300 | 169 |
| Clearwater | 125 | 123 | 566 | 234 |
| Cook | 30 | 65 | 172 | 61 |
| Cottonwood | 325 | 511 | 1062 | 94 |
| Crow Wing | 691 | 709 | 1079 | 736 |
| Dakota | 609 | 1777 | 1608 | 196 |
| Dodge | 470 | 543 | 897 | 40 |
| Douglas | 435 | 793 | 1379 | 161 |
| Faribault | 898 | 919 | 1724 | 77 |
| Fillmore | 1169 | 990 | 1888 | 133 |
| Freeborn | 672 | 880 | 1902 | 240 |
| Goodhue | 1051 | 1405 | 2844 | 185 |
| Grant | 146 | 381 | 952 | 24 |
| Hennipin | 14879 | 15530 | 11489 | 5820 |
| Houston | 659 | 762 | 1278 | 27 |
| Hubbard | 259 | 450 | 503 | 285 |
| Isanti | 314 | 333 | 1025 | 369 |
| Itasca | 446 | 699 | 880 | 578 |
| Jackson | 468 | 913 | 1234 | 57 |
| Kanabec | 218 | 270 | 498 | 258 |
| Kandiyohi | 484 | 855 | 1668 | 196 |
| Kittson | 185 | 362 | 770 | 80 |
| Koochiching | 239 | 628 | 522 | 460 |
| Lac qui Parle | 848 | 606 | 1405 | 68 |
| Lake | 182 | 195 | 569 | 466 |
| Le Sueur | 886 | 1488 | 952 | 133 |
| Lincoln | 264 | 548 | 666 | 62 |
| Lyon | 460 | 1068 | 1167 | 128 |
| McLeod | 655 | 1225 | 891 | 34 |
| Mahnomen | 68 | 293 | 154 | 98 |
| Marshall | 331 | 567 | 1721 | 197 |
| Martin | 578 | 1141 | 1347 | 98 |
| Meeker | 560 | 1099 | 1458 | 67 |
| Mille Lacs | 392 | 449 | 751 | 329 |
| Morrison | 699 | 1341 | 1527 | 223 |
| Mower | 1321 | 1228 | 1371 | 159 |
| Murray | 388 | 775 | 958 | 72 |
| Nicollett | 525 | 929 | 825 | 70 |
| Nobles | 605 | 994 | 1122 | 119 |
| Norman | 329 | 510 | 983 | 252 |
| Olmsted | 720 | 1542 | 1467 | 93 |
| Otter Tail | 755 | 1739 | 3168 | 578 |
| Pennington | 244 | 423 | 784 | 343 |
| Pine | 513 | 777 | 1281 | 345 |
| Pipestone | 301 | 505 | 675 | 118 |
| Polk | 735 | 1662 | 2326 | 789 |
| Pope | 379 | 443 | 1283 | 40 |
| Ramsey | 4109 | 12431 | 12426 | 2942 |
| Red Lake | 259 | 374 | 226 | 54 |
| Redwood | 542 | 1126 | 1291 | 139 |
| Renville | 703 | 1310 | 1712 | 99 |
| Rice | 1020 | 1613 | 1765 | 78 |
| Rock | 463 | 466 | 757 | 72 |
| Roseau | 278 | 299 | 859 | 426 |
| St. Louis | 3881 | 5124 | 8480 | 2853 |
| Scott | 462 | 1172 | 596 | 25 |
| Sherbourne | 335 | 360 | 676 | 70 |
| Sibley | 383 | 890 | 1139 | 62 |
| Stearns | 1134 | 3317 | 1682 | 182 |
| Steele | 651 | 1294 | 1105 | 59 |
| Stevens | 286 | 640 | 628 | 33 |
| Swift | 442 | 937 | 1038 | 100 |
| Todd | 1038 | 1068 | 1098 | 404 |
| Traverse | 131 | 561 | 541 | 16 |
| Wabasha | 797 | 1422 | 1068 | 67 |
| Wadena | 278 | 836 | 515 | 167 |
| Waseca | 553 | 1062 | 940 | 63 |
| Washington | 581 | 1289 | 2078 | 202 |
| Watonwan | 254 | 618 | 1139 | 33 |
| Wilkin | 209 | 586 | 561 | 56 |
| Winona | 1042 | 3004 | 1676 | 338 |
| Wright | 837 | 1333 | 1917 | 101 |
| Yellow Medicine | 352 | 737 | 1203 | 79 |
| Totals | 64334 | 106426 | 125856 | 27505 |
| Plurality | | | 19430 | |
| Scattering | | 10098 | | |
| Whole vote | | 334219 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 7,886; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 2,212.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 195,843; Bryan, D., 109,401; Debs, Soc., 14,527; Chafin, Pro., 11,107; Hisgen, Ind., 426. Whole vote, 331,304. Taft's plurality, 86,442.

**Vote on State Ticket, 1912.**

Governor—Adolph O. Eberhart, R., 129,688; Peter M. Ringdal, D., 99,659; David Morgan, Soc., 25,769; E. E. Lobeck, Pro., 29,876; P. V. Collins, Prog., 33,455. Eberhart's plurality, 30,029.

Lieutenant-Governor—J. A. A. Burnquist, R., 147,776; Winn Powers, D., 98,534; D. M. Robertson, Soc., 31,479; George H. Andrews, Pro., 25,635. Burnquist's plurality, 50,242.

Secretary of State—Julius A. Schmahl, R., 147,293; Harvey W. Grimmer, D., 72,328; John Alvin Johnson, Soc., 32,602; C. L. Johnson, Pro., 20,025; M. S. Norelius, Prog., 26,790. Schmahl's plurality, 74,965.

The third largest city in Rumania is Galatz, which had a population of 66,000

**Treasurer—Walter J. Smith, R., 172,807; Henry F. Wessel, D., 78,703; J. E. Nash, Soc., 36,424. Smith's plurality, 94,104.**

**Attorney General—Lyndon A. Smith, R., 166,950; William F. Donohue, D., 83,997; J. H. Morse, Pro., 27,140. Smith's plurality, 82,953.**

**Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, four-year term—Ira B. Mills, R., 169,202; Julius J. Reiter, D., 98,219. Six-year term—Charles E. Elmquist, R., 146,373; John N. Gayner, D., 83,615; T. J. Sharkey, Prog., 36,602. Mills's plurality, 70,983; Elmquist's plurality, 62,758.**

**Chief Justice of Supreme Court, all non-partisan—Calvin L. Brown, 96,140; Charles W. Stanton, 83,521; F. Alex Stewart, 58,760. Brown's plurality, 12,619.**

**Two Associate Justices of Supreme Court, all non-partisan—George L. Bunn, 101,204; Oscar Hallam, 108,203; Andrew Holt, 117,025. Holt's plurality, 15,821; Hallam's plurality, 6,999.**

**Vote for United States Senator, 1912.**

**Knute Nelson, R., 173,074; Daniel W. Lawler, D., 102,691. Nelson's plurality, 70,383.**

**Vote for Congressmen, 1912.**

At Large; population (1910), 2,075,708—James Manahan, R. and Prog., 154,308; Carl Johnson Buell, D., 69,652; W. G. Calderwood, Pro., 25,863; J. S. Ingalls, Soc., 30,042. Manahan's plurality, 84,656.

1. Counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca and Winona; population (1910), 201,054—Sydney Anderson, R., 24,681; Clinton Robinson, D., 10,786. Anderson's plurality, 13,895.

2. Counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Rock and Watonwan; population (1910), 172,202—Franklin F. Ellsworth, R., 13,093; W. S. Hammond, D., 14,718; John R. Hollister, Soc., 1,497. Hammond's plurality, 1,625.

3. Counties of Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Nicollett, Rice, Scott and Sibley; population (1910), 182,027—Charles R. Davis, R., 18,536; Frank L. Glozbach, D., 9,763; Frank F. Marzhan, Pro., 1,919. Davis's plurality, 8,773.

4. Counties of Chisago, Ramsey and Washington; population (1910), 263,225—Frederick C. Stevens, R., 15,479; James J. Regan, D., 11,333; Albert Rosenquist, Soc., 6,021; Hugh T. Halbert, Prog., 9,220. Stevens's plurality, 4,146.

5. County of Hennepin; population (1910), 333,480—George R. Smith, R., 17,861; Thomas P. Dwyer, D., 6,987; Thomas E. Latimer, Soc., 6,929; Thomas D. Schall, Prog., 8,574. Smith's plurality, 9,287.

6. Counties of Benton, Cass, Crow, Wing, Douglas, Hubbard, Meeker, Morrison, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd, Wadena and Wright; population (1910), 224,681—Charles A. Lindbergh, R., 21,286; Andrew J. Gilkinson, D., 9,020; A. W. Uhl, Soc., 2,839. Lindbergh's plurality, 11,366.

7. Counties of Big Stone, Chippewa, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle Lincoln, Lyon, Pope, Redwood, Renville, Stevens, Swift, Travers and Yellow Medicine; population (1910), 224,681—Andrew J. Volstead, R., 25,053. No opposition.

8. Counties of Aitkin, Anoka, Carlton Cook, Isanti, Itasca, Kanabec, Koochiching, Lake, Mille Lacs, Pine and St. Louis population (1910), 282,342—Clarence B. Miller, R., 20,523; John Jenswold, jr., D., 12,494; Morris Kaplan, Soc., 7,398. Miller's plurality, 8,029.

9. Counties of Becker, Beltrami, Clay, Clearwater, Kittson, Mahnomen, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Pennington Polk, Red Lake, Roseau and Wilkin; population (1910), 225,767—Halvor Steenerson, R., 22,481; M. A. Brattland, Soc., 11,190. Steenerson's plurality, 11,291.

**Legislature of 1913-'14.**

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 40 | 98 | 138 |
| Democrats | 20 | 20 | 40 |
| Prohibitionists | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Socialists | — | 1 | 1 |
| Populists | 1 | — | 1 |
| Independents | 1 | — | 1 |
| Rep. majorities | 17 | 76 | 93 |

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 190,461 | 112,901 | — |
| 1900, Governor | 152,905 | 150,651 | — |
| 1902, Governor | 155,878 | 99,603 | — |
| 1904, President | 216,651 | 55,187 | — |
| 1904, Governor | 140,130 | 147,992 | — |
| 1906, Governor | 96,162 | 168,480 | — |
| 1908, President | 195,848 | 109,401 | — |
| 1908, Governor | 146,997 | 175,136 | — |
| 1910, Governor | 164,185 | 103,779 | — |
| 1912, President | 64,334 | 106,426 | 125,856 |

**MISSISSIPPI.**

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 491 | 33 | 234 | 10 |
| Alcorn | 1010 | 40 | 45 | 20 |
| Amite | 667 | 9 | 15 | 3 |
| Attala | 1065 | 53 | 41 | 68 |
| Benton | 488 | 18 | 21 | 12 |
| Bolivar | — | — | — | — |
| Calhoun | 939 | 20 | 15 | 90 |
| Carroll | 656 | 16 | 43 | 55 |
| Chickasaw | 859 | 19 | 48 | 25 |
| Choctaw | 609 | 24 | 39 | 7 |
| Claiborne | 398 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Clarke | 637 | 18 | 27 | 61 |
| Clay | 628 | 4 | 24 | 16 |
| Coahoma | 395 | 14 | 27 | 3 |
| Copiah | 1232 | 12 | 31 | 29 |
| Covington | 570 | 8 | 45 | 62 |
| De Soto | 545 | 14 | 18 | 3 |
| Forrest | 884 | 17 | 56 | 110 |
| Franklin | 300 | 4 | 39 | 21 |
| George | 231 | 4 | 15 | 41 |
| Greene | 268 | 18 | 21 | 9 |
| Grenada | 466 | 3 | 23 | 3 |
| Hancock | 368 | 28 | 56 | 3 |
| Harrison | 1291 | 45 | 182 | 75 |
| Hinds | 2056 | 45 | 90 | 30 |
| Holmes | 935 | 5 | 21 | 22 |
| Issaquenna | 99 | 4 | 8 | — |
| Itawamba | 903 | 30 | 72 | 18 |
| Jackson | 512 | 15 | 64 | 22 |
| Jasper | 860 | 11 | 30 | 39 |
| Jefferson | 410 | 3 | 21 | 1 |
| Jefferson Davis | 543 | 43 | 51 | 18 |
| Jones | 1058 | 44 | 141 | 197 |

**In the schools of New York 89 per cent of the teachers are women.**

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kemper | 828 | 20 | 44 | 18 |
| Lafayette | 973 | 25 | 49 | 20 |
| Lamar | 399 | 16 | 83 | 7 |
| Lauderdale | 2201 | 50 | 94 | 92 |
| Lawrence | 333 | 9 | 24 | 7 |
| Leake | 910 | 12 | 24 | 102 |
| Lee | 1391 | 39 | 44 | 16 |
| Leflore | 617 | 14 | 36 | 7 |
| Lincoln | 755 | 42 | 101 | 16 |
| Lowndes | 872 | 12 | 14 | 11 |
| Madison | 662 | 10 | 37 | 20 |
| Marion | 438 | 12 | 21 | 8 |
| Marshall | 780 | 9 | 49 | — |
| Monroe | 1376 | 27 | 24 | 11 |
| Montgomery | 696 | 5 | 21 | 17 |
| Neshoba | 805 | 23 | 33 | 46 |
| Newton | 1199 | 7 | 11 | 51 |
| Noxubee | 646 | 5 | 12 | 3 |
| Oktibbeha | 850 | 34 | 23 | 6 |
| Panola | 760 | 13 | 68 | 11 |
| Pearl River | 297 | 8 | 12 | 2 |
| Perry | 257 | 4 | 22 | 31 |
| Pike | 1070 | 28 | 82 | 59 |
| Pontotoc | 1010 | 44 | 113 | 16 |
| Prentiss | 833 | 93 | 141 | 37 |
| Quitman | 195 | 4 | 15 | 5 |
| Rankin | 723 | 10 | 14 | 26 |
| Scott | 721 | 8 | 14 | 4 |
| Sharkey | 157 | 3 | 8 | — |
| Simpson | 697 | 22 | 31 | 24 |
| Smith | 851 | 14 | 39 | 12 |
| Sunflower | 459 | 7 | 25 | 4 |
| Tallahatchie | 695 | 17 | 29 | 8 |
| Tate | 609 | 24 | 56 | 14 |
| Tippah | 1058 | 35 | 55 | 14 |
| Tishomingo | 700 | 68 | 101 | 37 |
| Tunica | 188 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Union | 962 | 23 | 81 | 12 |
| Warren | 1139 | 60 | 127 | 28 |
| Washington | 729 | 19 | 72 | 3 |
| Wayne | 570 | 15 | 26 | 47 |
| Webster | 658 | 37 | 101 | 55 |
| Wilkinson | 376 | 8 | 10 | 21 |
| Winston | 742 | 9 | 42 | 28 |
| Yalobusha | 788 | 21 | 26 | 24 |
| Yazoo | 885 | 10 | 26 | 9 |
| Totals | 57227 | 1597 | 3646 | 2062 |
| Plurality | 53581 | | | |
| Scattering | | | | |
| Whole vote | | 64532 | | |

The vote for President in 1908 was: Bryan, D., 53,374; Taft, R., 3,187; Debs, Soc., 978; Watson, Pop., 1,276. Whole vote, 58,377; Bryan's plurality, 50,187.

### Vote for Congress, 1912.

1. Counties of Alcorn, Itawamba, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Prentiss and Tishomingo; population (1910), 205,637—E. S. Chandler, jr., D., 7,351.

2. Counties of Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah and Union; population (1910), 195,748—Hubert D. Stephens, D., 5,801.

3. Counties of Bolivar, Caohoma, Holmes, Issaquenna, Leflore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica and Washington; population (1910), 292,713—Benjamin Grubb Humphreys, D., 3,154.

4. Counties of Attala, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Montgomery, Pontotoc, Webster and Yalobusha; population (1910), 216,615—Thomas Upton Sisson, D., 7,402.

5. Counties of Clarke, Jasper, Kemper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith and Winston; population (1910), 217,223—Samuel Andrew Witherspoon, D., 7,996.

6. Counties of Covington, Forrest, George, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Lamar, Pearl River, Perry, Simpson and Wayne; population (1910), 244,949—Byron Patton Harrison, D., 7,347; F. F. Clark, Soc., 302; Harrison's plurality, 7,045.

7. Counties of Adams, Amite, Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Pike and Wilkinson; population (1910), 218,849—Percy Edwards Quin, D., 5,494.

8. Counties of Hinds, Madison, Rankin, Warren and Yazoo; population (1910), 205,335—James Wm. Collier, D., 5,657.

### Legislature of 1912-'15.

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Democrats | 45 | 133 | 178 |
| Dem. majorities | 45 | 133 | 178 |

### Vote of State Since 1900.

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 5,753 | 51,706 | — |
| 1903, Governor | — | 32,191 | — |
| 1904, President | 3,187 | 58,374 | — |
| 1907, Governor | — | 29,529 | — |
| 1908, President | 4,363 | 60,287 | — |
| 1911, Governor | — | 40,407 | — |
| 1912, President | 1,597 | 57,227 | 3,646 |

## MISSOURI.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Debs, Soc. | Roosevelt, Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adair | 1784 | 1427 | 398 | 1200 |
| Andrew | 1750 | 1634 | 31 | 432 |
| Atchison | 1534 | 1138 | 37 | 529 |
| Audrain | 3332 | 1360 | 31 | 377 |
| Barry | 2300 | 1396 | 227 | 1053 |
| Barton | 1791 | 1010 | 280 | 639 |
| Bates | 3057 | 1383 | 151 | 1301 |
| Benton | 1209 | 1142 | 54 | 618 |
| Bollinger | 1512 | 1100 | 102 | 348 |
| Boone | 5027 | 1350 | 54 | 605 |
| Buchanan | 8869 | 4412 | 623 | 2639 |
| Butler | 1946 | 1851 | 407 | 408 |
| Caldwel: | 1483 | 1187 | 6 | 965 |
| Callaway | 3544 | 1525 | 13 | 284 |
| Camden | 667 | 918 | 30 | 246 |
| Cape Girardeau | 2587 | 2203 | 110 | 899 |
| Carroll | 2648 | 1519 | 73 | 1361 |
| Carter | 458 | 256 | 78 | 116 |
| Cass | 3247 | 1034 | 103 | 1178 |
| Cedar | 1392 | 1242 | 134 | 623 |
| Chariton | 3112 | 1528 | 37 | 745 |
| Christian | 793 | 1203 | 176 | 832 |
| Clark | 1586 | 1214 | 12 | 484 |
| Clay | 3417 | 592 | 41 | 679 |
| Clinton | 1968 | 777 | 10 | 679 |
| Cole | 2447 | 2103 | 45 | 252 |
| Cooper | 2444 | 2270 | 26 | 299 |
| Crawford | 1037 | 1045 | 54 | 327 |
| Dade | 1313 | 1196 | 59 | 776 |
| Dallas | 870 | 1051 | 24 | 480 |
| Daviess | 2284 | 1099 | 12 | 1170 |

The second largest city in Russia is Moscow, which had a population of 1910.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Debs, Soc. | Roosevelt, Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| De Kalb | 1652 | 1090 | 16 | 499 |
| Dent | 1280 | 959 | 79 | 153 |
| Douglas | 566 | 855 | 255 | 1092 |
| Dunklin | 2723 | 987 | 1001 | 494 |
| Franklin | 2239 | 2424 | 213 | 671 |
| Gasconade | 518 | 1539 | 25 | 495 |
| Gentry | 2268 | 1268 | 56 | 524 |
| Greene | 5089 | 4350 | 758 | 2184 |
| Grundy | 1310 | 1051 | 24 | 1484 |
| Harrison | 1985 | 2081 | 37 | 965 |
| Henry | 3396 | 1162 | 132 | 150 |
| Hickory | 421 | 735 | 58 | 375 |
| Holt | 1579 | 1522 | 23 | 583 |
| Howard | 2672 | 896 | 15 | 192 |
| Howell | 1565 | 1465 | 368 | 830 |
| Iron | 845 | 606 | 55 | 65 |
| Jackson | 32209 | 5618 | 1697 | 23152 |
| Kansas City | — | — | — | — |
| Jasper | 6789 | 4571 | 1676 | 3309 |
| Jefferson | 2368 | 2127 | 200 | 485 |
| Johnson | 3468 | 1772 | 95 | 1141 |
| Knox | 1066 | 1092 | 43 | 297 |
| Laclede | 1634 | 1478 | 113 | 467 |
| Lafayette | 3650 | 2367 | 157 | 1241 |
| Lawrence | 2384 | 1312 | 311 | 1538 |
| Lewis | 2349 | 1004 | 47 | 834 |
| Lincoln | 2326 | 1258 | 10 | 167 |
| Linn | 2890 | 1452 | 131 | 1434 |
| Livingston | 2314 | 885 | 58 | 1502 |
| McDonald | 1326 | 916 | 157 | 442 |
| Macon | 3610 | 1288 | 171 | 1830 |
| Madison | 1126 | 827 | 53 | 171 |
| Maries | 1096 | 448 | 39 | 128 |
| Marion | 3471 | 1693 | 125 | 537 |
| Mercer | 780 | 995 | 42 | 990 |
| Miller | 1257 | 1240 | 143 | 512 |
| Mississippi | 1388 | 1050 | 119 | 78 |
| Moniteau | 1612 | 1375 | 67 | 215 |
| Monroe | 3586 | 583 | 64 | 218 |
| Montgomery | 1885 | 1697 | 23 | 219 |
| Morgan | 1163 | 1239 | 19 | 28 |
| New Madrid | 1945 | 1607 | 564 | 344 |
| Newton | 2421 | 1470 | 341 | 1733 |
| Nodaway | 3490 | 2139 | 49 | 1307 |
| Oregon | 1688 | 486 | 164 | 833 |
| Osage | 1394 | 981 | 29 | 485 |
| Ozark | 575 | 695 | 50 | 787 |
| Pemiscot | 1617 | 973 | 259 | 283 |
| Perry | 1564 | 1735 | 15 | 86 |
| Pettis | 3771 | 2423 | 210 | 1512 |
| Phelps | 1565 | 782 | 63 | 379 |
| Pike | 2720 | 1901 | 32 | 176 |
| Platte | 2535 | 510 | 11 | 375 |
| Polk | 1935 | 1802 | 81 | 754 |
| Pulaski | 1268 | 631 | 40 | 267 |
| Putnam | 933 | 1859 | 64 | 426 |
| Ralls | 1734 | 591 | 8 | 240 |
| Randolph | 4186 | 1126 | 119 | 641 |
| Ray | 3042 | 1192 | 80 | 561 |
| Reynolds | 1030 | 367 | 77 | 169 |
| Ripley | 1249 | 651 | 157 | 352 |
| St. Charles | 1792 | 2350 | 105 | 528 |
| St. Clair | 1710 | 1048 | 190 | 727 |
| St. Francois | 2786 | 2305 | 732 | 344 |
| Ste. Genevieve | 1138 | 1100 | 19 | 47 |
| St. Louis | 5409 | 6177 | 929 | 2854 |
| Saline | 3929 | 1143 | 41 | 1413 |
| Schuyler | 1218 | 766 | 80 | 190 |
| Scotland | 1525 | 860 | 65 | 379 |
| Scott | 1945 | 1235 | 649 | 303 |
| Shannon | 1110 | 385 | 193 | 376 |
| Shelby | 2450 | 859 | 33 | 331 |
| Stoddard | 2603 | 1363 | 648 | 586 |
| Stone | 506 | 946 | 165 | 642 |
| Sullivan | 2226 | 1319 | 43 | 576 |

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Debs, Soc. | Roosevelt, Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taney | 588 | 852 | 72 | 259 |
| Texas | 2067 | 1232 | 129 | 555 |
| Vernon | 3483 | 1654 | 323 | 655 |
| Warren | 431 | 1067 | 36 | 329 |
| Washington | 1121 | 1059 | 53 | 397 |
| Wayne | 1432 | 1052 | 152 | 304 |
| Webster | 1649 | 1387 | 82 | 744 |
| Worth | 973 | 769 | 6 | 185 |
| Wright | 1365 | 1163 | 86 | 895 |
| St. Louis City | 58845 | 46509 | 9159 | 24746 |
| Totals | 330746 | 207821 | 28466 | 124371 |
| Plurality | 122925 | | | |
| Scattering | | 7158 | | |
| Total vote | | 698562 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 5,880; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,778.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 347,203; Bryan, D., 346,574; Debs, Soc., 15,431; Chafin, Pro., 4,284; Preston, Soc.-Lab., 868; Watson, Pop., 1,165; Hissen, Ind., 402. Whole vote, 715,927. Taft's plurality, 629.

### Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Elliott W. Major, D., 337,019; Jno. C. McKinley, R., 217,819; Charles E. Stokes, Pro., 5,220; William A. Ward, Soc., 28,145; Charles Rogers, Soc.-Lab., 1,861; Albert D. Mortoni, Prog., 109,146. Major's plurality, 113,200.

Lieutenant-Governor—Wm. R. Painter, D., 333,669; Hiram Lloyd, R., 215,476; Julius C. Hughes, Pro., 5,292; Richard G. Hotham, Soc., 28,384; Sidney Johnson, Soc.-Lab., 1,857; James M. Burrus, Prog., 113,967. Painter's plurality, 118,193.

Secretary of State—Cornelius Roach, D., 333,832; Jas. J. Alford, R., 214,782; Wm. J. Gunther, Pro., 5,300; Ernest T. Behrens, Soc., 28,334; Clifton Holbrook, Soc.-Lab., 1,835; W. Niedermyer, Prog., 114,659. Roach's plurality, 119,050.

Treasurer—Edwin P. Deal, D., 332,485; Daniel H. Hoefer, R., 215,532; Leonard R. Woods, Pro., 5,265; W. W. McAllister, Soc., 28,256; O. J. Schwitzgebel, Soc.-Lab., 1,861; John Ball, Prog., 115,494. Deal's plurality, 116,953.

Auditor—John P. Gordon, D., 332,608; Wm. J. Manthe, R., 214,744; Orlando Wager, Pro., 5,507; Philip Wagner, Soc., 28,211; Jno. W. Neuman, Soc.-Lab., 1,854; J. A. G. Reynolds, Prog., 116,164. Gordon's plurality, 117,864.

Attorney-General—Jno. T. Barker, D., 332,875; Jas. H. Mason, R., 215,088; R. B. Wilcox, Pro., 5,215, Walter S. Bundy, Soc., 28,417; Geo. H. Bloebaum, Soc.-Lab., 1,837; Arthur M. Hyde, Prog., 115,494. Barker's plurality, 117,787.

Railroad and Warehouse Commission—Jas. T. Bradshaw, D., 332,035; Edw. G. Marsh, R., 216,127; Jno. W. Nelson, Pro., 5,214; Frank P. O'Hare, Soc., 28,355; Joseph Spalti, Soc.-Lab., 1,837; John W. McCov, Prog., 115,518. Bradshaw's plurality, 115,928.

### Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Counties of Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland and Shelby; population (1910),

174,971—James T. Lloyd, D., 20,874; Beverly L. Bonfoey, R., 12,144; Arthur B. Warner, Prog., 5,686. Lloyd's plurality, 8,730.

2. Counties of Carroll, Charlton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph and Sullivan; population (1910), 171,135—William W. Rucker, D., 22,786; Edward F. Haley, R., 10,132; R. H. William, Prog., 6,776; C. E. Campbell, Ind., 53. Rucker's plurality, 12,654.

3. Counties of Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray and Worth; population (1910), 159,419—Joshua W. Alexander, D., 20,179; James H. Morroway, R., 11,192; W. Sam Wightman, Prog., 6,812. Alexander's plurality, 8,987.

4. Counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway and Platte; population (1910), 179,707—Charles F. Booher, D., 20,232; Claude W. Hickman, R., 11,284; Fred P. Robinson, Prog., 5,347; Edward D. Wilcox, Soc., 771. Booher's plurality, 8,948.

5. Jackson County; population (1910), 293,522—William P. Borland, D., 33,397; Isaac B. Kimbrell, R., 5,759; Charles A. Turner, Prog., 21,863; Orange Judd Hill, Pro., 364; Charles F. Steckham, Soc., 1,626; Karl Oberhen, Soc.-Lab., 167. Borland's plurality, 11,534.

6. Counties of Bates, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, Johnson and St. Clair; population (1910), 150,486—C. C. Dickinson, D., 17,858; Louis T. Dunaway, R., 9,093; G. A. Theilmann, Prog., 6,788; Herman P. Faris, Pro., 448. Dickinson's plurality, 8,765.

7. Counties of Benton, Greene, Hickory, Howard, Lafayette, Pettis, Polk and Saline; population (1910), 218,182—Coatney W. Hamlin, D., 23,178; Theodore C. Owen, R., 15,685; William W. Blain, Prog., 7,305; H. N. Schurman, Soc., 1,238. Hamlin's plurality, 7,493.

8. Coutnies of Boone, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan and Osage; population (1910), 142,621—Dorsey W. Shackleford, D., 16,219; David W. Peters, R., 11,965; Morton H. Pemberton, Prog., 2,391. Shackleford's plurality, 4,254.

9. Counties of Audrain, Callaway, Franklin, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles and Warren; population (1910), 190,688—Champ Clark, D., 21,782; William L. Cole, R., 16,283; George Strattman, Soc., 425; William Leopold Kolkmeier, Soc.-Lab., 83. Clark's plurality, 5,499.

10. Part of the City of St. Louis and all of St. Louis County; population (1910), 416,889—Maurice O'Connor, D., 31,227; Richard Bartholdt, R., 33,242; August Siebert, Prog., 16,417; Gottlieb A. Hoehn, Soc., 7,154; Henry J. Poelling, Soc.-Lab., 438; (no name given), Pro., 8. Bartholdt's plurality, 2,015.

11. Part of City of St. Louis; population (1910), 208,667—Wm. L. Igoe, D., 19,658; Theron E. Catlin, R., 12,448; Philip H. Mueller, Soc., 1,986; Joseph Scheidler, Soc.-Lab., 134; John W. Ward, Prog., 4,812. Igoe's plurality, 7,205.

12. Part of City of St. Louis; population (1910), 149,390—Michael J. Gill, D., 11,249; L. C. Dyer, R., 11,981; William F. Crouch, Soc., 1,088; Carl F. Meier, Soc.-Lab., 99; Wilson H. Cotton, Prog., 3,041. Dyer's plurality, 732.

13. Counties of Bollinger, Carter, Iron, Jefferson, Madison, Perry, Reynolds, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Washington and Wayne; population (1910), 167,188—Walter L. Hensley, D., 16,079; Simon Nipper, R., 13,406; George W. O'Dam, R., 1,373. Hensley's plurality, 2,673.

14. Counties of Butler, Cape Girardeau, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Stone and Taney; population (1910), 296,316—Joseph J. Russell, D., 26,081; George R. Curry, R. and Prog., 25,066; Albert F. Bumpas, Soc., 4,957; Joe Bowman, Pro., 1. Russell's plurality, 1,015.

15. Counties of Barry, Barton, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton and Vernon; population (1910), 226,374—Perl D. Decker, D., 21,000; Isaac V. McPherson, R., 12,850; Henry H. Gregg, Prog., 7,797; William H. Dalton, Pro., 598; W. J. Bedingfield, Soc., 3,203; Arthur E. Holbrook, Soc.-Lab., 191. Decker's plurality, 8,150.

16. Counties of Crawford, Dallas, Dent, Laclede, Maries, Phelps, Pulaski, Shannon, Texas, Webster and Wright; population (1910), 163,280—Thomas L. Rubey, D., 15,908; James P. O'Bannon, R., 10,811; Columbus Bradford, Prog., 3,678. Rubey's plurality, 5,097.

**Legislature of 1913-'14.**

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. bal. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Democrats | 25 | 113 | 138 |
| Republicans | 9 | 28 | 37 |
| Progressives | — | 1 | 1 |
| Dem. majorities | 16 | 84 | 100 |

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 314092 | 351022 | — |
| 1900, Governor | 317905 | 350045 | — |
| 1902, Sup. Ct. J. | 228397 | 273071 | — |
| 1904, President | 321449 | 296312 | — |
| 1904, Governor | 296552 | 326652 | — |
| 1906, Sup. Ct. J. | 283446 | 292523 | — |
| 1908, President | 347203 | 346574 | — |
| 1908, Governor | 355392 | 340053 | — |
| 1910, Sup Ct. J. | 323074 | 319909 | — |
| 1912, President | 207821 | 330746 | 123071 |

## MONTANA.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beaverhead | 713 | 708 | 820 | 110 |
| Blaine | 318 | 204 | 507 | 108 |
| Broadwater | 451 | 205 | 197 | 80 |
| Carbon | 796 | 646 | 766 | 388 |
| Cascade | 1623 | 1079 | 999 | 888 |
| Chouteau | 402 | 561 | 259 | 129 |
| Custer | 1068 | 695 | 1192 | 247 |
| Dawson | 719 | 678 | 1165 | 220 |
| Deer Lodge | 1197 | 1060 | 464 | 189 |
| Fergus | 1803 | 745 | 1104 | 421 |
| Flathead | 1106 | 493 | 1256 | 446 |
| Gallatin | 1407 | 683 | 929 | 212 |
| Granite | 346 | 195 | 256 | 90 |
| Hill | 624 | 536 | 545 | 323 |
| Jefferson | 479 | 239 | 299 | 176 |
| Lewis & Clark | 1505 | 1062 | 1375 | 391 |
| Lincoln | 346 | 218 | 206 | 235 |

**The second most populous county in the State of New York is Kings, population of 1,634,351 in 1910.**

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madison | 822 | 506 | 457 | 78 |
| Meagher | 473 | 321 | 327 | 75 |
| Missoula | 1523 | 589 | 1773 | 773 |
| Musselshell | 470 | 483 | 400 | 215 |
| Park | 666 | 609 | 687 | 245 |
| Powell | 545 | 335 | 418 | 147 |
| Ravalli | 858 | 316 | 896 | 282 |
| Rosebud | 313 | 392 | 368 | 80 |
| Sanders | 414 | 257 | 375 | 161 |
| Silver Bow | 4542 | 2232 | 1802 | 3320 |
| Sweet Grass | 277 | 181 | 424 | 60 |
| Teton | 646 | 612 | 446 | 287 |
| Valley | 696 | 668 | 858 | 362 |
| Yellowstone | 1193 | 1004 | 1386 | 245 |
| Totals | 27941 | 18512 | 22456 | 10885 |
| Plurality | 5485 | | | |
| Scattering | | | | |
| Whole vote | | 79794 | | |

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 32,393; Bryan, D., 29,326; Debs, Soc., 5,855; Chafin, Pro., 827; Hisgen, Ind., 481. Whole vote, 68,822; Taft's plurality, 3,007.

### Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Samuel V. Stewart, D., 25,381; Harry L. Wilson, R., 22,950; Frank J. Edwards, Prog., 18,881; Lewis J. Duncan, Soc., 12,566. Stewart's plurality, 2,431.

Lieutenant Governor—William W. McDowell, D., 25,447; J. C. Kinney, R., 21,376; W. D. Symmes, Prog., 18,105; F. L. Buzzell, Soc., 11,633. McDowell's plurality, 4,071.

Secretary of State—Adelbert M. Alderson, D., 25,621; Frank A. Hazelbaker, R., 21,921; George Metcalf, Prog., 17,676; A. J. Chapman, Soc., 11,007. Alderson's plurality, 3,700.

Attorney General—Daniel M. Kelly, D., 28,042; W. J. Paul, R., 21,850; C. M. Sawyer, Prog., 18,467. Kelly's plurality, 6,192.

Treasurer—William C. Rae, D., 26,710; W. M. Enright, R., 22,136; H. J. Thompson, Prog., 16,966; H. J. Hamilton, Soc., 10,811. Rae's plurality, 4,574.

State Auditor—William Keating, D., 26,208; Charles M. McCoy, R., 22,581; Edward M. Crumrine, Prog., 16,095; Albert J. Michaud, Soc., 10,687. Keating's plurality, 3,627.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Henry A. Davee, D., 27,036; Lewis Terwilliger, R., 21,498; Burt Adams Tower, Prog., 15,979; Alma M. Kriger, Soc., 10,956. Davee's plurality, 5,538.

Railroad Commissioner—John H. Hall, D., 27,066; Leo H. Faust, R., 20,115; R. J. Moore, Prog., 17,481; R. J. McDermand, Soc., 10,972. Hall's plurality, 6,921.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—Sydney Sanner, D., 27,594; L. L. Callaway, R., 23,656; George W. Farr, Prog., 17,152. Sanner's plurality, 3,938.

### Vote for United States Senator, 1912.

Thomas J. Walsh, D., 28,421; Henry C. Smith, R., 18,450; Joseph M. Dixon, Prog., 22,161. Walsh's plurality, 6,260.

### Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

At Large—Thomas Stout, D., 25,891; John M. Evans, D., 24,492; Charles N. Pray, R., 23,505; Wm. R. Allen, R., 19,633; Thomas M. Everett, Prog., 16,644; George A. Horkan, Prog., 15,336; Henri La Beau, Soc., 10,271; J. Frank Mahle, Soc., 10,056. Stout's plurality, 2,386; Evans's plurality, 987.

### Legislature of 1913-'14.

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 13 | 23 | 36 |
| Democrats | 16 | 45 | 61 |
| Progressives | 2 | 16 | 18 |
| Socialists | — | 1 | 1 |
| Dem. majorities | 1 | 5 | 6 |

### Vote of State Since 1900.

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 25,373 | 37,146 | — |
| 1900, Governor | 22,691 | 31,419 | — |
| 1902, Sp. Ct. J. | 31,690 | 21,204 | — |
| 1904, President | 34,932 | 21,773 | — |
| 1904, Governor | 26,957 | 35,337 | — |
| 1906, Sp. Ct. J. | 29,564 | 21,154 | — |
| 1908, President | 32,333 | 29,326 | — |
| 1908, Governor | 30,792 | 32,282 | — |
| 1910, Sp. Ct. Clk. | 33,644 | 24,924 | — |
| 1912, President | 18,512 | 27,941 | 22,456 |

## NEBRASKA.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 796 | 2117 | 943 | 188 |
| Antelope | 877 | 1238 | 946 | 50 |
| Banner | 53 | 56 | 128 | 34 |
| Blaine | 126 | 163 | 107 | 32 |
| Boone | 570 | 1360 | 939 | 48 |
| Box Butte | 227 | 518 | 423 | 97 |
| Boyd | 281 | 651 | 651 | 57 |
| Brown | 295 | 433 | 413 | 91 |
| Buffalo | 1081 | 2061 | 1256 | 259 |
| Burt | 865 | 1040 | 1003 | 41 |
| Butler | 823 | 1756 | 585 | 38 |
| Cass | 970 | 2009 | 1132 | 152 |
| Cedar | 716 | 1511 | 1044 | 8 |
| Chase | 197 | 262 | 264 | 38 |
| Cherry | 679 | 1047 | 630 | 230 |
| Cheyenne | 233 | 348 | 281 | 78 |
| Clay | 557 | 1694 | 1292 | 52 |
| Colfax | 620 | 998 | 392 | 79 |
| Cuming | 759 | 1484 | 476 | 30 |
| Custer | 1051 | 2395 | 1898 | 353 |
| Dakota | 408 | 612 | 356 | 49 |
| Dawes | 298 | 583 | 610 | 65 |
| Dawson | 449 | 1613 | 1207 | 74 |
| Deuel | 64 | 135 | 157 | 25 |
| Dixon | 582 | 823 | 955 | 23 |
| Dodge | 1330 | 1987 | 935 | 209 |
| Douglas | 6185 | 12908 | 7911 | 2154 |
| Dundy | 148 | 304 | 347 | 71 |
| Fillmore | 972 | 1736 | 787 | 77 |
| Franklin | 332 | 1148 | 779 | 58 |
| Frontier | 293 | 657 | 579 | 120 |
| Furnas | 354 | 1266 | 809 | 83 |
| Gage | 1336 | 2593 | 2159 | 173 |
| Garden | 136 | 282 | 369 | 48 |
| Garfield | 192 | 234 | 245 | 135 |
| Gosper | 129 | 524 | 283 | 9 |
| Grant | 82 | 93 | 52 | 7 |
| Greeley | 371 | 913 | 376 | 65 |
| Hall | 1047 | 2085 | 973 | 249 |
| Hamilton | 450 | 1433 | 1055 | 87 |
| Harlan | 325 | 918 | 611 | 141 |

a fourth greatest commercial city with regard to the value of the imports and exports is Liverpool, with $1,637,280,476.

PRESIDENT, 1912.

| Counties. | Taft, Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hayes | 106 | 189 | 247 | 41 |
| Hitchcock | 128 | 471 | 370 | 60 |
| Holt | 778 | 1456 | 1193 | 129 |
| Hooker | 103 | 121 | 57 | 19 |
| Howard | 481 | 1118 | 542 | 87 |
| Jefferson | 655 | 1396 | 1205 | 226 |
| Johnson | 672 | 890 | 649 | 26 |
| Kearney | 336 | 1012 | 657 | 42 |
| Keith | 188 | 304 | 234 | 85 |
| Keya Paha | 259 | 221 | 246 | 70 |
| Kimball | 73 | 109 | 206 | 18 |
| Knox | 1028 | 1803 | 930 | 81 |
| Lancaster | 2566 | 6708 | 4143 | 446 |
| Lincoln | 690 | 1129 | 911 | 400 |
| Logan | 97 | 153 | 110 | 17 |
| Loup | 131 | 113 | 148 | 59 |
| McPherson | 114 | 180 | 231 | 45 |
| Madison | 1181 | 1718 | 1015 | 56 |
| Merrick | 526 | 960 | 694 | 40 |
| Morrill | 227 | 391 | 400 | 75 |
| Nance | 630 | 716 | 534 | 20 |
| Nemaha | 672 | 1374 | 842 | 55 |
| Nuckolls | 738 | 1312 | 851 | 78 |
| Otoe | 922 | 1945 | 1053 | 70 |
| Pawnee | 593 | 958 | 711 | 53 |
| Perkins | 101 | 253 | 190 | 32 |
| Phelps | 254 | 972 | 1071 | 76 |
| Pierce | 694 | 948 | 461 | 15 |
| Platte | 589 | 2015 | 1200 | 45 |
| Polk | 485 | 996 | 784 | 89 |
| Red Willow | 256 | 923 | 782 | 190 |
| Richardson | 965 | 1977 | 1350 | 104 |
| Rock | 230 | 279 | 289 | 56 |
| Saline | 1185 | 1942 | 731 | 58 |
| Sarpy | 404 | 857 | 439 | 70 |
| Saunders | 864 | 2080 | 1508 | 89 |
| Scott's Bluff | 314 | 495 | 657 | 230 |
| Seward | 788 | 1573 | 966 | 30 |
| Sheridan | 377 | 630 | 512 | 122 |
| Sherman | 455 | 673 | 592 | 123 |
| Sioux | 150 | 375 | 395 | 63 |
| Stanton | 471 | 724 | 297 | 15 |
| Thayer | 703 | 1490 | 963 | 85 |
| Thomas | 86 | 172 | 103 | 22 |
| Thurston | 437 | 834 | 492 | 63 |
| Valley | 552 | 788 | 561 | 121 |
| Washington | 599 | 1180 | 906 | 91 |
| Wayne | 600 | 808 | 722 | 19 |
| Webster | 532 | 1168 | 915 | 79 |
| Wheeler | 70 | 194 | 179 | 37 |
| York | 962 | 1886 | 1085 | 86 |
| Totals | 54216 | 109008 | 72689 | 10185 |
| Plurality | | 36319 | | |
| Scattering | | 3383 | | |
| Whole vote | | 249481 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 3,383.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 126,997; Bryan, D., 131,099; Debs, Soc., 3,524; Chafin, Pro., 5,179. Whole vote, 266,799; Bryan's plurality, 4,102.

### Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—C. H. Aldrich, R. and Prog., 14,075; John H. Morehead, D. and Pop., 13,997; Clyde J. Wright, Soc., 9,964; Nathan Wilson, Pro., 3,642. Morehead's plurality, 9,923.

Lieutenant Governor—Samuel Roy McKelvie, R. and Prog., 123,839; Herman Pro., 3,952. McKelvie's plurality, 14,653.

Secretary of State—Addison Wait, R. and Prog., 126,559; J. W. Kelley, D. and Pop., 108,356; J. O. Peterson, Soc., 11,207. Wait's plurality, 18,203.

Auditor—William B. Howard, R. and Prog., 123,872; Henry C. Richmond, D. and Pop., 108,789; E. C. Austin, Soc., 10,818; J. D. Graves, Pro., 3,885. Howard's plurality, 15,083.

Treasurer—Walter A. George, R. and Prog., 124,910; George E. Hall, D. and Pop., 109,630; John W. Van Allen, Soc., 10,932; M. M. Brugger, Pro., 3,657. George's plurality, 15,280.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction—James E. Delzell, R. and Prog., 127,179; R. V. Clark, D. and Pop., 108,428; Alice G. Meley, Soc., 11,534. Delzell's plurality, 18,751.

Attorney General—Grant G. Martin, R. and Prog., 127,146; Andrew M. Morrissey, D. and Pop., 107,112; H. H. Adee, Soc., 10,873. Martin's plurality, 20,034.

Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings—Fred Beckmann, R. and Prog., 124,833; William B. Eastham, D. and Pop., 107,295; George L. Phelps, Soc., 11,009; Nelson Hald, Pro., 3,880. Beckmann's plurality, 17,538.

Railway Commissioner—H. G. Taylor, R. and Prog., 121,390; Clarence E. Harman, D. and Pop., 111,877; Charles D. Lamme, Soc., 10,949; D. D. Norton, Pro., 3,737. Taylor's plurality, 9,513.

### Vote for United States Senator, 1912.

G. W. Norris, R. and Prog., 126,022; A. C. Schallenberger, D. and Pop., 111,946; John C. Chase, Soc., 9,109; D. B. Gilbert, Pro., 2,715; J. L. Ferguson, Ind., 598. Norris's plurality, 14,076.

### Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Counties of Cass, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee and Richardson, population (1910), 164,214—Paul F. Clark, R. and Prog., 15,706; John A. Maguire, D., 17,416; C. R. Oyler, Soc., 868; N. A. Carraker, Pro., 481. Maguire's plurality, 1,710.

2. Counties of Douglas, Sarpy and Washington; population (1910), 190,558—Howard A. Baldridge, R. and Prog., 15,662; C. O. Lobeck, D., 16,075; J. N. Carter, Soc., 2,146. Lobeck's plurality, 407.

3. Counties of Antelope, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Knox, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Pierce, Platte, Stanton, Thurston and Wayne; population (1910), 233,178—Joseph C. Cook, R. and Prog., 21,677; Dan V. Stephens, D., 26,229; N. H. Nye, Soc., 912; W. D. Gibson, Pro., 537; J. C. Cleland, Ind., 8. Stephens's plurality, 4,552.

4. Counties of Butler, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Polk, Saline, Saunders, Seward, Thayer and York; population (1910), 189,670—Charles H. Sloan, R. and Prog., 22,293; Charles M. Skiles, D., 18,279; E. E. Olmstead, Soc., 950; L. A. White, Pro., 557. Sloan's plurality, 4,014.

5. Counties of Adams, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hall, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Kearney, Nuckols, Perkins, Phelps, Redwillow and Webster; population (1910), 176,806—S. R. Barton, R. and Prog., 18,818; Roderick D. Sutherland, D., 17,522; W. C. Elliott, Soc., 1,421; Geo. W. Porter, Pro., 610. Barton's plurality, 1,296.

Custer, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Garden, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Holt, Hooker, Howard, Keith, Keyapaha, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Morrill, Rock, Scott's Bluffs, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux, Thomas, Valley and Wheeler; population (1910), 237,788—Moses P. Kinkaid, R., 24,766; W. J. Taylor, D., 18,530; F. J. Warren, Soc., 3,788; F. Armstrong, Prog., 4,997; L. Stebbins, Pro., 84. Kinkaid's plurality, 6,236.

**Legislature of 1913-'14.**

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans ..... | 18 | 46 | 64 |
| Democrats ..... | 15 | 54 | 69 |
| Rep. majorities.. | 3 | — | — |
| Dem. majorities.. | — | 8 | 5 |

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | D. & F. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President .. | 121,835 | 114,013 | — |
| 1901, Sp. Ct. J.. | 98,993 | 86,334 | — |
| 1902, Governor .. | 96,471 | 91,116 | — |
| 1903, Sp. Ct. J.. | 96,991 | 87,864 | — |
| 1904, President .. | 138,558 | 52,921 | — |
| 1904, Governor .. | 111,711 | 102,568 | — |
| 1905, Sp. Ct. J.. | 96,167 | 72,949 | — |
| 1906, Governor .. | 97,858 | 84,885 | — |
| 1907, Sp. Ct. J.. | 102,387 | 77,981 | — |
| 1908, President .. | 126,997 | 131,099 | — |
| 1908, Governor .. | 121,076 | 132,960 | — |
| 1909, Sp. Ct. J.. | 93,502 | 91,108 | — |
| 1910, Governor .. | 122,070 | 107,700 | — |
| 1911, Sp. Ct. J.. | 104,191 | 94,785 | — |
| 1912, President .. | 54,216 | 109,008 | 72,689 |

## NEVADA.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Churchill ..... | 157 | 349 | 304 | 211 |
| Clark ..... | 110 | 358 | 261 | 108 |
| Douglas ..... | 80 | 143 | 172 | 22 |
| Elko ..... | 398 | 843 | 514 | 253 |
| Esmeralda .... | 252 | 713 | 481 | 379 |
| Eureka ..... | 70 | 209 | 124 | 21 |
| Humboldt .... | 207 | 719 | 533 | 839 |
| Lander ..... | 68 | 197 | 200 | 53 |
| Lincoln ..... | 100 | 275 | 144 | 28 |
| Lyon ..... | 136 | 438 | 355 | 239 |
| Mineral ..... | 59 | 219 | 146 | 131 |
| Nye ..... | 345 | 869 | 427 | 718 |
| Ormsby ..... | 150 | 294 | 166 | 65 |
| Storey ..... | 166 | 400 | 212 | 82 |
| Washoe ..... | 644 | 1446 | 1150 | 362 |
| White Pine.... | 254 | 514 | 431 | 302 |
| Totals ..... | 3196 | 7986 | 5620 | 3313 |
| Plurality ..... | | 2366 | | |
| Scattering .... | | — | | |
| Whole vote..... | | 20115 | | |

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 10,775; Bryan, D., 11,212; Debs, Soc., 2,103; Hisgen, Ind., 436. Bryan's plurality, 457.

**Vote on State Ticket, 1912.**

Justice Supreme Court—J. M. Lockhart, R., 2,701; P. A. McCarran, D., 9,721; George A. Bartlett, Ind., 4,466; W. R. Thomas, Prog., 2,183. McCarran's plurality, 5,255.

Regents of University (long term)—A. A. Codd, R., 6,755; Walter E. Pratt, D., 7,769; John W. Reeves, Soc., 4,325; Woodliff, jr., Soc., 3,945; Peter Arke, Prog., 5,022; H. A. Comins, Prog., 4,4[illegible]. Pratt's plurality, 2,737; Codd's plurality, 1,723.

Regent of University (short term)—J. [illegible] O'Brien, R., 7,025; S. B. Pray, Soc., 4,604; L. A. Haworth, Prog., 4,6[illegible]. O'Brien's plurality, 2,356.

**Vote for United States Senator, 1912.**

W. A. Massey, R., 7,853; Key Pittman, D., 7,942; G. A. Steele, Soc., 2,740; S. Summerfield, Prog., 1,428. Pittman's plurality, 89.

**Vote for Congressmen, 1912.**

E. E. Roberts, R., 7,380; Clay Tallman, D., 7,311; John E. Worden, Soc., 3,011; Geo. Springmeyer, Prog., 2,072. Roberts's plurality, 69.

**Legislature of 1913-'14.**

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans ..... | 10 | 17 | 27 |
| Democrats ..... | 12 | 33 | 45 |
| Progressives ..... | — | 1 | 1 |
| Socialists ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Dem. majorities.. | 1 | 14 | 15 |

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President .. | 3,849 | 6,347 | — |
| 1902, Governor .. | 4,778 | 6,540 | — |
| 1904, President .. | 6,864 | 3,982 | — |
| 1904, Sp. Ct. J.. | 6,030 | 5,588 | — |
| 1906, Governor .. | 5,336 | 8,686 | — |
| 1908, President .. | 10,775 | 11,212 | — |
| 1908, Sp. Ct. J.. | 10,593 | 11,166 | — |
| 1910, Governor .. | 10,345 | 8,798 | — |
| 1912, President .. | 3,196 | 7,986 | 5,620 |

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belknap ..... | 1741 | 1862 | 984 | 103 |
| Carroll ..... | 1454 | 1820 | 881 | 41 |
| Cheshire ..... | 2765 | 2114 | 1252 | 156 |
| Coos ..... | 1938 | 2220 | 1108 | 189 |
| Grafton ..... | 3520 | 3752 | 2165 | 93 |
| Hillsborough .. | 8007 | 8909 | 4586 | 699 |
| Merrimack ... | 4632 | 4741 | 2119 | 289 |
| Rockingham .. | 4281 | 4306 | 2405 | 207 |
| Stafford ..... | 2962 | 3468 | 1265 | 140 |
| Sullivan ..... | 1677 | 1523 | 1014 | 84 |
| Totals ..... | 32927 | 34724 | 17794 | 1981 |
| Plurality ..... | | 1797 | | |
| Scattering .... | | 535 | | |
| Whole vote..... | | 87961 | | |

The scattering vote in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 535.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 53,149; Bryan, D., 53,665; Debs, Soc., 1,299; Chafin, Pro., 905; Hisgen, Ind., 584. Taft's plurality, 19,494.

**Vote for Governor, 1912.**

Franklin Worcester, R., 32,504; Samuel D. Felker, D., 34,203; Winston Churchill, Prog., 14,401; Alva H. Morrill, Pro., 486;

**The ninth greatest commercial city with regard to the value of the imports and exports is Buenos Ayres, with $479,536,241.**

William H. Wilkins, Soc., 1,674. Felker's plurality, 1,699. Election thrown into the Legislature, no candidate having a majority.

**Vote for Congressmen, 1912.**

1. Counties of Belknap, Carroll, Rockingham and Strafford, part of Hillsboro County and part of Merrimack County; population (1910), 218,572—Cyrus A. Sulloway, R., 17,368; Eugene E. Reed, D., 18,888; Samuel O. Titus, Prog., 4,307; Michael B. Roth, Soc., 856; Jason H. Bliss, Pro., 207. Reed's plurality, 1,525.

2. Counties of Cheshire, Coos, Grafton and Sullivan, part of Hillsboro County and part of Merrimack County; poulation (1910), 212,000. Frank D. Currier, R., 17,961; Raymond B. Stevens, D., 21,794; Horace W. Spokesfield, Soc., 724; John C. Berry, Pro., 174. Stevens's plurality, 3,833.

**Legislature of 1913-'14.**

| | *Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans .... | 11 | 208 | 219 |
| Democrats ..... | 9 | 197 | 206 |
| Rep. majorities.. | 2 | 11 | 13 |

*Four seats in the Senate vacant, filled subsequently by vote of the joint assembly of the Legislature.

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President .. | 54,799 | 35,489 | —— |
| 1900, Governor .. | 53,891 | 34,956 | —— |
| 1902, Governor .. | 42,115 | 33,844 | —— |
| 1904, President .. | 54,163 | 34,074 | —— |
| 1904, Governor .. | 51,171 | 35,437 | —— |
| 1906, Governor .. | 40,581 | 37,672 | —— |
| 1908, President .. | 53,149 | 33,655 | —— |
| 1908, Governor .. | 44,630 | 41,386 | —— |
| 1910, Governor .. | 44,908 | 37,737 | —— |
| 1912, President .. | 32,927 | 34,724 | 17,794 |

## NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNOR, 1913.

| Counties. | James F. Fielder, Dem.... | Edward C. Stokes, Rep.... | Everett Colby, Prog.... | J. B. Reilly, Soc..... |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic ..... | 3636 | 7496 | 828 | 139 |
| Bergen ..... | 11301 | 8087 | 2699 | 717 |
| Burlington ..... | 5054 | 5811 | 1329 | 155 |
| Camden ..... | 9661 | 13184 | 2376 | 1129 |
| Cape May .... | 1745 | 1947 | 480 | 46 |
| Cumberland ... | 3567 | 3115 | 1798 | 189 |
| Essex ..... | 25310 | 24749 | 11452 | 2310 |
| Gloucester .... | 3068 | 3089 | 1199 | 118 |
| Hudson ..... | 42041 | 16082 | 4473 | 2565 |
| Hunterdon .... | 3736 | 2548 | 373 | 39 |
| Mercer ..... | 7211 | 9245 | 1498 | 447 |
| Middlesex ..... | 8946 | 6492 | 1220 | 173 |
| Monmouth ..... | 8969 | 6186 | 1430 | 120 |
| Morris ..... | 5408 | 4568 | 1773 | 421 |
| Ocean ..... | 1683 | 1752 | 907 | 21 |
| Passaic ..... | 9852 | 10367 | 2035 | 3820 |
| Salem ..... | 2508 | 2141 | 539 | 67 |
| Somerset ..... | 2925 | 2679 | 691 | 33 |
| Sussex ..... | 2628 | 1297 | 296 | 44 |
| Union ..... | 9038 | 7385 | 3208 | 1345 |
| Warren ..... | 3941 | 1975 | 533 | 79 |
| Totals ..... | 173148 | 146298 | 41132 | 13957 |
| Plurality ..... | 32850 | | | |
| Scattering ..... | | 6762 | | |
| Whole Vote.... | | 375317 | | |

The scattering vote for Governor in 1913 was Mason, Pro., 3,427; Butterworth, Soc. Lab., 2,460; Dwyer, Ind., 875.

The vote for President in 1912 was: Wilson, D., 178,289; Taft, R., 88,835; Roosevelt, Prog., 145,410; Debs, Soc., 15901; Chafin, Pro., 2,871; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,321. Whole vote, 432,627. Wilson's plurality 32,879.

The vote for President in 1908 was. Taft, R., 265,298; Bryan, D., 182,522; Debs, Soc., 10,249; Chafin, Pro., 4,930; Preston, Soc. Lab., 1,196; Hisgen, Ind., 2,916. Whole vote, 467,111. Taft's plurality, 82,776.

**Vote for Congressmen, 1912**

1. Counties of Camden, Gloucester and Salem; population (1910), 206,396—William J. Browning, R., 14,472; D. Stewart Craven, D., 13,170; George D. Chenoweth, Prog., 1,017; Frank B. Jess, Roosv., Prog., 5,891; William P. Shrouds, Soc., 1,330; Joseph L. Surtees, Pro., 537. Browning's plurality, 1,302.

2. Counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May and Cumberland; population (1910), 213,357—John J. Gardner, R., 12,330; J. Thompson Baker, D., 16,130; Francis D. Potter, Prog., 7,384; McKeen, Soc., 749; Eavanson, Pro., 806. Baker's plurality, 3,800.

3. Counties of Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean; population (1910), 230,478—Benjamin F. S. Brown, R., 14,363; Thomas J. Scully, D., 20,596; Schloss, Soc., 505; Scott, Pro., 723. Scully's plurality, 6,233.

4. Counties of Hunterdon, Mercer and Somerset; population (1910), 198,046—William E. Blackman, R., 8,607; Allan B. Walsh, D., 13,222; John E. Gill, Prog., 6,685; Gilbert, Soc., 553; Lunger, Pro., 285; Yardley, Soc. Lab., 57. Walsh's plurality, 4,615.

5. Counties of Morris and Union; population (1910), 214,901—William N. Runyon, R., 10,885; William E. Tuttle, jr., D., 13,920; Charles W. Ennis, Prog., 7,393; Matthews, Soc., 2,066; Ely, Pro. 384; Sandberg, Soc. Lab., 88. Tuttle's plurality, 3,035.

6. Counties of Bergen, Sussex, Warren and part of Passaic County; population (1910), 213,981—S. W. McClave, R., 8,373; Lewis J. Martin, D., 15,216; Leveritt H. Sage, Prog., 7,007; Krafft, Soc., 1,320; Will D. Martin Pro., 824. Lewis J. Martin's plurality, 6,843.

7. Part of Passaic County; population (1910) 209,891—Albin Smith, R., 6,666; R. G. Bremner, D., 9,990; Henri Marelli, Prog., 4,746; Luthringer, Soc., 1,649; Katz, Soc. Lab., 481; Rowland, Pro., 149. Bremner's plurality, 3,330.

8. Part of Essex and Hudson Counties; population (1910), 207,647—Harold Boulton, R. and Prog., 9,527; Eugene F. Kinkead, D., 14,058; Tew, Taft for President, 2,269; Headley, Soc., 913; MacMillan, Pro., 119. Kinkead's plurality, 4,531.

9. Part of Essex County; population (1910), 213,027—R. Wayne Parker, R., 5,818; Walter I. McCoy, D., 10,196; Herman B. Walker, Prog., 6,403; Bohm, Soc., 1,454; Berryman, Pro., 172. McCoy's plurality 3,793.

10. Part of Essex County; population (1910), 206,693—W. I. Lincoln Adams, R., 7,111; Edward W. Townsend, D., 10,854; Wm. F. Morgan, Prog., 7,847; T. C. Cairns, Soc., 1,514; G. L. Gould, Pro., 105. Town-

The eighth greatest commercial city with regard to the value of the imports and exports is Bremen, with $591,116,540.

send's plurality, 3,007.

11. Part of Hudson County; population (1910), 199,612—Harlan Besson, R. and Prog., 7,018; John J. Eagan, D., 14,208; Reilly, Soc., 1,429; Silicox, Pro., 74; Sweeney, Soc. Lab., 96. Eagan's plurality, 7,190.

12. Part of Hudson County; population (1910), 223,138—George L. Record, R. and Prog., 8,089; James A. Hamill, D., 17,980; Mead, Soc., 160; Parker, Pro., 421. Hamill's plurality, 9,891.

### State Senate of 1914.

The three-year term ends on January 1 of the year named in each case, elections to fill vacancies being held in the November preceding.

Atlantic County—Walter R. Edge, R., 1917, Atlantic City.

Bergen County—Charles O.Connor Hennessy, D., 1917, Haworth.

Burlington County—Blanchard H. White, R., 1916, Mt. Holly.

Camden County—William T. Read, R., 1915, Camden.

Cape May County—Harry C. Wheaton, D., 1916, North Wildwood.

Cumberland County—John A. Ackley, D., 1917, Vineland.

Essex County—Austen Colgate, R., 1915, Orange.

Gloucester County—George W. F. Gaunt, R., 1915, Mullica Hill.

Hudson County—Charles M. Egan, D., 1917, Jersey City.

Hunterdon County—George F. Martens, jr., D., 1916.

Mercer County—Barton B. Hutchinson, R., 1917, Trenton.

Middlesex County—William E. Ramsey, D., 1916.

Monmouth County—John W. Slocum, D., 1915, Long Branch.

Morris County—Charles A. Rathbun, R., 1917, Madison.

Ocean County—Thomas A. Mathis, R., 1917, Toms River.

Passaic County—Peter J. McGinnis, D., 1916.

Salem County—Isaac S. Smick, D., 1915, Canton.

Somerset County—William W. Smalley, R., 1915, Bound Brook.

Sussex County—Samuel T. Munson, D., 1916, Franklin Furnace.

Union County—Carlton B. Pierce, R., 1915, Cranford.

Warren County — Thomas Barber, D., 1915, Phillipsburg.

### Assembly of 1914.

Atlantic—Emerson L. Richards, R., Atlantic City; Carlton Godfrey, R., Atlantic City.

Bergen—Edgar A. DeYoe, D., Ramsey; Arthur M. Agney, D., Grantwood; John J. Johnson, D., Englewood.

Burlington—Robert Peacock, R., Florence.

Camden—John B. Kates, R., Collingswood; Garfield Pancoast, R., Audubon; Henry S. Scovel, R., Haddonfield.

Cape May—Lewis T. Stevens, R., Cape May City.

Cumberland — Raymond Sheppard, R., Haleville.

Essex—Joseph B. Bloom, D., Newark; Edward C. Eaton, D., Newark; James R. Byrne, D., Newark; Bennett H. Fishler, D., Montclair; Frank A. Foley, D., New-ark; Michael J. Quigley, D., Newark; Thomas J. Smith, R., Newark; H. Crosby, R., East Orange; Lawrence M. Cabe, jr., D., East Orange; Charles Nutting, D., Caldwell; E. Morgan Bardale, R., Orange; Herbert J. Rowe, D., Newark.

Gloucester—Oliver J. West, R., Bridgeton.

Hudson—Joseph M. Branegan, D., Harrison; Magnus Bredenbek, D., Hoboken; Harry Kuhlke, D., West New York; Walter L. McDermott, D., Jersey City; George Brackner, D., Jersey City; Joseph Carr, D., Jersey City; Thomas P. Curran, D., West Hoboken; Clinton E. Fisk, D., Jersey City; Thomas G. Gannon, D., Jersey City; Thomas F. A. Griffin, D., Jersey City; Dennis Long, D., Hoboken; Joseph P. Milligan, D., Jersey City.

Hunterdon — Oliver C. Holcombe, D., Lambertville.

Mercer—James Hammond, R., Trenton; Hervey Studdiford Moore, R., Trenton; Edgar G. Weart, R., Princeton.

Middlesex — John P. Kirkpatrick, D., Jamesburg; George L. Burton, D., New Brunswick; Arthur A. Quinn, D., Perth Amboy.

Monmouth—William Winans, D., Asbury Park, Wm. E. Mount, D., Englishtown.

Morris—George W. Downs, R., Madison; Harry W. Mutchler, R., Rockaway.

Ocean—David G. Conrad, R., Barnegat.

Passaic—William J. Barbour, R., Haldon; George H. Dalrymple, R., Passaic; William Hughes, R., Paterson; John Hunter, R., Paterson; Edmund B. Randall, R., Paterson.

Salem—William M. Wheatley, D., Elmer.

Somerset — Azariah M. Beekman, D., Somerville.

Sussex—Henry T. Kays, D., Newton.

Union—John J. Griffin, D., Elizabeth; Wm. A. Leonard, D., Elizabeth; Francis V. Dobbins, D., Rahway.

Warren—Henry O. Carhart, D., Blairstown.

### Legislature of 1914.

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans ..... | 10 | 23 | 33 |
| Democrats ..... | 11 | 37 | 48 |
| Dem. majorities.. | 1 | 14 | 15 |

### Vote of State Since 1900.

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President .. | 221,754 | 164,879 | — |
| 1901, Governor .. | 183,814 | 168,681 | — |
| 1904, President .. | 245,164 | 164,566 | — |
| 1904, Governor .. | 231,363 | 179,719 | — |
| 1907, Governor .. | 194,313 | 186,300 | — |
| 1908, President .. | 265,298 | 182,522 | — |
| 1910, Governor .. | 184,626 | 233,682 | — |
| 1912, President .. | 88,835 | 178,289 | 145,410 |
| 1913, Governor .. | 140,298 | 173,148 | 41,132 |

## NEW MEXICO.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bernalillo ..... | 1199 | 1002 | 1394 | 170 |
| Chaves ..... | 1339 | 465 | 898 | 347 |
| Colfax ..... | 1182 | 1036 | 564 | 77 |
| Curry ..... | 634 | 128 | 253 | 194 |

**The time of transit through the completed Panama Canal is from ten to twelve hours; the time of passage through locks, three hours.**

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dona Ana | 895 | 912 | 241 | 16 |
| Eddy | 938 | 145 | 371 | 166 |
| Grant | 1130 | 439 | 416 | 134 |
| Guadalupe | 761 | 651 | 154 | 90 |
| Lincoln | 461 | 452 | 109 | 105 |
| Luna | 461 | 81 | 194 | 83 |
| McKinley | 224 | 264 | 237 | 7 |
| Mora | 1002 | 1022 | 264 | 44 |
| Otero | 420 | 220 | 201 | 165 |
| Quay | 884 | 351 | 358 | 285 |
| Rio Arriba | 1004 | 1549 | 101 | 5 |
| Roosevelt | 599 | 107 | 259 | 249 |
| Sandoval | 126 | 211 | 583 | — |
| San Juan | 493 | 203 | 229 | 141 |
| San Miguel | 1740 | 2479 | 207 | 27 |
| Santa Fe | 1012 | 1432 | 390 | 64 |
| Sierra | 352 | 176 | 86 | 11 |
| Socorro | 1078 | 960 | 269 | 20 |
| Taos | 765 | 855 | 277 | 21 |
| Torrance | 390 | 520 | 232 | 174 |
| Union | 1119 | 815 | 449 | 228 |
| Valencia | 231 | 1263 | 111 | 30 |
| Totals | 20487 | 17733 | 8347 | 2859 |
| Plurality | 2704 | | | |
| Scattering | | | | |
| Whole vote | 49376 | | | |

**Vote on State Ticket, 1911.**

Governor—Holm O. Bursam, R., 28,019; W. C. McDonald, D., 31,036; T. C. Rivera, Soc., 1,787. McDonald's plurality, 3,017.

Lieutenant Governor—Malachias Martinez, R., 28,906; E. C. de Baca, D., 29,642; Charles Goddard, Soc., 2,035. Baca's plurality, 736.

Secretary of State—Secundino Romero, R., 28,982; Antonio J. Lucero, D., 29,692; C. R. Cannon, Soc., 2,026. Lucero's plurality, 760.

Auditor—W. G. Sargeant, R., 29,574; Francisco Delgado, D., 29,133; O. K. Gore, Soc., 1,998. Sargeant's plurality, 441.

Treasurer—Silvestre Mirabal, R., 28,977; O. N. Marron, D., 29,867; T. A. Chastain, Soc., 1,947. Marron's plurality, 890.

Attorney General—F. W. Clancy, R., 30,162; W. R. McGill, D., 28,721; A. J. McDonald, Soc., 1,957. Clancy's plurality, 1,441.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. B. Stroup, R., 29,411; A. N. White, D., 29,522; Mrs. Lurlyne Lane, Soc., 1,939. White's plurality, 111.

Commissioner of Public Lands—R. P. Ervien, R., 29,706; J. L. Emerson, D., 29,242; W. C. Tharp, Soc., 1,939. Ervien's plurality, 464.

Justices of the Supreme Court—F. W. Parker, R., 29,583; C. J. Roberts, R., 29,681; E. R. Wright, R., 29,541; S. Burkhart, D., 29,453; W. A. Dunn, D., 29,423; R. H. Hanna, D., 29,674. Roberts's plurality, 140; Hanna's plurality, 133; Parker's plurality, 42.

Members of State Corporation Commission—George W. Armijo, R., 29,108; H. H. Williams, R., 29,835; M. S. Groves, R., 29,788; O. K. Owen, D., 28,509; Seferino Martinez, D., 28,577; G. H. Van Stone, D., 29,451; W. T. Holmes, Soc., 1,820; W. P. Metcalf, Soc., 1,818; P. J. Staggs, Soc., 1,806. Williams's plurality, 727; Groves's plurality, 675; Van Stone's plurality, 343.

**Vote for Congressman, 1912.**

At Large—H. B. Fergusson, D., 22,139; Nathan Jaffa, R., 17,900; Marcos C. de Baca, Prog., 5,883; Andrew Eggum, Soc., 2,644. Fergusson's plurality, 4,239.

**Legislature of 1913-'14.**

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 15 | 30 | 45 |
| Democrats | 5 | 16 | 21 |
| Progressives | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Rep. majorities | 9 | 11 | 20 |

**Vote of State Since 1911.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1911, Governor | 28,019 | 31,086 | — |
| 1912, President | 17,733 | 20,487 | 8,347 |

## NEW YORK.

For vote of New York State see under "Elections in States," pages 667 to 672. For vote of New York City in 1913 see under "New York City," pages in index.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamance | 2132 | 150 | 1637 | 10 |
| Alexander | 852 | 523 | 497 | — |
| Alleghany | 652 | 208 | 256 | — |
| Anson | 1487 | 125 | 118 | — |
| Ashe | 1643 | 478 | 1241 | 1 |
| Avery | 217 | 188 | 950 | 2 |
| Beaufort | 1605 | 295 | 548 | 61 |
| Bertie | 1571 | 43 | 61 | — |
| Bladen | 1140 | 33 | 511 | — |
| Brunswick | 777 | 290 | 456 | — |
| Buncombe | 3716 | 426 | 2285 | 101 |
| Burke | 1365 | 48 | 1288 | — |
| Cabarrus | 1738 | 389 | 1584 | — |
| Caldwell | 1627 | 482 | 1167 | 11 |
| Camden | 303 | 40 | 62 | — |
| Carteret | 1153 | 218 | 537 | — |
| Caswell | 705 | 154 | 45 | — |
| Catawba | 2110 | 208 | 1872 | — |
| Chatham | 1652 | 70 | 1343 | 2 |
| Cherokee | 906 | 734 | 477 | — |
| Chowan | 663 | 60 | 77 | — |
| Clay | 372 | 17 | 387 | — |
| Cleveland | 2351 | 81 | 943 | — |
| Columbus | 1668 | 155 | 892 | — |
| Craven | 1819 | 79 | 190 | — |
| Cumberland | 1678 | 235 | 870 | 10 |
| Currituck | 622 | 6 | 8 | — |
| Dare | 397 | 288 | 80 | — |
| Davidson | 2484 | 1509 | 1143 | 10 |
| Davie | 823 | 810 | 345 | — |
| Duplin | 1757 | 33 | 1066 | 3 |
| Durham | 2197 | 124 | 1204 | 1 |
| Edgecombe | 1851 | 102 | 77 | 49 |
| Forsyth | 3042 | 1689 | 1262 | 325 |
| Franklin | 1856 | 71 | 346 | 1 |
| Gaston | 2333 | 244 | 1279 | 46 |
| Gates | 618 | 95 | 179 | — |
| Graham | 416 | 261 | 223 | — |
| Granville | 1561 | 192 | 348 | — |
| Greene | 894 | 124 | 152 | — |
| Guilford | 3830 | 460 | 1979 | 43 |
| Halifax | 2300 | 42 | 135 | — |
| Harnett | 1364 | 148 | 1035 | 5 |
| Haywood | 2068 | 354 | 861 | 6 |

The length of the Panama Canal from deep water to deep water is 50½ length from shore line to shore line is 40 miles.

PRESIDENT, 1912.

| Counties. | Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Henderson | 1092 | 801 | 380 | 2 |
| Hertford | 742 | 61 | 105 | — |
| Hoke | 626 | 63 | 40 | — |
| Hyde | 636 | 76 | 300 | — |
| Iredell | 2528 | 392 | 1047 | — |
| Jackson | 1210 | 315 | 729 | 5 |
| Johnston | 2757 | 1335 | 1083 | — |
| Jones | 635 | 35 | 125 | — |
| Lee | 862 | 451 | 60 | — |
| Lenoir | 1568 | 122 | 347 | — |
| Lincoln | 1280 | 49 | 1066 | 3 |
| Macon | 1020 | 134 | 841 | — |
| Madison | 897 | 430 | 1320 | — |
| Martin | 1251 | 229 | 34 | — |
| McDowell | 1037 | 343 | 773 | 10 |
| Mecklenburg | 3967 | 284 | 533 | 38 |
| Mitchell | 885 | 203 | 716 | — |
| Montgomery | 1012 | 144 | 846 | — |
| Moore | 1167 | 252 | 678 | 17 |
| Nash | 1862 | 172 | 576 | 42 |
| New Hanover | 2021 | 140 | 107 | — |
| Northampton | 1625 | 57 | 53 | — |
| Onslow | 901 | 66 | 550 | — |
| Orange | 997 | 172 | 821 | 4 |
| Pamlico | 694 | 74 | 329 | 20 |
| Pasquotank | 972 | 77 | 184 | — |
| Pender | 967 | 19 | 268 | — |
| Perquimans | 647 | 228 | 44 | — |
| Person | 820 | 784 | 184 | — |
| Pitt | 2303 | 347 | 433 | 3 |
| Polk | 675 | 158 | 501 | 1 |
| Randolph | 2665 | 370 | 1809 | 6 |
| Richmond | 1319 | 82 | 174 | 3 |
| Robeson | 2706 | 154 | 660 | — |
| Rockingham | 1939 | 694 | 778 | 51 |
| Rowan | 2748 | 280 | 1537 | 50 |
| Rutherford | 2180 | 82 | 1553 | 7 |
| Sampson | 1265 | 84 | 2520 | — |
| Scotland | 751 | 9 | 75 | — |
| Stanly | 1702 | 105 | 1548 | — |
| Stokes | 1144 | 1450 | 210 | 22 |
| Surry | 1919 | 2277 | 608 | — |
| Swain | 766 | 226 | 858 | — |
| Transylvania | 631 | 107 | 537 | 1 |
| Tyrrell | 297 | 224 | 100 | 4 |
| Union | 1786 | 92 | 457 | 19 |
| Vance | 1204 | 168 | 234 | — |
| Wake | 3996 | 282 | 1517 | 12 |
| Warren | 987 | 112 | 46 | — |
| Washington | 503 | 384 | 149 | — |
| Watauga | 933 | 420 | 819 | 2 |
| Wayne | 2293 | 95 | 1090 | 16 |
| Wilkes | 1636 | 331 | 2571 | — |
| Wilson | 1741 | 82 | 561 | — |
| Yadkin | 713 | 791 | 599 | — |
| Yancey | 1112 | 60 | 1336 | — |
| Totals | 144507 | 29139 | 69130 | 1025 |
| Plurality | 75377 | | | |
| Scattering | | 117 | | |
| Whole vote | | 243918 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chapin, 117.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 114,887; Bryan, D., 136,928; Debs, Soc., 345. Whole vote, 252,160. Bryan's plurality, 22,041.

### Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Locke Craig, D., 149,975; Thomas Settle, R., 43,625; Iredell Meares, Prog., 49,930; H. E. Hodges, Soc., 944. Craig's plurality, 100,045.

Lieutenant-Governor—Elijah L. Daughtridge, D., 149,779; James R. Gaskill, R., 42,400; Charles E. Greene, Prog., 51,351 B. T. Tiller, Soc., 956. Daughtridge's plurality, 98,428.

Secretary of State—J. Bryan Grimes D., 150,093; W. J. Adams, R., 42,339; D H. Senter, Prog., 51,175; William Weatherly, Soc., 954. Grimes's plurality, 98,91[illegible]

Auditor—William P. Wood, D., 150,06[illegible] John Q. A. Wood, R., 42,606; J. F. Click, Prog., 51,392; D. Stewart, Soc., 955. W. P. Wood's plurality, 99,664.

Treasurer—Benjamin R. Lacey, D., 151,080; Daniel W. Patrick, R., 43,328; D. L. Gore, Prog., 51,478; W. D. Taylor, Soc., 960. Lacey's plurality, 99,602.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—James Y. Joyner, D., 149,986; Cyrus P. Frazier, R., 42,380; Gilmore Ward Bryant, Prog., 51,879; G. E. Hunt, Soc., 901. Joyner's plurality, 98,606.

Attorney General—Thomas W. Bickett, D., 152,069; David H. Blair, R., 42,468; John Raymond Craig, Prog., 51,382; W. J. Greaser, Soc., 900. Bickett's plurality, 100,687.

### Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Counties of Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington; population (1910), 193,250—John H. Small, D., 12,537; Marshall, D. Leggett, R., 202. Small's plurality, 12,335.

2. Counties of Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren and Wilson; population (1910), 199,405—Claude Kitchin, D., 11,091; Thomas B. Brown, R., 982. Kitchin's plurality, 10,109.

3. Counties of Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Sampson and Wayne; population (1910), 178,775 —J. M. Faison, D., 11,624; J. F. Kennedy, R., 6,042. Faison's plurality, 5,582.

4. Counties of Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Vance and Wake; population (1910), 205,100—Edward W. Pou, D., 13,906; John F. Mitchell, R., 3,586. Pou's plurality, 10,320.

5. Counties of Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes and Surry; population (1910), 330,474—Charles M. Stedman, D., 21,075; C. W. Curry, R., 15,995; George R. Greene, Soc., 469. Stedman's plurality, 5,080.

6. Counties of Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover and Robeson: population (1910), 201,898—Hannibal L. Godwin, D., 13,028; Thomas A. Norment, R., 181. Godwin's plurality, 12,847.

7. Counties of Anson, Davidson, Davie, Hoke, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, Wilkes and Yadkin; population (1910), 255,130—Robert N. Page, D., 17,873; R. D. Laws, R., 12,449. Page's plurality, 5,424.

8. Counties of Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, Stanly and Watauga; population (1910), 190,531—Robert L. Doughton, D., 15,180. G. D. B. Reynolds, R., 12,078. Doughton's plurality, 3,102.

9. Counties of Avery, Burke, Catwba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mitchell and Yancey; pop-

**The leading commercial city of the world with regard to the value of imports and exports is New York, with $1,973,981,693.**

ulation (1910), 249,495—Edwin Y. Webb. D., 17,072; D. B. Paul, R., 2,228; J. A. Smith, Prog., 7,869. Webb's plurality, 9,203.

10. Counties of Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain and Transylvania; population (1910), 202,220—James M. Gudger, jr., D., 16,183; R. Hilliard Staton, R., 14,237. Gudger's plurality, 1,946.

**Legislature of 1913-'14.**

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Democrats | 47 | 101 | 148 |
| Republicans | 3 | 18 | 21 |
| Independents | — | 1 | 1 |
| Dem. majorities | 44 | 82 | 126 |

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 132,997 | 157,733 | — |
| 1900, Governor | 126,296 | 186,650 | — |
| 1904, President | 82,442 | 124,121 | — |
| 1904, Governor | 79,505 | 128,761 | — |
| 1906, Corp. Com. | 77,017 | 123,272 | — |
| 1908, President | 114,887 | 136,928 | — |
| 1908, Governor | 107,760 | 145,102 | — |
| 1910, Auditor | 94,017 | 140,531 | — |
| 1912, President | 29,139 | 144,507 | 69,130 |

## NORTH DAKOTA.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 249 | 205 | 305 | 63 |
| Barnes | 940 | 570 | 655 | 93 |
| Benson | 594 | 515 | 716 | 98 |
| Billings | 547 | 671 | 495 | 161 |
| Bottineau | 825 | 700 | 625 | 401 |
| Bowman | 361 | 302 | 258 | 99 |
| Burke | 308 | 264 | 207 | 320 |
| Burleigh | 609 | 720 | 552 | 92 |
| Cass | 1814 | 1816 | 1669 | 164 |
| Cavalier | 932 | 561 | 746 | 69 |
| Dickey | 723 | 494 | 354 | 69 |
| Divide | 375 | 404 | 459 | 160 |
| Dunn | 246 | 285 | 297 | 47 |
| Eddy | 376 | 199 | 290 | 34 |
| Emmons | 524 | 410 | 374 | 24 |
| Foster | 403 | 285 | 232 | 20 |
| Grand Forks | 1492 | 955 | 1327 | 180 |
| Griggs | 434 | 144 | 314 | 65 |
| Hettinger | 381 | 442 | 288 | 47 |
| Kidder | 218 | 322 | 210 | 65 |
| LaMoure | 588 | 436 | 419 | 65 |
| Logan | 146 | 269 | 225 | 30 |
| Mercer | 142 | 147 | 389 | 53 |
| Morton | 1017 | 1011 | 1262 | 284 |
| Mountrail | 307 | 407 | 347 | 372 |
| McHenry | 959 | 589 | 672 | 246 |
| McIntosh | 125 | 202 | 607 | 25 |
| McKenzie | 293 | 285 | 228 | 219 |
| McLean | 583 | 505 | 526 | 325 |
| Nelson | 526 | 448 | 511 | 178 |
| Oliver | 139 | 131 | 178 | 116 |
| Pembina | 975 | 615 | 807 | 35 |
| Pierce | 453 | 264 | 276 | 159 |
| Ramsey | 917 | 739 | 472 | 150 |
| Ransom | 490 | 495 | 540 | 20 |
| Renville | 420 | 224 | 341 | 272 |
| Richland | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sargent | 641 | 605 | 277 | 93 |
| Stark | 678 | 387 | 597 | 58 |
| Sheridan | 170 | 306 | 447 | 26 |
| Steele | 253 | 237 | 444 | 55 |
| Stutsman | 1100 | 757 | 706 | 84 |
| Traill | 507 | 365 | 755 | 68 |
| Towner | 532 | 352 | 317 | 112 |
| Walsh | 1206 | 586 | 868 | 185 |
| Ward | 1071 | 686 | 1065 | 613 |
| Wells | 494 | 356 | 611 | 36 |
| Williams | 696 | 549 | 402 | 588 |
| Total | 29555 | 23090 | 25726 | 6966 |
| Plurality | 3928 | | | |
| Scattering | | 3928 | | |
| Wsole vote | | 86580 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 1,243.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 57,680; Bryan, D., 32,885; Debs, Soc., 2,421; Chafin, Pro., 1,496; Hisgen, Ind., 43. Whole vote, 94,525; Taft's plurality, 24,795.

**Vote on State Ticket, 1912.**

Governor—L. B. Hanna, R., 39,811; F. O. Hellstrom, D., 31,544; W. D. Sweet, Prog., 9,406; A. E. Bowen, jr., Soc., 6,835. Hanna's plurality, 8,267.

Lieutenant-Governor—A. T. Kraabel, R., 45,139; F. L. Brandt, D., 26,348; A. G. Brastrup, Soc., 7,177. Kraabel's plurality, 18,791.

Secretary of State—Thomas Hall, R., 51,942; C. A. Berg, D., 7,908. Hall's plurality, 44,034.

Auditor—Carl A. Jorgenson, R., 49,668; Frank Shanley, D., 23,538; Howard Elliott, Soc., 7,264. Jorgenson's plurality, 26,130.

Treasurer—Gunder Olson, R., 50,359; Frank Lish, D., 23,263; Arthur Bassett, Soc., 7,227. Olson's plurality, 27,096.

Attorney-General—Andrew Miller, R., 47,865; John F. Sullivan, D., 25,838; R. Goer, Soc., 7,165. Miller's plurality, 22,027.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—E. J. Taylor, R., 56,004; Marie Baxter, Soc., 8,294. Taylor's plurality, 47,710.

Commissioner of Insurance—W. C. Taylor, R., 48,656; Charles S. Whittlesey, D., 22,176; C. E. Kulstad, Soc., 7,371. Taylor's plurality, 26,480.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor—W. C. Gilbreath, R., 43,488; Alexander Morrison, D., 23,115; H. E. Thompson, Soc., 7,204; Martin Jacobson, Prog., 6,238. Gilbreath's plurality, 20,373.

Commissioner of Railroads—O. P. N. Anderson, R., 46,818; W. H. Mann, R., 46,725; W. H. Stutsman, R., 46,208; Charles D. Perry, D., 22,951; Jas. W. McHose, D., 22,928; W. J. Bailey, D., 21,726; C. R. Davidson, Soc., 7,278; E. A. Meyer, Soc., 7,254; Olaf O. Bjorke, S., 7,206. Anderson's plurality, 23,867; Mann's plurality, 23,774; Stutsman's plurality, 23,251.

**Vote for Congressmen, 1912.**

land, Sargent, Steele, Townes, Traill, and Walsh (13 counties); population (1910), 205,391—H. T. Helgesen, R., 17,156; V. R. Lovell, D., 9,609; Leon Durocher, Soc., 1,310. Helgesen's plurality, 7,547.

2. Counties of Barnes, Benson, Bottineau, Burleigh, Dickey, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Griggs, Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, Pierce, Rolette, Sheridan, Stutsman and Wells (19 counties); population (1910), 202,287—George M. Young, R., 16,912; J. A. Minckler, D., 7,436; F. Yoder, Soc., 1,922. Young's plurality, 9,486.

3. Counties of Adams, Billings, Bowman, Burke, Divide, Dunn, Golden Valley, Hettinger, McKenzie, McLean, Mercer, Morton, Mountrail, Oliver, Renville, Stark, Ward and Williams (18 counties); population (1910), 169,378—P. D. Norton, R., 12,935; H. L. Halvorson, D., 7,306; Arthur LeSeuer, Soc., 5,254. Norton's plurality, 5,629.

### Legislature of 1913-'14.

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 44 | 102 | 146 |
| Democrats | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| Rep. majorities. | 38 | 93 | 131 |

### Vote of State Since 1900.

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 35,898 | 29,531 | — |
| 1900, Governor | 34,052 | 22,275 | — |
| 1902, Governor | 31,513 | 17,568 | — |
| 1904, President | 52,595 | 14,273 | — |
| 1904, Governor | 48,026 | 16,744 | — |
| 1906, Governor | 29,309 | 34,424 | — |
| 1908, President | 57,680 | 32,885 | — |
| 1908, Governor | 46,849 | 49,398 | — |
| 1910, Governor | 44,555 | 47,005 | — |
| 1912, President | 23,090 | 29,555 | 25,726 |

## OHIO.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 2279 | 1863 | 563 | 113 |
| Allen | 5696 | 2638 | 2337 | 977 |
| Ashland | 3364 | 1017 | 1559 | 274 |
| Ashtabula | 3181 | 2214 | 5189 | 1552 |
| Athens | 2393 | 3090 | 2811 | 1056 |
| Auglaize | 3726 | 1401 | 1025 | 460 |
| Belmont | 5412 | 5267 | 1584 | 2731 |
| Brown | 3451 | 1650 | 569 | 125 |
| Butler | 7763 | 3431 | 1787 | 3500 |
| Carroll | 1293 | 1096 | 1039 | 108 |
| Champaign | 2763 | 2392 | 1423 | 172 |
| Clark | 5217 | 6036 | 3239 | 1909 |
| Clermont | 3610 | 2543 | 1115 | 269 |
| Clinton | 2010 | 2916 | 841 | 146 |
| Columbiana | 4816 | 4601 | 3811 | 1916 |
| Coshocton | 3465 | 1984 | 968 | 667 |
| Crawford | 4733 | 1432 | 1176 | 588 |
| Cuyahoga | 43610 | 14176 | 33824 | 10096 |
| Darke | 5027 | 3107 | 1175 | 296 |
| Defiance | 2784 | 872 | 1459 | 331 |
| Delaware | 2934 | 2584 | 1510 | 123 |
| Erie | 3504 | 2695 | 1675 | 961 |
| Fairfield | 5101 | 1672 | 1774 | 188 |
| Fayette | 2261 | 2186 | 844 | 141 |
| Franklin | 20697 | 12791 | 11737 | 5005 |
| Fulton | 1805 | 929 | 2304 | 164 |
| Gallia | 1765 | 1355 | 2027 | 170 |
| Geauga | 873 | 579 | 1618 | 77 |
| Greene | 2107 | 3242 | 993 | 533 |
| Guernsey | 2726 | 3426 | 1373 | 1342 |
| Hamilton | 42909 | 42119 | 16828 | 7542 |
| Hancock | 4309 | 2241 | 1757 | 614 |
| Hardin | 3912 | 2775 | 1236 | 313 |
| Harrison | 1714 | 1950 | 704 | 147 |
| Henry | 2994 | 804 | 1166 | 204 |
| Highland | 3314 | 2757 | 1116 | 185 |
| Hocking | 2295 | 1354 | 935 | 368 |
| Holmes | 2429 | 465 | 581 | 123 |
| Huron | 3317 | 1707 | 2810 | 356 |
| Jackson | 2049 | 1890 | 1584 | 612 |
| Jefferson | 3171 | 4777 | 2042 | 1193 |
| Knox | 3632 | 2530 | 1226 | 396 |
| Lake | 1429 | 1155 | 2115 | 299 |
| Lawrence | 2042 | 2050 | 1937 | 407 |
| Licking | 6120 | 4487 | 3683 | 819 |
| Logan | 2727 | 1977 | 2278 | 229 |
| Lorain | 4591 | 2226 | 5156 | 1556 |
| Lucas | 13999 | 5622 | 12442 | 5173 |
| Madison | 2172 | 2271 | 681 | 96 |
| Mahoning | 6838 | 5839 | 5226 | 2422 |
| Marion | 4024 | 3218 | 934 | 639 |
| Medina | 2108 | 685 | 2514 | 302 |
| Meigs | 1738 | 2129 | 1353 | 548 |
| Mercer | 3591 | 1324 | 570 | 126 |
| Miami | 4310 | 3615 | 2056 | 1010 |
| Monroe | 3199 | 1055 | 380 | 123 |
| Montgomery | 15544 | 10341 | 6236 | 7079 |
| Morgan | 1633 | 1448 | 705 | 141 |
| Morrow | 1880 | 1240 | 1124 | 102 |
| Muskingum | 5376 | 4134 | 3207 | 1015 |
| Noble | 1842 | 1804 | 681 | 96 |
| Ottawa | 2728 | 791 | 957 | 104 |
| Paulding | 2296 | 1542 | 1223 | 153 |
| Perry | 3147 | 1739 | 2220 | 806 |
| Pickaway | 3311 | 2282 | 569 | 82 |
| Pike | 1691 | 1184 | 443 | 81 |
| Portage | 2855 | 1162 | 2583 | 681 |
| Preble | 2859 | 2135 | 910 | 177 |
| Putnam | 4000 | 1000 | 1182 | 144 |
| Richland | 5201 | 2389 | 2058 | 925 |
| Ross | 4494 | 3600 | 1096 | 464 |
| Sandusky | 4333 | 1576 | 2103 | 446 |
| Scioto | 5098 | 3609 | 2012 | 1222 |
| Seneca | 5082 | 2362 | 2062 | 567 |
| Shelby | 3305 | 1613 | 678 | 245 |
| Stark | 9908 | 6033 | 6802 | 3606 |
| Summit | 7786 | 3502 | 7473 | 2936 |
| Trumbull | 3347 | 2633 | 3556 | 1640 |
| Tuscarawas | 4978 | 3417 | 1749 | 2177 |
| Union | 2362 | 2051 | 1209 | 121 |
| Van Wert | 3287 | 2490 | 1050 | 209 |
| Vinton | 1228 | 952 | 581 | 203 |
| Warren | 2101 | 2788 | 1100 | 207 |
| Washington | 4637 | 3326 | 1222 | 618 |
| Wayne | 4737 | 1674 | 2351 | 350 |
| Williams | 2875 | 1145 | 2081 | 219 |
| Wood | 4356 | 2020 | 3021 | 473 |
| Wyandot | 2848 | 1409 | 854 | 93 |
| Totals | 424834 | 278168 | 229807 | 90944 |
| Plurality | 146666 | | | |
| Scattering | | 14141 | | |
| Whole vote | | 1037094 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 11,511; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 2,630.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 572,312; Bryan, D., 502,721; Debs, Soc., 33,795; Chafin, Pro., 11,402; Preston, Soc. Lab., 721; Watson, Pop.,

***The third greatest*** **commercial city with regard to the value of the imports and exports is Hamburg, with $1,674,187,170.**

162; Hisgen, Ind., 439. Whole vote, 1,121,-552. Taft's plurality, 69,591.

**Vote on State Ticket, 1912.**

Governor—James M. Cox, D., 439,323; Robert M. Brown, R., 272,500; C. E. Ruthenberg, Soc., 87,709; Daniel A. Poling, Pro., 16,607; John Kircher, Soc. Lab., 2,689; Arthur L. Garford, Prog., 217,903. Cox's plurality, 166,823.

Lieutenant-Governor—Hugh L. Nichols, D., 430,253; Beecher W. Waltermire, R., 280,732; Albert W. Podwell, Soc., 88,698; J. T. N. Braithwaite, Pro., 13,344; Anthony Reilly, Soc.-Lab., 2,742; Louis J. Taber, Prog., 213,312. Nichols's plurality, 149,521.

Secretary of State—Charles H. Graves, D., 432,082; Thomas L. Lewis, R., 283,-767; Edward S. Smith, Soc., 88,914; Addison Taylor, Pro., 12,028; William R. Fox, Soc. Lab., 2,767; John L. Sullivan, Prog., 208,458. Graves's plurality, 148,315.

Auditor of State—Vic Donahey, D., 423,-237;; Edward M. Fullington, R., 294,144 William E. Bues, Soc., 88,925; John H. Ferguson, Pro., 12,003; John Rodgers, Soc.-Lab., 2,804; Charles L. Allen, Prog., 204,929. Donahey's plurality, 129,093.

Treasurer—John P. Brennan, D., 425,-680; Rudy W. Archer, R., 292,425; E. E. Kimbach, Soc., 88,999; Milton H. McCormick, Pro., 12,002; Theodore Bernine, Soc.-Lab., 2,727; William Kirtley, jr., Prog., 204,365. Brennan's plurality, 133,255.

Attorney General—Timothy S. Hogan, D., 437,539; Freeman T. Eagleson, R., 285,690; Blake C. Cook, Soc., 88,716; Albert L. Talcott, Pro., 11,669; William Garity, Soc. Lab., 2,709; Robert R. Nevin, Prog., 201,025. Hogan's plurality, 151,849.

Commissioner of Common Schools—Frank W. Miller, D., 432,688; John W. Zeller, R., 320,343; William R. Draper, Soc., 90,666; Wilbert R. McChesney, Pro., 12,926; Phillip J. Kimball, Soc. Lab., 3,259. Miller's plurality, 112,345.

Members of Board of Public Works—William Samse, D., 429,511; Tobias Schott, D., 426,954; Charles H. Geidel, R., 318,-189; William H. Meinhardt, R., 312,994; Henry W. Yost, Soc., 91,268; W. C. McSheery, Soc., 89,946; George W. Mace, Pro., 12,703; Homer B. Shelton, Pro., 12,-345; J. R. Wrigley, Soc. Lab., 3,213; Theodore Adams, Soc. Lab., 3,220. Samse's plurality, 111,322; Schott's plurality, 108,765.

Judges Supreme Court (long term)—James I. Allread, 134,852; Emmett E. Erskine, 52,866; Reynolds R. Kinkade, 160,628; John C. Madden, 99,512; Oscar W. Newman, 217,943; Hewson L. Peck, 26,457; E. Jay Pinney, 38,607; Harry W. Schroeder, 96,310; Wm. E. Scofield, 190,-822; David Thomas, 76,809; R. M. Wanamaker, 221,156; E. R. Weethee, 23,756, Louis H. Winch, 136,120. Wanamaker's plurality, 30,334; Newman's plurality, 27,121.

Judge of Supreme Court (short term)—Norman L. Burnet, 89,968; George S. Hawke, 49,739; William T. Spear, 186,-372; Charles A. Thatcher, 143,824; J. Foster Wilkin, 232,224. Wilkin's plurality, 45,852.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Frank McKean, D., 425,671; Thomas J. Edwards, R., 300,-365; J. W. Merritt, Soc., 89,664; John C. Keyser, Pro., 11,753; Herman Dersch, Soc. Lab., 2,798; Charles T. Bromley, Prog 192,307. McKean's plurality, 125,306.

Dairy and Food Commissioner—Sylvanu E. Strode, D., 431,640; T. L. Calvert, R 294,667; Samuel D. Himes, Pro., 11,44 Charles A. Bubb, Soc., 87,416; Henr Piper, Soc. Lab., 2,816; Emmett E. Bake Prog., 191,318. Strode's plurality, 136,97

**Vote for Congressmen, 1912.**

At Large—Robert M. Crosser, D., 423 311; Lawrence K. Langdon, R., 297,35 Harry D. Thomas, Soc., 91,201; Frank W Stanton, Pro., 11,862; Randolph W. Wa ton, Prog., 192,799. Crosser's plurality 125,956.

1. Part of Hamilton County; populs tion (1910), 204,698—Stanley E. Bowdl D., 22,330; Nicholas Longworth, R., 22 229; Lawrence A. Zitt, Soc., 2,853; Mi lard F. Andrew, Prog., 5,771. Bowdle' plurality, 101.

2. Part of Hamilton County; populs tion (1910), 256,034—Alfred G. Allen, D 26,066; Otto J. Renner, R., 21,113; R. S Moore, Soc., 3,820; William B. Ha Prog., 4,940. Allen's plurality, 4,953.

3. Counties of Butler, Montgomery an Preble; population (1910), 257,868—War ren Gard, D., 26,711; Bert B. Buckle R., 13,338; Frederick Guy Strickland Soc., 12,774; Jasper A. Huffman, Pro 410; Alfred G. Pease, Prog., 6,97 Gard's plurality, 8,373.

4. Counties of Allen, Auglaize, Dark Mercer and Shelby; population (1910 182,958—J. Henry Goeke, D., 21,512 John L. Cable, R., 10,267; Scott Wil liams, Soc., 2,132; W. Rollo Boehringe Pro., 1,091; William E. Rudy, Prog., 4, 993. Goeke's plurality, 11,245.

5. Counties of Defiance, Henry, Paul ding, Putnam, Van Wert and Williams population (1910), 156,636—T. T. Ans bory, D., 20,091; Edward Staley, R., 10, 177; George W. Kirk, Soc., 1,121. Ans bory's plurality, 9,914.

6. Counties of Brown, Clermont, Clin ton, Greene, Highland and Warren; pop ulation (1910), 161,004—D. K. Hemp stead, D., 17,300; S. D. Fess, R., 18,090 G. D. Vandervort, Soc., 1,384. Fess' plurality, 790.

7. Counties of Clark, Fayette, Madi son, Miami and Pickaway; populatio (1910), 179,286—J. D. Post, D., 19,301 R. M. Hughey, R., 18,595; Winfield S Tibbetts, Soc., 3,002; Gustavus P. Raup Pro., 438. Post's plurality, 706.

8. Counties of Champaign, Delaware Hancock, Hardin, Logan and Union population (1910), 173,755—W. W. Dur bin, D., 17,965; Frank B. Willis, R., 13, 379; Arthur G. Parthemar, Soc., 1,430 Lemuel G. Herbert, Prog., 5,429. Wil lis's plurality, 1,414.

9. Counties of Fulton, Lucas, Ottaw and Wood; population (1910), 285,332— Isaac R. Sherwood, D., 26,528; Thoma C. Devine, R., 5,769; Holland C. Webster Prog., 17,490. Sherwood's plurality 9,038.

10. Counties of Adams, Gallia, Jack son, Lawrence, Pike and Scioto; popu lation (1910), 184,065—Charles M. Cald well, D. 13,424; Robert M. Switzer, R. 12,606; William Miller, Soc., 2,581; Wil liam E. Pricer, Prog., 7,091. Switzer's plurality, 182.

11. Counties of Athens, Fairfield

The fifth greatest commercial city with regard to the value of the imports a exports is Antwerp, with $1,121,654,799.

Hocking, Meigs, Perry, Ross and Vinton; population (1910), 224,804—Horatio C. Claypool, D., 21,469; Albert Douglass, R., 18,729; Albert Smith, Soc., 3,519. Claypool's plurality, 2,740.

12. County of Franklin; population (1910), 221,567—Clement L. Brumbaugh, D., 24,240; Edward L. Taylor, R., 18,729; Jacob L. Bachman, Soc., 7,095; John R. Schmidt, Pro., 450. Brumbaugh's plurality, 5,611.

13. Counties of Crawford, Erie, Marion, Sandusky, Seneca and Wyandot; population (1910), 204,686—John A. Key, D., 26,395; Miles H. McLaughlin, R., 13,021; George P. Maxwell, Soc., 3,272; Benjamin F. Sheidler, Prog., 6,779. Key's plurality, 13,374.

14. Counties of Ashland, Huron, Knox, Lorain, Morrow and Richland; population (1910), 227,881—William G. Sharp, D., 25,523; W. S. Kerr, R., 14,142; George Storck, Soc., 3,569. Sharp's plurality, 11,381.

15. Counties of Guernsey, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble and Washington; population (1910), 180,324—George White, D., 18,169; James Joyce, R., 14,678; F. L. Martin, Soc., 3,033; James T. Orr, Pro., 531; Howard E. Buker, Prog., 4,068. White's plurality, 3,491.

16. Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Harrison, Jefferson and Monroe; population (1910), 201,360—William B. Francis, D., 16,570; David A. Hollingsworth, R., 15,781; Robert Carson, Prog., 3,953. Francis's plurality 789.

17. Counties of Coshocton, Holmes, Dicking, Tuscarawas and Wayne; population (1910), 198,713—William A. Ashbrook, D., 25,453; Dan McCarton, Soc., 3,958; Albert R. Milner, Prog., 6,895; Ashbrook's plurality, 21,495.

18. Counties of Columbiana, Mahoning and Stark; population (1910), 315,757—John J. Whitacre, D., 23,936; Roscoe C. McCullough, R., 23,350; George F. Lelansky, Soc., 7,617. Whitacre's plurality, 586.

19. Counties of Ashtabula, Geauga, Portage, Summit and Trumbull; population (1910), 265,543—Ellsworth R Bathrick, D., 20,251; Hiram G. Starkey, R., 11,574; C. E. Sheplin, Soc., 7,805; Nathan Johnston, Pro., 804; W. S. Harris, Prog., 16,035. Bathrick's plurality, 4,216.

20. Counties of Lake, Medina, all of Cuyahoga County outside of the city of Cleveland and part of Cleveland; population (1910), 315,980—William Gordon, D., 24,385; Paul Howland, R., 12,733; John G. Willert, Soc., 5,240; Frank W. Woods, Prog., 18,194. Gordon's plurality, 6,191.

21. Part of the city of Cleveland; population (1910), 367,970—Robert J. Bulkley, D., 20,742; Frederick L. Taft, R., 8,811; Fred C. Ruppel, Soc., 5,053; Augustus R. Hatton, Prog., 13,760. Bulkley's plurality, 6,982.

**Legislature of 1913-'14.**

| | Senate. | House. | Joint ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 7 | 32 | 39 |
| Democrats | 26 | 88 | 114 |
| Progressives | — | 3 | 5 |
| Dem. majorities | 19 | 53 | 72 |

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 543,918 | 474,882 | — |
| 1901, Governor | 436,092 | 368,525 | — |
| 1902, Sec. State | 436,171 | 345,706 | — |
| 1903, Governor | 475,500 | 361,748 | — |
| 1904, President | 600,095 | 344,674 | — |
| 1905, Governor | 430,617 | 473,264 | — |
| 1906, Sec. State | 408,066 | 351,676 | — |
| 1908, President | 572,312 | 502,721 | — |
| 1908, Governor | 533,197 | 552,569 | — |
| 1910, Governor | 376,700 | 477,077 | — |
| 1912, President | 278,168 | 424,834 | 229,807 |

**OKLAHOMA.**

PRESIDENT, 1912.

| Counties. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Wilson, Dem. | Debs, Soc. | Hanly, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adair | 850 | 916 | 147 | | 11 |
| Alfalfa | 1714 | 1179 | 395 | | 90 |
| Atoka | 669 | 1100 | 567 | | 11 |
| Beaver | 1070 | 926 | 433 | | 74 |
| Beckham | 648 | 1566 | 874 | | 21 |
| Blaine | 831 | 744 | 349 | | 24 |
| Bryan | 711 | 2278 | 842 | | 14 |
| Caddo | 2413 | 2514 | 995 | | 55 |
| Canadian | 1794 | 2047 | 339 | | 42 |
| Carter | 652 | 1860 | 698 | | 11 |
| Cherokee | 962 | 1094 | 138 | | 9 |
| Choctaw | 692 | 1392 | 705 | | 20 |
| Cimarron | 263 | 342 | 93 | | 12 |
| Cleveland | 938 | 1471 | 427 | | 29 |
| Coal | 571 | 1109 | 574 | | — |
| Comanche | 1320 | 1931 | 599 | | 26 |
| Cotton | 587 | 1063 | 273 | | 19 |
| Craig | 1391 | 1772 | 112 | | 10 |
| Creek | 1902 | 1681 | 948 | | 48 |
| Custer | 1693 | 1774 | 503 | | 28 |
| Delaware | 732 | 953 | 174 | | 10 |
| Dewey | 1086 | 1075 | 769 | | 22 |
| Ellis | 1873 | 918 | 465 | | 37 |
| Garfield | 2900 | 2353 | 398 | | 68 |
| Garvin | 740 | 2114 | 1053 | | 15 |
| Grady | 1121 | 2577 | 753 | | 19 |
| Grant | 1729 | 1559 | 270 | | 108 |
| Greer | 851 | 1334 | 385 | | 19 |
| Harmon | 197 | 895 | 278 | | 12 |
| Harper | 679 | 523 | 275 | | 23 |
| Haskell | 902 | 1388 | 672 | | 13 |
| Hughes | 1228 | 1769 | 984 | | 20 |
| Jackson | 588 | 1819 | 650 | | 35 |
| Jefferson | 861 | 1118 | 665 | | 13 |
| Johnston | 506 | 1289 | 732 | | 17 |
| Kay | 2508 | 2380 | 302 | | 77 |
| Kingfisher | 1527 | 1235 | 525 | | 36 |
| Kiowa | 1167 | 1831 | 921 | | 30 |
| Latimer | 482 | 722 | 338 | | 7 |
| Le Flore | 1538 | 2019 | 504 | | 21 |
| Lincoln | 2459 | 2137 | 913 | | 56 |
| Logan | 2546 | 1700 | 477 | | 84 |
| Love | 199 | 750 | 404 | | 5 |
| McClain | 583 | 1273 | 408 | | — |
| McCurtain | 704 | 1059 | 821 | | 17 |
| McIntosh | 970 | 1325 | 530 | | 12 |
| Major | 1200 | 689 | 543 | | 51 |
| Marshall | 815 | 958 | 682 | | 12 |
| Mayes | 1079 | 1391 | 201 | | 13 |
| Murray | 321 | 987 | 540 | | 6 |
| Muskogee | 2385 | 3681 | 526 | | 23 |
| Nowata | 1067 | 1012 | 146 | | 26 |
| Noble | 1266 | 1188 | 266 | | 23 |
| Okmulgee | 1140 | 1243 | 597 | | 27 |
| Oklahoma | 5706 | 6963 | 827 | | 83 |
| Okfuskee | 651 | 952 | 724 | | 16 |

It cost $16,111,731 to run the Police Department of New York City in 1912 and the appropriation for 1913 was $16,738,071.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Roosevelt, Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Debs, Soc. | Chafin, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Osage | 1713 | 1900 | 476 | 21 |
| Ottawa | 1315 | 1384 | 163 | 8 |
| Pawnee | 1332 | 1316 | 441 | 21 |
| Payne | 1669 | 1534 | 733 | 71 |
| Pittsburg | 1574 | 2767 | 1438 | 35 |
| Pontotoc | 642 | 1842 | 919 | 18 |
| Pottawatomie | 2107 | 3082 | 1013 | 41 |
| Pushmataha | 479 | 747 | 483 | 8 |
| Roger Mills | 716 | 902 | 548 | 77 |
| Rogers | 1258 | 1631 | 426 | 19 |
| Seminole | 715 | 1172 | 741 | 17 |
| Sequoyah | 1115 | 1416 | 193 | 12 |
| Stephens | 508 | 1735 | 896 | 19 |
| Texas | 683 | 764 | 234 | 41 |
| Tillman | 638 | 1801 | 351 | 21 |
| Tulsa | 2029 | 2747 | 523 | 48 |
| Wagoner | 555 | 888 | 251 | 11 |
| Washington | 1477 | 1561 | 322 | 25 |
| Washita | 1100 | 1662 | 731 | 36 |
| Woods | 1679 | 1247 | 499 | 42 |
| Woodward | 1403 | 1083 | 565 | 28 |
| Totals | 90786 | 119156 | 42262 | 2185 |
| Plurality | | 28370 | | |
| Scattering | | | | |
| Whole vote | | 254389 | | |

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 110,558; Bryan, D., 122,406; Debs, Soc., 21,779; Watson, Pop., 434; Hisgen, Ind., 244. Whole vote, 255,421; Bryan's plurality, 12,848.

**Vote for United States Senator, 1912.**

Robert L. Owen, D., 126,418; J. T. Dickerson, R., 83,429; John G. Wills, Soc., 40,860. Owen's plurality, 42,989.

**Vote for Congressmen, 1912.**

At-Large—William H. Murray, D., 121,202; J. B. Thompson, D., 120,346; Claude Weaver, D., 121,186; Alvin D. Allen, R., 87,409; James L. Brown, R., 87,264; Emery D. Brownlee, R., 86,092; Oscar Ameringer, Soc., 41,229; J. T. Cumble, Soc., 41,070; J. Luther Langston, Soc., 41,020. Murray's plurality, 33,793; Thompson's plurality, 32,937; Weaver's plurality, 33,777.

1. Counties of Garfield, Grant, Kay, Kingfisher, Lincoln, Logan, Noble, Osage, Pawnee and Payne; population (1910), 240,266—J. J. Davis, D., 18,456; Bird S. McGuire, R., 19,035; A. W. Renshaw, Soc., 4,447; Thomas P. Hopley, Pro., 322. McGuire's plurality, 579.

2. Counties of Alfalfa, Beaver, Blaine Caddo, Canadian, Cimarron, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, part of Grady, Harper, Major, Oklahoma, part of Roger Mills, Texas, Woods and Woodward; population (1910), 344,867—J. J. Carney, D., 23,773; Dick T. Morgan, R., 24,349; P. D. McKenzie, Soc., 7,453. Morgan's plurality, 576.

3. Counties of Adair, Cherokee, Craig, Creek, Delaware, part of Hughes, part of McIntosh, Mayes, part of Okfuskee, Ottawa, Rogers, Seminole, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Wagoner and Washington; population (1910), 343,194—James S. Davenport, D., 27,184; R. T. Daniel, R., 20,884; Lewis B. Irvin, Soc., 6,463; H. L. Storm, Ind., 363. Davenport's plurality, 6,300.

4. Counties of Atoka, Bryan, part of Carter, Choctaw, Coal, Haskell, part of Hughes, Johnston, Latimer, Le Flore, part of Love, McCurtain, part of McIntosh, Marshall, part of Murray, part of Muskogee, part of Okfuskee, Pittsburg, Pontotoc and Pushmataha; population (1910), 354,837—Charles D. Carter, D., 23,987; E. D. Wright, R., 11,421; F. W. Holt, Soc., 11,371. Carter's plurality, 12,566.

5. Counties of Beckham, part of Carter, Cleveland, Comanche, Garvin, part of Grady, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, part of Love, McLain, part of Murray, Pottawatomee, part of Roger Mills, Stephens, Tillman and Washita; population (1910), 386,000—Scott Ferris, D., 29,574; C. O. Clark, R., 11,987; H. H. Stallard, Soc., 11,033. Ferris's plurality, 17,587.

**Legislature of 1913-'14.**

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 8 | 19 | 27 |
| Democrats | 36 | 80 | 116 |
| Dem. majorities | 28 | 61 | 89 |

**Vote of State Since 1907.**

| | Rep. | Dem. |
|---|---|---|
| 1907, Governor | 110,296 | 137,611 |
| 1908, President | 110,558 | 122,406 |
| 1910, Governor | 99,527 | 120,218 |
| 1912, President | *90,786 | 119,156 |

*Republican and Progressive.

## OREGON.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baker | 648 | 1395 | 1120 | 469 |
| Benton | 715 | 986 | 588 | 123 |
| Clackamas | 1503 | 2171 | 2045 | 578 |
| Clatsop | 722 | 728 | 729 | 446 |
| Columbia | 574 | 507 | 611 | 295 |
| Coos | 701 | 1081 | 949 | 837 |
| Crook | 770 | 1060 | 608 | 289 |
| Curry | 102 | 219 | 192 | 89 |
| Douglas | 1267 | 1601 | 1224 | 658 |
| Gilliam | 348 | 310 | 150 | 35 |
| Grant | 418 | 413 | 348 | 167 |
| Harney | 377 | 538 | 169 | 140 |
| Hood River | 396 | 519 | 491 | 121 |
| Jackson | 847 | 2079 | 1620 | 548 |
| Josephine | 305 | 702 | 794 | 397 |
| Klamath | 433 | 815 | 502 | 163 |
| Lake | 297 | 357 | 286 | 108 |
| Lane | 1986 | 2596 | 1815 | 773 |
| Lincoln | 410 | 375 | 265 | 227 |
| Linn | 1301 | 2134 | 1229 | 412 |
| Malheur | 648 | 656 | 418 | 165 |
| Marion | 2523 | 2588 | 1919 | 580 |
| Morrow | 447 | 275 | 187 | 121 |
| Multnomah | 9212 | 13894 | 12523 | 3578 |
| Polk | 1043 | 1201 | 637 | 207 |
| Sherman | 244 | 232 | 166 | 21 |
| Tillamook | 496 | 411 | 369 | 157 |
| Umatilla | 1261 | 1563 | 1044 | 304 |
| Union | 671 | 1090 | 946 | 334 |
| Wallowa | 353 | 610 | 600 | 214 |
| Wasco | 775 | 929 | 587 | 212 |
| Washington | 1261 | 1429 | 1455 | 290 |
| Wheeler | 307 | 222 | 129 | 14 |
| Yamhill | 1312 | 1378 | 885 | 271 |
| Totals | 34673 | 47064 | 37600 | 13343 |
| Plurality | | 9461 | | |
| Scattering | | 4360 | | |
| Whole vote | | 137040 | | |

The sixth greatest commercial city with regard to the value of the imports exports is Marseilles, with $678,431,300.

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 4,360.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 62,530; Bryan, D., 38,049; Debs, Soc., 7,339; Chafin, Pro., 2,682; Hisgen, Ind., 289. Whole vote, 110,889. Tafts plurality, 24,481.

### Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Secetary of State—Ben W. Olcott, R., 64,023; John B. Ryan, D., 29,540; B. Elmer Kennedy, Prog., 17,400; F. P. Redaway, Soc., 13,972; O. V. White, Pro., 6,050. Olcott's plurality, 34,483.

Justice of the Supreme Court—Robert Eakin, R., 64,856; R. J. Slater, D., 35,638; W. C. Weaver, Soc., 16,048; C. J. Bright, Pro., 9,689. Eakin's plurality, 29,218.

Dairy and Food Commissioner—John D. Mickle, R. Prog., 57,744; A. H. Lea, D., 38,471; C. W. Barzee, Soc., 15,802; J. A. Dunbar, Pro., 10,630. Mickle's plurality, 19,273.

### Vote for U. S. Senator, 1912.

Ben Selling, R., 38,453; Harry Lane, D., 40,172; A. E. Clark, Prog., 11,083; B. F. Ramp, Soc., 11,093; B. Lee Paget, Pro., 6,848; Jonathan Bourne, jr., Ind., 25,929. Lane's plurality, 1,719.

### Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Counties of Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill; population (1910), 303,634—W. C. Hawley, R., 26,925; R. G. Smith, D., 15,410; John W. Campbell, Prog., 8,679; W. S. Richards, Soc., 7,181; O. A. Stillman, Pro., 4,335. Hawley's plurality, 11,515.

2. Counties of Baker, Crook, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco and Wheeler; population (1910), 142,870—N. J. Sinnott, R., 15,121; James H. Graham, D., 8,322; C. H. Abercrombie, Soc., 3,037; Geo. L. Cleaver, Pro., 1,800. Sinnott's plurality, 6,799.

3. County of Multnomah; population (1910), 226,261—A. W. Lafferty, R. and Prog., 16,783; M. G. Munly, D., 11,553; Lee Campbell, Soc., 3,065; Le Grand M. Baldwin, Pro., 1,419; Thomas McCusker, Ind., 6,280. Lafferty's plurality, 5,230.

### Legislature of 1913-'14.

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 28 | 54 | 82 |
| Democrats | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Rep. majorities | 26 | 48 | 74 |

### Vote of State Since 1900.

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 46,526 | 33,385 | —— |
| 1902, Governor | 39,606 | 39,862 | —— |
| 1904, President | 60,455 | 17,521 | —— |
| 1906, Governor | 43,508 | 46,002 | —— |
| 1908, President | 62,530 | 38,049 | —— |
| 1910, Governor | 48,751 | 54,853 | —— |
| 1912, President | 34,673 | 47,064 | 37,600 |

## PENNSYLVANIA.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Wash. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 3682 | 819 | 862 | 90 |
| Allegheny | 31365 | 28822 | 36450 | 12554 |
| Armstrong | 3027 | 1904 | 3490 | 643 |
| Beaver | 3037 | 2759 | 3658 | 1748 |
| Bedford | 2694 | 1140 | 2477 | 523 |
| Berks | 16430 | 3032 | 9175 | 3636 |
| Blair | 4108 | 3138 | 7205 | 1599 |
| Bradford | 2960 | 2034 | 4543 | 228 |
| Bucks | 6773 | 5452 | 3775 | 411 |
| Butler | 4022 | 1273 | 3718 | 450 |
| Cambria | 7282 | 3252 | 8119 | 869 |
| Cameron | 291 | 388 | 444 | 36 |
| Carbon | 3652 | 1246 | 3023 | 428 |
| Centre | 3445 | 1507 | 2138 | 227 |
| Chester | 6901 | 5708 | 4427 | 314 |
| Clarion | 3079 | 916 | 1847 | 315 |
| Clearfield | 4670 | 1523 | 3950 | 1410 |
| Clinton | 2200 | 1214 | 1356 | 613 |
| Columbia | 4905 | 889 | 1419 | 242 |
| Crawford | 3908 | 2497 | 3658 | 1041 |
| Cumberland | 5023 | 2566 | 3095 | 345 |
| Dauphin | 7470 | 6012 | 9436 | 1363 |
| Delaware | 6001 | 8418 | 5602 | 374 |
| Elk | 2057 | 603 | 2340 | 363 |
| Erie | 5633 | 4958 | 3726 | 1972 |
| Fayette | 7363 | 4168 | 3084 | 2462 |
| Forest | 378 | 240 | 464 | 263 |
| Franklin | 4505 | 2710 | 3359 | 414 |
| Fulton | 1080 | 317 | 527 | 23 |
| Greene | 3551 | 1150 | 852 | 176 |
| Huntingdon | 1538 | 903 | 3101 | 263 |
| Indiana | 1593 | 1720 | 3210 | 524 |
| Jefferson | 2510 | 1608 | 2888 | 572 |
| Juniata | 1148 | 374 | 982 | 73 |
| Lackawanna | 12423 | 3799 | 13053 | 959 |
| Lancaster | 8574 | 12668 | 1517 | 687 |
| Lawrence | 1976 | 2128 | 2502 | 1641 |
| Lebanon | 2972 | 2378 | 4200 | 393 |
| Lehigh | 10834 | 2722 | 6576 | 1059 |
| Luzerne | 13495 | 4915 | 16557 | 2464 |
| Lycoming | 6039 | 1681 | 4205 | 1523 |
| McKean | 2362 | 1345 | 2674 | 512 |
| Mercer | 4039 | 1873 | 3625 | 1708 |
| Mifflin | 1400 | 654 | 1543 | 531 |
| Monroe | 3107 | 536 | 606 | 23 |
| Montgomery | 11894 | 8978 | 10179 | 1129 |
| Montour | 1492 | 308 | 835 | 39 |
| Northampton | 10325 | 3893 | 5452 | 639 |
| Northumberland | 6802 | 2371 | 6459 | 27 |
| Perry | 1941 | 1140 | 1339 | 72 |
| Philadelphia | 66308 | 91944 | 68528 | 9784 |
| Pike | 995 | 191 | 373 | 18 |
| Potter | 1445 | 850 | 1517 | 310 |
| Schuylkill | 11812 | 3557 | 10477 | 2846 |
| Snyder | 991 | 626 | 1504 | 74 |
| Somerset | 2164 | 1428 | 4617 | 655 |
| Sullivan | 912 | 547 | 406 | 43 |
| Susquehanna | 2588 | 1988 | 2208 | 25 |
| Tioga | 1901 | 1895 | 3590 | 130 |
| Union | 1126 | 470 | 1589 | 48 |
| Venango | 2507 | 1660 | 2473 | 1214 |
| Warren | 1686 | 1564 | 2660 | 628 |
| Washington | 5563 | 4297 | 5616 | 2050 |
| Wayne | 1924 | 659 | 2132 | 52 |
| Westmoreland | 9262 | 4299 | 8305 | 4622 |
| Wyoming | 1505 | 480 | 1801 | 33 |
| York | 14979 | 5251 | 2911 | 1503 |
| Totals | 395619 | 273305 | 350949 | 80915 |
| Bull Moose ticket | —— | —— | 69964 | —— |

The police force of New York is made up of 19 inspectors, 25 surgeons, 97 captains, 588 lieutenants, 639 sergeants, 70 matrons and 8,933 patrolmen, a total of 10,371, besides 268 civilian employes.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roosevelt Progressive | — | — | 35513 | — |
| Totals | 395619 | 273305 | 447426 | 80915 |
| Plurality | | | 51807 | |
| Scattering | 20237 | | | |
| Whole vote | 1217502 | | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 19,533; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 704.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 745,779; Bryan, D., 448,785; Debs, Soc., 33,918; Chafin, Pro., 36,694; Preston, Soc.-Lab., 1,222; Hisgen, Ind., 1,057. Whole vote, 1,267,450. Taft's plurality, 296,994.

### Vote on State Ticket, 1912

Auditor—Archibald W. Powell, R., Bull Moose, Roosevelt Prog. and Washington, 621,234; Robert E. Cresswell, D. and Keystone, 381,987; Adrian H. Eldredge, Soc., 81,237; B. Budd Cannon, Pro., 20,984. Powell's plurality, 239,247.

Treasurer—Robert K. Young, R., Bull Moose, Roosevelt Prog. and Washington, 607,743; William H. Berry, D. and Keystone, 418,853; John J. Schwartz, Soc., 79,063; Charles W. Huntington, Pro., 18,141. Young's plurality, 193,890.

### Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

At Large—John M. Morin, R., Bull Moose, Roosevelt Prog. and Washington, 618,537; Frederick E. Lewis, R., Bull Moose, Roosevelt Prog. and Washington, 607,701; Anderson H. Walters, R., Bull Moose, Roosevelt Prog. and Washington, 608,709; Arthur R. Rupley, R., Bull Moose, Roosevelt Prog. and Washington, 606,709; George Benton Shaw, D., 357,562; Joseph Howley, D., 346,814; George R. McLean, D., 352,396; E. E. Greenawalt, D., 343,163; E. L. McKee, Pro., 21,074; Howard J. Force, Pro., 20,284; Henry S. Gill, Pro., 20,465; Thomas H. Hamilton, Pro., 20,211; Charles W. Erwin, Soc., 80,808; William Parker, Soc., 81,125; E. S. Musser, Soc., 80,247; John W. Slayton, Soc., 81,785; William H. Thomas, Soc.-Lab., 1,075; Albian Garrett, Keystone, 20,088; Charles A. Hawkins, Keystone, 19,701; Howard R. Sheppard, Keystone, 21,573; Daniel W. Simkins, Keystone, 18,906. Morin's plurality, 560,975; Lewis's plurality, 250,139; Walter's plurality, 251,147; Rupley's plurality, 249,147.

1. Part of Philadelphia County; population (1910), 274,960—William S. Ware, R., Lincoln, Roosevelt Prog. and Washington, 25,205; John H. Hall, D., Keystone and Prog., 10,492; Harry Gantz, Soc., 1,006. Ware's plurality, 14,713.

2. Part of Philadelphia County; population (1910), 153,447—George S. Graham, R. and L., 14,806; William Schlipf, jr., D. and Keystone, 7,604; William Umstead, Pro., 15; Harry C. Parker, Soc., 938; Henry W. Lamberth, Washington, 5,796. Graham's plurality, 7,202.

3. Part of Philadelphia County; population (1910), 251,826—J. Hampton Moore, R. and L., 15,491; John H. Fow, D., 6,212; George Ruby, Soc., 986; Harry E. Walter, K. and Wash., 5,920. Moore's plurality, 9,279.

4. Part of Philadelphia County; population (1910), 198,693—George W. Edmonds, R., K., L. and Wash., 21,733; Thomas T. Nelson, D., 8,482; H. C. Russell, Pro., 97; Charles DeKyne, Soc., 1,410. Edmonds's plurality, 13,251.

5. Part of Philadelphia County; population (1910), 252,893—Henry S. Borneman, R. and L., 15,181; Michael Donohoe, D., K. and Wash., 21,971; F. A. Moore, Pro., 112; John Whitehead, Soc., 2,604. Donohoe's plurality, 6,790.

6. Part of Philadelphia County; population (1910), 377,189—Harry A. Mackey, R., L. and Roosevelt Prog., 19,291; J. Washington Logue, D. and K., 22,091; William C. Letson, Pro., 264; Perry R. Long, Soc., 1,097; Francis Tracey Tobin, C., W., 57; Frederick S. Drake, Wash., 19,642. Logue's plurality, 2,449.

7. Counties of Chester and Delaware; population (1910), 227,119—Thomas S. Butler, R., Bull Moose and Roosevelt Prog., 18,276; Eugene C. Bonniwell, D. and K., 12,225; Edwin P. Sellew, Pro., 378; Walter N. Lodge, Soc., 611; Frederick A. Howard, Wash., 7,647. Butler's plurality, 6,051.

8. Counties of Bucks and Montgomery; population (1910), 246,120—Oscar O. Bean, R., 15,840; Robert E. Diffenderfer, D. and K., 18,230; James C. Hogan, sr., Soc., 1,456; Thomas K. Ober, jr., Wash, 12,205. Diffenderfer's plurality, 2,390.

9. County of Lancaster; population (1910), 167,029—William W. Griest, R., K. and Wash., 14,112; Richard M. Reilly, D., 8,043; D. S. Von Nieda, Pro., 272; E. S. Musser, Soc., 667; John N. Hetrick, B. M., 9,947. Griest's plurality, 4,165.

10. County of Lackawanna; population (1910), 259,570—John R. Farr, R. and Wash., 14,939; Michael A. McGinley, D. and K., 12,777; Madison F. Larkin, Pro., 1,296; L. H. Gibbs, Soc., 865; T. Ellsworth Davies, Nat. Prog., 217. Farr's plurality, 2,162.

11. County of Luzerne; population (1910), 343,186—Charles C. Bowman, R., Pro. and Prog., 9,864; John J. Casey, D. and K., 15,343; C. F. Quinn, Soc., 2,110; Clarence D. Coughlin, Wash., 10,597. Casey's plurality, 4,746.

12. County of Schuylkill; population (1910), 207,894—Alfred B. Garner, R. and Wash., 10,463; Robert E. Lee, D., K. and Prog., 14,902; H. F. Reber, Pro., 217; Cornelius F. Foley, Soc., 3,464; William W. Thorn, B. M., 513. Lee's plurality, 4,439.

13. Counties of Berks and Lehigh; population (1910), 302,054—Claude T. Reno, R. and Wash., 20,463; John H. Rothermel, D., 26,369; Oliver K. Mohr, Pro., 272; Clarence T. Wixson, Soc., 4,938; Harry A. Cyphers, K., 82; Caleb Harrison, Soc. Lab., 36. Rothermel's plurality, 5,966.

14. Counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming; population (1910), 137,017—Wm. D. B. Ainey, R., K. and Wash., 14,747; Joel G. Hill, D., 8,884; W. S. H. Heermans, Pro., 706; Charles Welch, Soc., 312. Ainey's plurality, 6,363.

15. Counties of Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga; population (1910), 184,916—Edgar R. Kless, R. and Wash., 14,211; William B. Wilson, D. and K., 13,643; David Salmon, Pro., 814; Aaron Noll, Soc., 2,282. Kless's plurality, 568.

**In New York City in 1912 170,375 arrests were made, of which 18,780 were f felonies, 107,227 for misdemeanors, 10,838 for juvenile delinquency and 469 for material witnesses.**

16. Counties of Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan; population (1910), 186,048—Clinton Kline, R. and Wash., 12,783; John V. Lesher, D., 14,209; T. P. Jepson, Pro., 453; George W. Dornbach, Soc., 2,737. Lesher's plurality, 1,426.

17. Counties of Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder and Union; population (1910), 207,765—Benjamin K. Focht, R. and Prog., 10,978; Frank L. Dershem, D. and K., 14,073; W. C. Bratton, Pro., 337; William G. Bowers, Soc., 1,377; Frank B. Clayton, Wash., 9,442. Dershem's plurality, 3,095.

18. Counties of Cumberland, Dauphin and Lebanon; population (1910), 250,196—Aaron S. Kreider, R., B. M. and Prog., 14,485; David L. Kaufman, D. and K., 14,082; E. H. Molly, Pro., 802; J. Milton Ibach, Soc., 1,988; Henry C. Demming, Wash., 13,504. Kreider's plurality, 403.

19. Counties of Bedford, Blair and Cambria; population (1910), 313,868—Jesse L. Hartman, R. and Prog., 12,633; Warren Worth Bailey, D., 13,626; Adie A. Stevens, Pro., 580; D. W. B. Murphy, Soc., 2,879; John W. Blake, K., 474; Lynn A. Brau, Wash., 12,688. Bailey's plurality, 938.

20. Counties of Adams and York; population (1910), 170,724—Daniel F. Lefean, R. and B. M., 14,283; Andrew R. Brodbeck, D., 16,514; Henry H. Trumpfheller, Pro., 404; George W. Bacon, Soc., 1,498; Robert C. Bair, Wash., 3,186. Brodbeck's plurality, 2,231.

21. Counties of Cameron, Center, Clearfield and McKean; population (1910), 192,704—Charles E. Patton, R., K. and Wash., 13,732; James A. Gleason, D., 10,588; W. H. Watt, Pro., 956; George Fox, Soc., 2,041. Patton's plurality, 2,041.

22. Counties of Butler and Westemoreland; population (1910), 303,993—Abraham L. Keister, R. and Wash., 15,560; Curtis H. Gregg, D. and Prog., 14,943; Daniel K. Albright, Pro., 2,206; Charles Cunningham, Soc., 4,735. Keister's plurality, 620.

23. Counties of Fayette, Greene and Somerset; population (1910), 264,048—Thos. S. Crago, R., 7,836; Wooda N. Carr, D., 12,211; Berth S. Forsyth, Pro., 942; Charles L. Gans, Soc., 2,928; Harvey L. Berkley, Wash., 7,588. Carr's plurality, 4,375.

24. Counties of Beaver, Lawrence and Washington; population (1910), 292,065—Charles Matthews, R., 10,797; S. A. Lacock, D., 8,585; James B. Peebles, Pro., 1,363; George C. Frethy, Soc., 5,082; Henry W. Temple, Wash., 11,495. Temple's plurality, 698.

25. Counties of Crawford and Erie; population (1910), 177,082—Milton W. Shreve, R. and Wash., 13,078; Turner W. Shacklett, D., 10,446; B. R. Pike, Pro., 1,243; Sidney A. Schwartz, Soc., 2,727. Shreve's plurality, 2,632.

26. Counties of Carbon, Monroe, Northampton and Pike; population (1910), 211,487—Francis A. March, jr., R. and Wash., 14,461; A. Mitchell Palmer, D., 18,201; E. S. Wolfe, Pro., 392; George R. Miller, Soc., 1,032. Palmer's plurality, 3,750.

27. Counties of Armstrong, Clarion, Indiana and Jefferson; population (1910), 233,818—J. N. Langham, R. and Wash., 17,138; Foster M. Mohney, D., 9,472; John Houk, Pro., 1,743; Thomas Jackson Fredericks, Soc., 1,853. Langham's plurality, 7,666.

28. Counties of Elk, Forest, Mercer, Venango and Warren; population (1910), 218,937—Peter M. Speer, R., 7,136; John Hines, D., 9,741; J. W. Neilly, Pro., 1,62. John R. McKeown, Soc., 4,097; Willis J. Hulings, Wash., 10,363. Hulings's plurality, 622.

29. Part of Greater Pittsburgh and the whole of Allegheny County north of the Ohio River; population (1910), 263,012—Stephen G. Porter, R. and Wash., 15,925; Joseph Gallagher, D., 5,509; Robert J. Smith, Pro., 425; George T. McConnell, Soc., 3,899; Charles F. Chubb, K., 225. Porter's plurality, 10,416.

30. Part of Allegheny County; population (1910), 278,397—M. Clyde Kelly, R. Prog., K. Prog. and Wash., 16,708; Fred H. Merrick, Soc., 7,570; J. A. Brought, Soc. Lab., 82. Kelly's plurality, 9,660.

31. Part of City of Pittsburgh; population (1910), 204,489—James Francis Burke, R. and Wash., 10,679; Joseph F. Joyce, D., 4,894; Fred C. Brittain, Pro., 242; William H. Proser, Soc., 5,101. Burke's plurality, 5,578.

32. Part of Allegheny County; population (1910), 299,565—Andrew J. Barchfeld, R. and Wash., 12,265; Herman L. Hegner, D. and Prog., 7,987; Thomas F. Kennedy, Soc., 5,672; Wm. McClintock Shrodes, K., 4,166. Barchfeld's plurality, 4,278.

**Legislature of 1913-'14.**

It is impossible to give accurately party divisions in the Legislature of 1913-'14, most of the candidates elected having run on two or more party tickets. In both branches control is in the hands of Republican-Progressives.

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1900. | President .. | 712,665 | 424,282 | —— |
| 1901. | Treasurer .. | 423,498 | 291,955 | —— |
| 1902. | Governor .. | 592,867 | 436,457 | —— |
| 1903. | Treasurer .. | 529,631 | 244,284 | —— |
| 1904. | President .. | 840,949 | 337,998 | —— |
| 1905. | Treasurer .. | 458,698 | 546,892 | —— |
| 1906. | Governor .. | 506,392 | 457,957 | —— |
| 1907. | Treasurer .. | 459,965 | 312,737 | —— |
| 1908. | President .. | 745,779 | 448,785 | —— |
| 1909. | Treasurer .. | 450,630 | 307,763 | —— |
| 1910. | Governor .. | 415,611 | 123,395 | *382,127 |
| 1912. | President .. | 273,305 | 395,619 | 447,426 |

*Keystone party.

**RHODE ISLAND.**

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bristol | 1077 | 1126 | 437 | 21 |
| Kent | 2030 | 2170 | 1284 | 40 |
| Newport | 2487 | 2583 | 1279 | 50 |
| Providence | 23127 | 19695 | 13090 | 1899 |
| Washington | 1691 | 2129 | 788 | 39 |
| Totals | 30412 | 27703 | 16878 | 2049 |
| Plurality | 2709 | | | |
| Scattering | | 852 | | |
| Whole vote | | 77894 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 616; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 236.

**Of 2,827 babies under two years of age in the care of the New York Diet Kitchen in June, July, August and September, 1913, only 16 died from all causes, and only 6 from digestive disorders.**

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 43,942; Bryan, D., 24,706; Debs, Soc., 1,365; Chafin, Pro., 1,016; Preston, Soc. Lab., 183; Hisgen, Ind., 1,105. Whole vote, 72,317. Taft's plurality, 19,236.

### Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Aram J. Pothier, R., 34,133; Theodore Francis Greene, D., 32,725; Albert H. Humes, Prog., 8,457; Fassel, Soc., 1,913; White, Pro., 687; Herrick, Soc.-Lab., 251. Pothier's plurality, 1,408.

Lieutenant Governor—Roswell B. Burchard, R., 33,408; Somner P. Mowry, D., 33,095; Fletcher, Soc., 2,011; Southwick, Pro., 757; Bowers, Soc.-Lab., 273. Burchard's plurality, 308.

Secretary of State—J. Fred Parker, R., 36,312; Roderick C. McGarry, D., 29,244; Binning, Prog., 7,921; Dougherty, Soc., 1,945; Browning, Pro., 681; McGuigan, Soc.-Lab., 259. Parker's plurality, 7,068. V. C. Gilbreath, R., elected.

Treasurer—Walter H. Read, R., 37,122; Etienne C. Delabarre, D., 28,149; Fred D. Thompson, Prog., 7,915; Marcus, Soc., 1,921; Fowler, Pro., 663; Murray, Soc-Lab., 270. Read's plurality, 8,973.

Attorney General—Herbert H. Rice, R., 35,339; James H. Cahill, D., 29,986; Richmond, Prog., 8,054; Greene, Soc., 1,939; Leach, Soc.-Lab., 259. Rice's plurality, 5,353.

### Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Counties: Bristol and Newport; the first, second, third, fourth, fifteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth Representative districts of Providence and East Providence town in Providence County; population (1900), 180,870—G. T. O'Shaughnessy, D., 13,157; William P. Sheffield, R., 9,663; John J. Bolan, Prog., 3,044; Prentice, Pro., 314. O'Shaugnessy's plurality, 3,394.

2. Counties: Kent and Washington; the city of Cranston, the seventh, tenth, seventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth, nineteenth and twentieth Representative districts of the city of Providence and the towns of Foster, Johnston, North Providence and Scituate of Providence County; population (1910), 79,093—Peter G. Gerry, D., 10,728; Thomas W. Bliss, R., 10,335; C. C. Ball, Prog., 3,642; W. G. Lawton, Pro., 289. Gerry's plurality, 393.

3. The cities and towns of Burrillville, Central Falls, Cumberland, Glocester, Lincoln, North Smithfield, Pawtucket, Smithfield and Woonsocket and the fifth, sixth, eighth and ninth Representative districts of the city of Providence in Providence County; population (1910), 182,647—F. X. L. Rattey, D., 9,841; Amos Kennedy, R., 11,718; E. F. Tuttle, Prog., 2,158; Merry, Pro., 199. Kennedy's plurality, 1,877.

### Legislature of 1913-'14.

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. Bal. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans ..... | 28 | 52 | 80 |
| Democrats ..... | 3 | 27 | 30 |
| Rep. Democrats.. | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Dem. Progressives | 4 | 18 | 22 |
| Progressives ..... | — | 1 | 1 |
| Rep. majorities... | 18 | 4 | 22 |

### Vote of State Since 1900.

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President .. | 33,784 | 19,812 | — |
| 1901, Governor .. | 25,575 | 19,038 | — |
| 1902, Governor .. | 24,541 | 32,279 | — |
| 1903, Governor .. | 29,275 | 30,578 | — |
| 1904, President .. | 41,605 | 24,839 | — |
| 1904, Governor .. | 33,821 | 32,965 | — |
| 1905, Governor .. | 31,311 | 25,816 | — |
| 1906, Governor .. | 31,877 | 33,195 | — |
| 1907, Governor .. | 31,005 | 33,300 | — |
| 1908, President .. | 43,942 | 24,706 | — |
| 1908, Governor .. | 38,676 | 31,406 | — |
| 1909, Governor .. | 37,107 | 25,338 | — |
| 1910, Governor .. | 33,540 | 32,400 | — |
| 1911, Governor .. | 37,969 | 30,575 | — |
| 1912, President .. | 27,703 | 30,412 | 16,878 |

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbeville ..... | 1095 | 9 | 4 | — |
| Aiken ..... | 1452 | 2 | 4 | — |
| Anderson ..... | 2158 | 25 | 66 | 16 |
| Bamberg ..... | 616 | 3 | 1 | — |
| Barnwell ..... | 1139 | 15 | 5 | — |
| Beaufort ..... | 464 | 50 | 62 | — |
| Berkeley ..... | 323 | 5 | 13 | — |
| Calhoun ..... | 460 | 15 | 68 | — |
| Charleston .... | 1760 | 34 | 100 | 54 |
| Cherokee ..... | 1259 | 16 | 7 | — |
| Chester ..... | 1286 | — | 20 | — |
| Chesterfield ... | 1178 | — | 4 | — |
| Clarendon ..... | 932 | — | 32 | — |
| Colleton ..... | 797 | 14 | 12 | 1 |
| Darlington .... | 883 | — | 2 | — |
| Dillon ..... | 680 | 2 | 11 | — |
| Dorchester .... | 576 | 18 | 13 | — |
| Edgefield ..... | 779 | 3 | 18 | — |
| Fairfield ..... | 622 | 3 | 8 | — |
| Florence ..... | 1496 | 6 | 65 | 6 |
| Georgetown ... | 405 | 10 | 37 | — |
| Greenville .... | 3140 | — | — | — |
| Greenwood .... | 1307 | 17 | 11 | 3 |
| Hampton ..... | 631 | — | — | — |
| Horry ..... | 863 | 13 | 7 | — |
| Jasper ..... | 198 | — | — | — |
| Fershaw ..... | 708 | 7 | 25 | — |
| Lancaster ..... | 1140 | 6 | 5 | — |
| Laurens ..... | 1566 | 6 | 17 | 1 |
| Lee ..... | 571 | 3 | 6 | — |
| Lexington ..... | 1201 | 3 | 30 | 81 |
| Marion ..... | 710 | 3 | 11 | — |
| Marlboro ..... | 719 | — | — | — |
| Newberry ..... | 1206 | 6 | 12 | 6 |
| Oconee ..... | 760 | 58 | 69 | — |
| Orangeburg ... | 1550 | 40 | 95 | — |
| Pickens ..... | 815 | 15 | 18 | — |
| Richland ..... | 1555 | 23 | 161 | 25 |
| Saluda ..... | 850 | — | 3 | 14 |
| Spartanburg .. | 3616 | 37 | 185 | 6 |
| Sumter ..... | 910 | 31 | 52 | — |
| Union ..... | 1609 | 20 | 56 | — |
| Williamsburg . | 729 | 6 | 18 | — |
| York ..... | 1641 | 12 | 12 | — |
| Totals ..... | 48355 | 536 | 1293 | 164 |
| Plurality ..... | 47062 | | | |
| Whole vote ... | | 50348 | | |

The vote for President in 1908 was: Bryan, D., 62,290; Taft, R., 8,695; Debs, Soc., 100; Hisgen, Ind., 43. Bryan's plurality, 53,325.

The second country in shipbuilding with regard to tonnage of vessels under construction June 30, 1913 (excluding warships), was Germany, with 565,951 tons.

**Vote on State Ticket, 1912.**

Governor—Cole L. Blease, D., 44,135; Richard B. Britton, Soc., 201. Blease's plurality, 43,934.

Lieutenant Governor—C. A. Smith, D., elected.

Secretary of State—R. M. McCown, D., elected.

Controller—A. W. Jones, D., elected.

Treasurer—S. T. Carter, D., elected.

Adjutant General—A. W. Moore, D., elected.

Superintendent of Education—J. E. Swearingen, D., elected.

Commissioner of Agriculture—E. J. Watson, D., elected.

Railroad Commissioner—John G. Richards, jr., D., elected.

**Vote for Congressmen, 1912.**

1. Counties of Berkeley, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton and Dorchester; population (1910), 197,550—George S. Legare, D., 4,550; Aaron P. Prioleau, R., 85. Legare's plurality, 4,465.

2. Counties of Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Edgefield, Hampton, Jasper and Saluda; population (1910), 199,307—James S. Byrnes, D., 6,033.

3. Counties of Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, Newberry, Oconee and Pickens; population (1910), 225,942—Wyatt Aiken, D., 7,458.

4. Counties of Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg and Union; population (1910), 223,303—Joseph Travis Johnson, D., 7,244.

5. Counties of Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster and York; population (1910), 212,809—David Edward Finley, D., 7,907.

6. Counties of Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Marion and Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Marlboro and Williamsburg; population (1910), 232,989—J. W. Ragsdale, D., 6,446.

7. Counties of Calhoun, Lee, Lexington, Orangeburg, Richland and Sumter; population (1910), 223,500—Asbury Francis Lever, D., 6,660; A. D. Dantzler, R., 105. Lever's plurality, 6,555.

**Legislature of 1913-'14.**

The Legislature is solidly Democratic in both branches.

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President .. | 3,579 | 47,233 | —— |
| 1900, Governor .. | —— | 46,457 | —— |
| 1902, Governor .. | —— | 31,827 | —— |
| 1904, President .. | 2,554 | 52,563 | —— |
| 1904, Governor .. | —— | 51,907 | —— |
| 1906, Governor .. | —— | 30,251 | —— |
| 1908, President .. | 3,965 | 62,290 | —— |
| 1908, Governor .. | —— | 61,060 | —— |
| 1910, Governor .. | —— | 30,739 | —— |
| 1912, President .. | 536 | 48,355 | 1,293 |

**SOUTH DAKOTA.**

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Roosevelt, Rep. and Prog. | Wilson, Dem. | Chafin, Pro. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aurora ..... | 652 | 801 | 68 | 43 |
| Beadle ..... | 1493 | 1464 | 70 | 163 |
| Bennett ..... | 68 | 179 | 3 | 3 |
| Bon Homme .. | 1228 | 1059 | 40 | [illegible] |
| Brown ..... | 1746 | 2488 | 289 | [illegible] |
| Brookings ..... | 1389 | 740 | 208 | [illegible] |
| Brule ..... | 643 | 842 | 18 | 6 |
| Buffalo ..... | 83 | 105 | 3 | 4 |
| Butte ..... | 649 | 601 | 24 | 18 |
| Campbell ..... | 574 | 150 | 32 | [illegible] |
| Charles Mix ... | 1817 | 1625 | 44 | [illegible] |
| Clark ..... | 949 | 668 | 83 | [illegible] |
| Clay ..... | 1262 | 929 | 48 | [illegible] |
| Codington .... | 1195 | 1111 | 90 | [illegible] |
| Corson ..... | 508 | 455 | 16 | [illegible] |
| Custer ..... | 395 | 419 | 8 | [illegible] |
| Davison ..... | 1364 | 1266 | 98 | [illegible] |
| Day ..... | 1209 | 787 | 224 | 111 |
| Deuel ..... | 887 | 441 | 72 | [illegible] |
| Dewey ..... | 509 | 411 | 12 | [illegible] |
| Douglas ..... | 765 | 714 | 16 | [illegible] |
| Edmunds ..... | 640 | 729 | 89 | [illegible] |
| Fall River .... | 846 | 712 | 31 | [illegible] |
| Faulk ..... | 568 | 615 | 92 | [illegible] |
| Grant ..... | 828 | 619 | 80 | [illegible] |
| Gregory ..... | 1348 | 1176 | 25 | [illegible] |
| Hamlin ..... | 1058 | 474 | 35 | [illegible] |
| Hand ..... | 738 | 826 | 87 | 44 |
| Hanson ..... | 708 | 632 | 42 | 21 |
| Harding ..... | 600 | 325 | 64 | 113 |
| Hughes ..... | 447 | 544 | 23 | 63 |
| Hutchinson .... | 1451 | 647 | 29 | 12 |
| Hyde ..... | 398 | 232 | 17 | 53 |
| Jerauld ..... | 545 | 436 | 155 | 11 |
| Kingsbury .... | 1153 | 747 | 152 | [illegible] |
| Lake ..... | 1174 | 657 | 51 | 79 |
| Lawrence ..... | 1692 | 2412 | 41 | 326 |
| Lincoln ..... | 1674 | 719 | 72 | 56 |
| Lyman ..... | 990 | 766 | 84 | 135 |
| McCook ..... | 1063 | 962 | 74 | 56 |
| McPherson .... | 949 | 327 | 18 | 6 |
| Marshall ..... | 601 | 541 | 69 | 45 |
| Meade ..... | 1032 | 975 | 71 | 152 |
| Mellette ..... | 261 | 320 | 7 | 5 |
| Miner ..... | 851 | 720 | 48 | 39 |
| Minnehaha .... | 3051 | 2576 | 195 | 256 |
| Moody ..... | 932 | 637 | 101 | 119 |
| Pennington ... | 1073 | 1135 | 32 | 117 |
| Perkins ..... | 1052 | 832 | 40 | 177 |
| Potter ..... | 439 | 423 | 22 | 17 |
| Roberts ..... | 1361 | 812 | 85 | 201 |
| Sanborn ..... | 880 | 577 | 78 | 19 |
| Spink ..... | 1432 | 1347 | 118 | 128 |
| Stanley ..... | 981 | 1051 | 46 | 137 |
| Sully ..... | 292 | 242 | 19 | 19 |
| Tripp ..... | 1153 | 982 | 32 | 82 |
| Turner ..... | 1608 | 906 | 82 | 22 |
| Union ..... | 1396 | 965 | 86 | 22 |
| Walworth ..... | 585 | 451 | 30 | 55 |
| Yankton ..... | 1511 | 1239 | 67 | 61 |
| Ziebach ..... | 371 | 349 | 10 | 36 |
| Totals ..... | 58811 | 48942 | 3910 | 4662 |
| Plurality ..... | 9869 | | | |
| Whole vote .. | | 116325 | | |

There was no Taft electoral ticket in the field in South Dakota in 1912.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 67,536; Bryan, D., 40,206; Debs, Soc., 2,846; Chafin, Pro., 4,039; Hisgen, Ind., 88. Whole vote, 114,775. Taft's plurality, 27,270.

**Vote on State Ticket, 1912.**

(The figures for other state officers than Governor are not official.)

Governor—Frank M. Byrne, R., 57,160;

The transactions of the New York Clearing House Association in 1912-'13 aggregated $101,723,563,155.

J. L. Johnson, D., 53,850; O. W. Butterfield, Pro., 3,339; S. Lovett, Soc., 3,479. Byrne's plurality, 3,310.

Lieutenant Governor—E. L. Abel, R., 61,562; O. D. Anderson, D., 45,454; Ed. Cochrane, Pro., 3,421; B. H. Wright, Soc., 3,698. Abel's plurality, 16,108.

Secretary of State—Frank Glasner, R., 63,633; N. F. Stewart, D., 42,439; George F. Sheldon, Pro., 3,266; Le Roy Hixson, Soc., 3,766. Glasner's plurality, 21,194.

State Land Commissioner—F. F. Brinker, R., 62,117; John J. Halligan, D., 42,543; D. N. McCullough, Pro., 3,100; S. H. Goodfellow, Soc., 3,807. Brinker's plurality, 19,574.

Superintendent of Instruction—C. G. Lawrence, R., 63,133; L. M. Powers, D., 41,758; Lois Wilson Jellies, Pro., 3,027. Lawrence's plurality, 21,375.

Treasurer—A. W. Ewart, R., 64,006; F. B. Gannon, D., 43,852; W. J. Heberlein, Pro., 3,083; M. G. Opsahl, Soc., 3,728. Ewart's plurality, 20,154.

Attorney General—Royal C. Johnson, R., 65,386; W. A. Lynch, D., 42,476. Johnson's plurality, 22,910.

Auditor—H. B. Anderson, R., 63,876; J. P. Croal, D., 40,812; W. J. Loucks, Pro., 3,204. Anderson's plurality, 23,064.

Railway Commissioner—J. J. Murphy R., 61,733; L. C. Campbell, D., 42,358; W. H. Gifford, Pro., 3,062; Ole Venjum, Soc., 3,723. Murphy's plurality, 19,375.

### Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Counties of Aurora, Bon Homme, Brule, Buffalo, Charles, Mix, Clay, Davison, Douglas, Hanson, Hutchinson, Jerauld, Lake, Lincoln, Miner, Moody, Minnehaha, McCook, Sanborn, Turner, Union and Yankton; population (1910), 213,812—Charles H. Dillon, R., 25,498; R. E. Dowdell, D., 18,051; C. W. Templeton, Pro., 1,174; E. M. Jacobsen, Soc., 997. Dillon's plurality, 7,447.

2. Counties of Beadle, Brookings, Brown, Campbell, Clark, Codington, Day, Deuel, Edmunds, Faulk, Grant, Hamlin, Hand, Hughes, Hyde, Kingsbury, Marshall, McPherson, Potter, Roberts, Spink, Sully and Walworth; population (1910), 229,460—Charles H. Burke, R., 23,170; C. Boyd Barrett, D., 14,283; W. J. Edgar, Pro., 1,172; E. Francis Atwood, Soc., 1,573. Burke's plurality, 8,887.

3. Counties of Bennett, Butte, Corson, Custer, Dewey, Fall River, Gregory, Harding, Lawrence, Lyman, Meade, Mellette, Pennington, Perkins, Shannon, Stanley, Todd, Tripp, Washabaugh, Washington and Ziebach. Population (1910), 140,616—Eben W. Martin, R., 15,141; Harry L. Gaudy, D., 12,154; J. E. Ballinger, Soc., 1,564. Martin's plurality, 2,987.

### Legislature of 1913-'14.

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 35 | 89 | 124 |
| Democrats | 10 | 11 | 21 |
| Rep. majorities | 25 | 78 | 103 |

### Vote of State Since 1900.

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 54,530 | 39,544 | ——— |
| 1900, Governor | 53,777 | 40,091 | ——— |
| 1902, Governor | 48,196 | 21,396 | ——— |
| 1904, President | 72,083 | 21,960 | ——— |
| 1904, Governor | 68,561 | 24,772 | ——— |
| 1906, Governor | 48,709 | 19,923 | |
| 1908, President | 67,536 | 40,266 | |
| 1908, Governor | 62,989 | 44,837 | |
| 1910, Governor | 61,744 | 37,983 | |
| 1912, President | ——— | 48,942 | |
| 1912, Governor | 57,160 | 53,850 | |

### TENNESSEE.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson | 597 | 539 | 114 |
| Bedford | 2306 | 1474 | 9 |
| Benton | 1095 | 652 | 28 |
| Bledsoe | 464 | 379 | 40 |
| Blount | 836 | 870 | 141 |
| Bradley | 645 | 485 | 54 |
| Campbell | 554 | 302 | 119 |
| Carroll | 1653 | 1362 | 96 |
| Cannon | 1184 | 631 | 4 |
| Carter | 478 | 1243 | 192 |
| Cheatham | 1096 | 317 | 12 |
| Chester | 636 | 312 | 38 |
| Claiborne | 903 | 589 | 109 |
| Clay | 718 | 440 | 8 |
| Cocke | 597 | 757 | 54 |
| Coffee | 1705 | 521 | 6 |
| Crockett | 1297 | 852 | 50 |
| Cumberland | 489 | 372 | 43 |
| Davidson | 9517 | 1428 | 133 |
| Decatur | 758 | 405 | 49 |
| DeKalb | 1394 | 1219 | 26 |
| Dickson | 1689 | 448 | 29 |
| Dyer | 1469 | 318 | 34 |
| Fayette | 830 | 59 | 9 |
| Fentress | 399 | 444 | 31 |
| Franklin | 2172 | 370 | 16 |
| Gibson | 2671 | 1002 | 51 |
| Giles | 3081 | 1596 | 41 |
| Grainger | 841 | 741 | 90 |
| Greene | 2076 | 1650 | 124 |
| Grundy | 529 | 122 | 8 |
| Hamblen | 722 | 427 | 32 |
| Hamilton | 4394 | 1493 | 245 |
| Hancock | 427 | 659 | 8 |
| Hardeman | 1323 | 320 | 26 |
| Hardin | 738 | 955 | 59 |
| Hawkins | 1026 | 828 | 66 |
| Haywood | 1069 | 34 | 8 |
| Henderson | 738 | 473 | 94 |
| Henry | 2526 | 941 | 28 |
| Hickman | 1268 | 868 | 11 |
| Houston | 586 | 172 | 6 |
| Humphreys | 1283 | 343 | 18 |
| Jackson | 1344 | 743 | 25 |
| James | 202 | 169 | 40 |
| Jefferson | 514 | 540 | 94 |
| Johnson | 256 | 933 | 102 |
| Knox | 4069 | 1984 | 381 |
| Lake | 499 | 122 | 1 |
| Lauderdale | 1020 | 186 | 58 |
| Lawrence | 1504 | 878 | 78 |
| Lewis | 370 | 126 | 14 |
| Lincoln | 2651 | 672 | 1 |
| Loudon | 415 | 322 | 34 |
| McMinn | 912 | 667 | 50 |
| McNairy | 1155 | 616 | 100 |
| Macon | 787 | 1251 | 18 |
| Madison | ——— | ——— | ——— |
| Marion | 810 | 463 | 4 |
| Marshall | 1551 | 376 | 1 |
| Maury | 2309 | 615 | 3 |
| Meigs | 517 | 337 | 1 |

The average daily clearings of the New York Clearing House Association in were $319,050,498, and the average balances $16,670,833.

PRESIDENT, 1912.

| Counties. | Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monroe | 1136 | 721 | 475 | 4 |
| Montgomery | 1688 | 514 | 199 | 82 |
| Moore | 6 4 | 116 | 11 | 1 |
| Morgan | 466 | 812 | 841 | 35 |
| Obion | 2152 | 455 | 198 | 63 |
| Overton | 1531 | 743 | 181 | 66 |
| Perry | 664 | 379 | 94 | 42 |
| Pickett | 411 | 355 | 184 | 1 |
| Polk | 867 | 583 | 622 | 9 |
| Putnam | 1867 | 926 | 386 | 5 |
| Rhea | 692 | 253 | 552 | 28 |
| Roane | 570 | 482 | 826 | 70 |
| Robertson | 2287 | 513 | 142 | 125 |
| Rutherford | 3406 | 1217 | 280 | 64 |
| Scott | 160 | 123 | 1234 | 125 |
| Sequatchie | 354 | 159 | 83 | 39 |
| Sevier | 841 | 967 | 2410 | 1 |
| Shelby | 6732 | 589 | 2951 | 228 |
| Smith | 1863 | 915 | 184 | — |
| Stewart | 1312 | 485 | 54 | 197 |
| Sullivan | 2413 | 538 | 1265 | 12 |
| Sumner | 2477 | 769 | 89 | 61 |
| Tipton | 987 | 564 | 222 | 12 |
| Trousdale | 544 | 211 | 85 | — |
| Unicoi | 170 | 280 | 765 | 11 |
| Union | 404 | 307 | 1192 | 10 |
| Van Buren | 225 | 106 | 30 | 24 |
| Warren | 1745 | 339 | 250 | 16 |
| Washington | 1531 | 1134 | 1592 | 9 |
| Wayne | 435 | 971 | 390 | 9 |
| Weakley | 2810 | 1265 | 350 | 33 |
| White | 1222 | 330 | 279 | 57 |
| Williamson | 2205 | 797 | 62 | 9 |
| Wilson | 2325 | 682 | 292 | 6 |
| Totals | 130425 | 60674 | 54041 | 3498 |
| Plurality | 69751 | | | |
| Scattering | | 834 | | |
| Whole vote | | 249472 | | |

The vote by counties is semi-official; the totals are official.

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 834.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 118,324; Bryan, D., 135,608; Debs, Soc., 1,870; Chafin, Pro., 300; Hisgen, Ind., 332; Watson, Pop., 1,081. Whole vote, 257,515. Bryan's plurality, 17,284.

### Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Ben W. Hooper, R., 123,828; Benton McMillin, D., 114,369; W. F. Poston, Prog., 4,464; C. G. Harold, Soc., 2,702. Hooper's plurality, 9,459.

Railroad Commissioner—H. H. Hannah, D., 115,053; J. C. Edgington, R., 44,889; C. G. Ficher, Soc., 5,567. Hannah's plurality, 70,164.

### Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Counties of Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sevier, Sullivan, Unicoi and Washington; population (1910), 241,853—Sam R. Sells, R., 16,705; Z. D. Massey, Prog., 16,103; Johnson, Soc., 38. Sell's plurality, 602.

2. Counties of Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Roane, Scott and Union; population (1910), 252,388—J. C. Williams, D., 6,681; R. W. Austin, R., 12,712; G. H. Buttram, Prog., 77,025; R. E. Miller, Soc., 275. Austin's plurality, 5,687.

3. Counties of Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, James, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren and White; population (1910), 265,724—John A. Moon, D., 18,240; C. S. Stewart, R., 6,380; J. W. Eastman, Prog., 2,168; Daniel Shirley, Soc., 290. Moon's plurality, 11,860.

4. Counties of Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Morgan, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale and Wilson; population (1910), 198,646—Cordell Hull, D., 17,077; I. J. Human, R., 9,165; John Compton, Soc., 63. Hull's plurality, 7,912.

5. Counties of Bedford, Cannon, Coffee, DeKalb, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore and Rutherford; population (1910), 145,330—W. C. Houston, D., 12,056; J. C. Beasley, D., 8,437; Doak Aydelott, D., 1,685. Houston's plurality, 10,370.

6. Counties of Cheatham, Davidson, Montgomery, Robertson and Stewart; population (1910), 234,016—Joseph W. Byrne, D., 15,341; J. A. Althauser, R., 2,860; L. A. Wiltse, Soc., 498. Byrne's plurality, 12,481.

7. Counties of Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Houston, Humphreys, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne and Williamson; population (1910), 189,567—C. W. Turner, D., 9,380; L. D. Padgett, D., 12,751; B. H. Bevis, Soc., 23. Padgett's plurality, 3,371.

8. Counties of Benton, Carroll, Chester, Decatur, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, McNairy, Madison and Perry; population (1910), 180,119—T. W. Sims, D., 9,162; J. W. Ross, R., 7,481; G. Grisom, Prog., 2,635; B. W. Barker, Soc., 123. Sims's plurality, 1,681.

9. Counties of Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion and Weakley; population (1910), 203,021—Finis J. Garrett, D., 13,392; R. C. Cochran, Prog., 3,500; D. E. McNeill, Soc., 55. Garrett's plurality, 9,892.

10. Counties of Fayette, Shelby and Tipton; population (1910), 274,166—K. D. McKellar, D., 12,910; George Pardue, Soc., 777. McKellar's plurality, 12,133.

### Legislature of 1913-'14.

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 6 | 27 | 33 |
| *Democrats | 27 | 72 | 99 |
| Dem. majorities | 21 | 45 | 66 |

*Includes Independent Democrats.

### Vote of State Since 1900.

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 123,180 | 145,356 | — |
| 1900, Governor | 119,381 | 145,708 | — |
| 1902, Governor | 59,002 | 98,954 | — |
| 1904, President | 105,369 | 131,653 | — |
| 1904, Governor | 103,433 | 131,503 | — |
| 1906, Governor | 92,804 | 111,766 | — |
| 1908, President | 118,324 | 135,608 | — |
| 1908, Governor | 118,233 | 132,989 | — |
| 1910, Governor | 133,999 | 121,674 | — |
| 1912, President | 60,674 | 130,425 | 54,041 |
| 1912, Governor | 123,828 | 114,369 | 4,464 |

The third country in shipbuilding with regard to tonnage of vessels under construction June 30, 1913 (excluding warships), was France, with 243,464 tons.

## TEXAS.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson | 1737 | 444 | 104 | 299 |
| Andrews | 77 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Angelina | 1068 | 45 | 25 | 341 |
| Aransas | 187 | 7 | 29 | 7 |
| Archer | 457 | 25 | 42 | 78 |
| Armstrong | 274 | 32 | 32 | 8 |
| Atascosa | 593 | 34 | 62 | 82 |
| Austin | 1161 | 244 | 77 | 11 |
| Bailey | — | — | — | — |
| Bandera | 412 | 158 | 130 | 78 |
| Bastrop | 1021 | 216 | 165 | 56 |
| Baylor | 551 | 15 | 48 | 94 |
| Bee | 476 | 35 | 65 | 44 |
| Bell | 3024 | 128 | 42 | 231 |
| Bexar | 4864 | 1021 | 2508 | 256 |
| Blanco | 448 | 126 | 76 | 13 |
| Borden | 128 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Bosque | 1217 | 64 | 86 | 89 |
| Bowie | 1542 | 317 | 218 | 474 |
| Brazoria | 746 | 263 | 342 | — |
| Brazos | 762 | 142 | 42 | 8 |
| Brewster | 333 | 30 | 40 | 20 |
| Briscoe | 148 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Brooks | 402 | 13 | 164 | — |
| Brown | 1433 | 115 | 129 | 181 |
| Burleson | 771 | 228 | 79 | 19 |
| Burnet | 623 | 85 | 67 | 42 |
| Caldwell | 1068 | 56 | 82 | 20 |
| Calhoun | 355 | 36 | 61 | 66 |
| Callahan | 782 | 45 | 46 | 127 |
| Cameron | 2146 | 149 | 126 | — |
| Camp | 472 | 155 | 61 | 25 |
| Carson | 200 | 21 | 55 | 20 |
| Cass | 1284 | 402 | 239 | 225 |
| Castro | 171 | 18 | 19 | 8 |
| Chambers | 217 | 4 | 30 | 29 |
| Cherokee | 1684 | 145 | 61 | 280 |
| Childress | 721 | 34 | 44 | 81 |
| Clay | 1002 | 54 | 138 | 95 |
| Cochran | — | — | — | — |
| Coke | 301 | 7 | 22 | 47 |
| Coleman | 1280 | 52 | 59 | 212 |
| Collin | 3187 | 342 | 223 | 310 |
| Collingsworth | 414 | 14 | 25 | 54 |
| Colorado | 1204 | 106 | 140 | 45 |
| Comal | 602 | 157 | 174 | 30 |
| Comanche | 1659 | 68 | 183 | 539 |
| Concho | 326 | 16 | 32 | 87 |
| Cooke | 1780 | 206 | 143 | 208 |
| Coryell | 1271 | 67 | 77 | 61 |
| Cottle | 277 | 8 | 18 | 109 |
| Crane | — | — | — | — |
| Crockett | 53 | 5 | 4 | 7 |
| Crosby | 247 | 7 | 41 | 61 |
| Culberson | — | — | — | — |
| Dallam | 247 | 18 | 68 | 60 |
| Dallas | 7725 | 590 | 1258 | 356 |
| Dawson | 74 | 7 | 4 | 21 |
| Deaf Smith | 221 | 21 | 22 | 5 |
| Delta | 705 | 57 | 35 | — |
| Denton | 2287 | 189 | 113 | 181 |
| De Witt | 1081 | 219 | 162 | 27 |
| Dickens | 277 | 11 | 38 | 107 |
| Dimmit | 292 | 131 | 52 | 6 |
| Donley | 387 | 12 | 36 | 41 |
| Duval | 915 | — | 9 | — |
| Eastland | 1498 | 66 | 70 | 388 |
| Ector | 89 | 3 | 4 | — |
| Edwards | 133 | 114 | 79 | 52 |
| Ellis | 3483 | 293 | 159 | 124 |
| El Paso | 2914 | 291 | 799 | 122 |
| Erath | 1569 | 156 | 158 | 351 |
| Falls | 1663 | 353 | 190 | 192 |
| Fannin | 2661 | 227 | 222 | 279 |
| Fayette | 2011 | 461 | 213 | 96 |
| Fisher | 572 | 21 | — | 124 |
| Floyd | 381 | 22 | 40 | 92 |
| Foard | 429 | 18 | 41 | 122 |
| Fort Bend | 679 | 276 | 145 | 35 |
| Franklin | 573 | 19 | 9 | — |
| Freestone | 1305 | 475 | 29 | 175 |
| Frio | 418 | 25 | 50 | 10 |
| Gaines | 68 | — | 3 | 3 |
| Galveston | 2513 | 336 | 468 | 124 |
| Garza | 144 | 7 | 13 | 7 |
| Gillespie | 307 | 219 | 1070 | 5 |
| Glasscock | 60 | — | — | 8 |
| Goliad | 500 | 425 | 76 | 68 |
| Gonzales | 1327 | 318 | 98 | 80 |
| Gray | 272 | 13 | 71 | 56 |
| Grayson | 3938 | 411 | 443 | 378 |
| Gregg | 590 | 129 | 27 | 83 |
| Grimes | 941 | 34 | 51 | 25 |
| Guadalupe | 1128 | 1065 | 538 | 15 |
| Hale | 554 | 26 | 63 | 45 |
| Hall | 773 | 24 | 46 | 124 |
| Hamilton | 992 | 67 | 120 | 51 |
| Hansford | 93 | 12 | 35 | 7 |
| Hardeman | 843 | 36 | 62 | 116 |
| Hardin | 979 | 101 | 120 | 202 |
| Harris | 6409 | 726 | 1124 | 746 |
| Harrison | 1140 | 140 | 84 | 60 |
| Hartley | 116 | 16 | 29 | 2 |
| Haskell | 1016 | 45 | 53 | 347 |
| Hays | 939 | 60 | 52 | 9 |
| Hemphill | 312 | 61 | 116 | 32 |
| Henderson | 1370 | 137 | 78 | 414 |
| Hidalgo | 1203 | 39 | 94 | 42 |
| Hill | 2674 | 129 | 143 | 114 |
| *Hockley | — | — | — | — |
| Hood | 674 | 38 | 62 | 60 |
| Hopkins | 1999 | 146 | 80 | 288 |
| Houston | 1457 | 342 | 64 | 243 |
| Howard | 530 | 22 | 32 | 114 |
| Hunt | 3410 | 225 | 213 | 369 |
| Hutchinson | 71 | 16 | 6 | — |
| Irion | 132 | — | 4 | 11 |
| Jack | 755 | 85 | 95 | 218 |
| Jackson | 323 | 35 | 88 | 82 |
| Jasper | 628 | 40 | 44 | 208 |
| Jeff Davis | 129 | 62 | 10 | — |
| Jefferson | 1703 | 187 | 319 | 173 |
| Jim Wells | 241 | 24 | 42 | 43 |
| Johnson | 2473 | 109 | 110 | 362 |
| Jones | 1301 | 68 | 55 | 196 |
| Karnes | 710 | 66 | 49 | 4 |
| Kaufman | 2039 | 248 | 102 | 268 |
| Kendall | 200 | 119 | 178 | 8 |
| Kent | 135 | 7 | 19 | 22 |
| Kerr | 577 | 126 | 146 | 37 |
| Kimble | 133 | 19 | 18 | 22 |
| King | 77 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Kinney | 76 | 97 | 91 | 14 |
| Knox | 643 | 32 | 54 | 125 |
| Lamar | 2286 | 206 | 108 | 146 |
| Lamb | 53 | 6 | 18 | — |
| Lampasas | 517 | 67 | 69 | 63 |
| La Salle | 339 | 21 | 35 | 16 |
| Lavaca | 1455 | 265 | 236 | 194 |
| Lee | 687 | 134 | 65 | 100 |
| Leon | 856 | 191 | 57 | 266 |
| Liberty | 584 | 81 | 106 | 74 |
| Limestone | 1667 | 153 | 79 | 216 |

e fourth country in shipbuilding with regard to tonnage of vessels under const
tion June 30, 1913 (excluding warships), was the United States, with 169,423 ton

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lipscomb | 251 | 47 | 105 | 51 |
| Live Oak | 308 | 26 | 45 | 20 |
| Llano | 432 | 29 | 45 | 38 |
| Loving | — | — | — | — |
| Lubbock | 366 | 16 | 27 | 12 |
| Lynn | 121 | 6 | 3 | 13 |
| Madison | 379 | 37 | 23 | 47 |
| Marion | 339 | 85 | 36 | — |
| Martin | 125 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| Masono | 472 | 152 | 171 | 82 |
| Matagorda | 710 | 107 | 174 | 92 |
| Maverick | 186 | 143 | 72 | 6 |
| McCulloch | 595 | 41 | 61 | 146 |
| McLennan | 3829 | 295 | 310 | 172 |
| McMullen | 50 | 9 | 3 | — |
| Medina | 648 | 219 | 263 | 27 |
| Menard | 109 | 15 | 39 | 37 |
| Midland | 215 | 10 | 11 | 8 |
| Milam | 1959 | 244 | 110 | 488 |
| Mills | 573 | 92 | 68 | 179 |
| Mitchell | 573 | 19 | 32 | 79 |
| Montague | 1531 | 151 | 114 | 341 |
| Montgomery | 613 | 120 | 112 | 100 |
| Moore | 57 | 5 | 11 | — |
| Morris | 191 | 89 | 48 | 13 |
| Motley | 193 | 8 | 15 | 29 |
| Nacogdoches | 1614 | 94 | 42 | 339 |
| Navarro | 2589 | 165 | 128 | 158 |
| Newton | 2,8[illegible] | 11 | 17 | 46 |
| Nolan | 655 | 60 | 24 | 7[illegible] |
| Nueces | 919 | 85 | 125 | 172 |
| Ochiltree | 93 | — | 18 | — |
| Oldham | 92 | 22 | 18 | 4 |
| Orange | 549 | 22 | 45 | 46 |
| Palo Pinto | 1232 | 82 | 88 | 36 |
| Panola | 1203 | 82 | 59 | 18 |
| Parker | 1700 | 135 | 146 | 40 |
| Parmer | 167 | 6 | 62 | — |
| Pecos | 258 | 76 | 83 | 10 |
| Polk | 615 | 41 | 42 | 77 |
| Potter | 801 | 41 | 124 | 84 |
| Presidio | 187 | 87 | 60 | 4 |
| Rains | 444 | 67 | 20 | 235 |
| Randall | 269 | 21 | 29 | 5 |
| Reagan | 34 | — | — | — |
| Red River | 1498 | 255 | 203 | 140 |
| Reeves | 278 | 8 | 43 | 3 |
| Refugio | 204 | 115 | 34 | 34 |
| Roberts | 183 | 16 | 31 | 6 |
| Robertson | 1051 | 153 | 53 | 62 |
| Rockwall | 642 | — | — | 23 |
| Runnels | 1117 | 56 | 73 | 199 |
| Rusk | 1453 | 488 | 77 | 212 |
| Sabine | 425 | 19 | 10 | 57 |
| San Augustine | 375 | 12 | 18 | 76 |
| San Jacinto | 377 | 196 | 46 | 25 |
| San Patricio | 551 | 175 | 73 | 70 |
| San Saba | 692 | 39 | 35 | 165 |
| Schleicher | 124 | 3 | 13 | 4 |
| Scurry | 661 | 81 | 22 | 89 |
| Ssackelford | 246 | 18 | 23 | 53 |
| Shelby | 1707 | 76 | 20 | 287 |
| Sherman | 96 | 22 | 24 | 9 |
| Smith | 1933 | 485 | 417 | 388 |
| Somervell | 241 | 12 | 20 | 103 |
| Starr | 674 | 252 | 2 | — |
| Stephens | 462 | 11 | 4 | 93 |
| Sterling | 165 | 4 | 9 | 1 |
| Stonewall | 341 | 7 | 12 | 118 |
| Sutton | 62 | 12 | 17 | 1 |
| Swisher | 278 | 23 | 36 | 2 |
| Tarrant | 7222 | 548 | 1113 | — |
| Taylor | 1536 | 59 | 90 | 188 |

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Terrell | 118 | 36 | 39 | 3 |
| Terry | 96 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Throckmorton | 252 | 4 | 13 | — |
| Titus | 943 | 70 | 87 | 151 |
| Tom Green | 906 | 50 | 90 | 65 |
| Travis | 2741 | 468 | 454 | 183 |
| Trinity | 657 | 112 | 44 | 129 |
| Tyler | 534 | 32 | 11 | 79 |
| Upshur | 896 | 168 | 61 | 78 |
| Upton | 28 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Uvalde | 601 | 53 | 73 | 45 |
| Val Verde | 298 | 196 | 133 | 23 |
| Van Zandt | 1790 | 110 | 104 | 829 |
| Victoria | 687 | 100 | 162 | 53 |
| Walker | 631 | 323 | 39 | 53 |
| Waller | 594 | 144 | 98 | 20 |
| Ward | 147 | 6 | 35 | 1 |
| Washington | 1111 | 546 | 193 | 4 |
| Webb | 654 | 888 | 31 | 4 |
| Wharton | 793 | 109 | 195 | 129 |
| Wheeler | 402 | 35 | 50 | 65 |
| Wichita | 1124 | 108 | 132 | 86 |
| Wilbarger | 993 | 44 | 71 | 188 |
| Willacy | 102 | 5 | — | — |
| Williamson | 2014 | 246 | 192 | 101 |
| Wilson | 778 | 95 | 113 | 44 |
| Winkler | 26 | — | — | — |
| Wise | 1842 | 156 | 151 | 140 |
| Wood | 1441 | 146 | 73 | 350 |
| Yoakum | 40 | — | 9 | — |
| Young | 922 | 85 | 47 | 182 |
| Zapata | — | 199 | — | — |
| Zavala | 242 | 44 | 56 | 68 |
| Totals | 219489 | 28530 | 26745 | 24856 |
| Plurality | 190959 | | | |
| Scattering | | 2128 | | |
| Whole vote | | 301788 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 1,698; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 430.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Bryan, D., 217,802; Taft, R., 65,666; Chafin, Pro., 1,634; Debs, Soc., 7,870; Preston, Soc.-Lab., 176; Watson, Pop., 994; Hisgen, Ind., 115. Whole vote, 293,757. Bryan's plurality, 151,636.

**Vote on State Ticket, 1912.**

Governor—O. B. Colquitt, D., 234,352; C. W. Johnson, R., 23,089; E. C. Lasater, Prog., 15,794; Reddin Andrews, Soc., 25,258; A. J. Houston, Pro., 2,356; K. E. Choate, Soc.-Lab., 398. Colquitt's plurality, 209,094.

Lieutenant Governor—W. H. Mayes, D., 236,284; W. H. Featherstone, Prog., 16,859; W. C. Averill, R., 23,310; L. M. Hewitt, Pro., 2,119; T. A. Hickey, Soc., 4,219; Robert Strach, Soc.-Lab., 351. Mayes's plurality, 212,065.

Attorney-General—B. F. Looney, D., 237,439; Henry Lee Borden, Prog., 16,067; Tyler Baker, R., 23,570; Henry Faulk, Soc., 23,644. Looney's plurality, 211,795.

Treasurer—J. M. Edwards, D., 239,820; T. S. McBride, Prog., 16,982; W. C. Kenyon, R., 15,699; W. J. Bell, Soc., 25,298; N. S. Wilson, Soc.-Lab., 404. Edwards's plurality, 214,522.

Land Commissioner—E. R. Kone, D., elected.

**The fifth country in shipbuilding with regard to tonnage of vessels under construction June 30, 1913 (excluding warships), was Holland, with 115,605 tons.**

Superintendent of Public Instruction—F. M. Bralley, D., 238,930; I. F. Hamilton, Soc., 25,278; Fannie Chernin, Soc.-Lab., 593. Bralley's plurality, 213,652.

Railroad Commissioners—Six-year term: W. D. Williams, D., 237,310; O. S. Newell, Prog., 16,302; T. M. Barrett, R., 23,140; Joe Beer, Soc., 25,599; C. Provost, Soc.-Lab., 283. Williams's plurality, 211,711. Two-year term: Earl B. Mayfield, D., 237,-970; George W. Eason, R., 23,513; Wm. Thordy, Soc., 25,665. Mayfield's plurality, 212,305.

Chief Justice, Supreme Court—Thomas J. Brown, D., 238,085; Eugene Marshall, R., 24,228; E. O. Meitzen, Soc., 25,083. Brown's plurality, 213,002.

Associate Justice, Supreme Court—Wm. E. Hawkins, D., 238,186; J. M. McCormick, Prog., 16,729; T. M. Kennedy, R., 22,920. Hawkins's plurality, 215,266.

Associate Justice, Court of Criminal Appeals—A. C. Prendergast, D., 238,395; Nathan Patten, R., 23,260; J. R. Brewer, Soc., 22,821. Prendergast's plurality, 215,-135.

### Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

At Large—Hatton W. Sumners, D., 234,591; Daniel E. Garrett, D., 235,105; Z. T. White, Prog., 16,422; F. M. Etheridge, Prog., 16,408; J. E. Elgin, R., 22,-656; R B. Harrison, R., 22,775; D. H. Connibor, Pro., 1,195; D. D. Richardson, Soc., 24,466; J. M. Haggard, Soc., 24,400. Sumners's plurality, 210,125; Garrett's plurality, 210,639.

1. Counties of Bowie, Camp, Cass, Delta, Franklin, Hopkins, Lamar, Marion, Morris, Red River and Titus; population (1910) 239,341—Horace W. Vaughan, D., 13,288; S. L. Willyard, — 1,646; Josh Barker, R., 530. Vaughan's plurality, 11,-642.

2. Counties of Angelina, Cherokee, Hardin, Harrison, Jasper, Jefferson, Nacogdoches, Newton, Orange, Panola, Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby, Tyler; population (1910), 273,842—Martin W. Dies, D., 14,-116; E. G. Christian, Pro., 442; J. A. Freeland, — 2,405; Howard M. Smith, R., 610. Dies's plurality, 11,701.

3. Counties of Gregg, Henderson, Kaufman, Rusk, Smith, Upshur, Van Zandt and Wood; population (1910), 207,314—Jas. Young, D., 12,158; B. F. Bryant, 428. Young's plurality, 11,730.

4. Counties of Collin, Fannin, Grayson, Hunt and Rains; population (1910), 214,-721—Sam Rayburn, D., 13,900; C. E. Obsuchain, 1,340; G. J. Barlow, 282. Rayburn's plurality, 12,560.

5. Counties of Bosque, Dallas, Ellis, Hill, Rockwall; population (1910), 263,222—Jack Beall, D., 16,915; M. C. Scott, — 390. Beall's plurality, 16,525.

6. Counties of Brazos, Freestone, Limestone, Milam, Navarro, Robertson; population (1910), 185,401—Rufus Hardy, D., 9,743; W. H. Wilson, Soc., 409. Hardy's plurality, 9,334.

7. Counties of Anderson, Chambers, Galveston, Houston, Liberty, Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity; population (1910), 158,-382—A. W. Gregg, D., 9,132.

8. Counties of Austin, Fort Bend, Grimes, Harris, Leon, Madison, Montgomery, Walker and Waller; population (1910), 243,544—Joe H. Eagle, D., 13,762; Jeff N. Miller, R., 1,658; J. F. Curd, Soc., 1,111. Eagle's plurality, 12,104.

9. Counties of Aransas, Brazoria, Calhoun, Colorado, De Witt, Fayette, Goliad, Gonzales, Jackson, Karnes, Lavaca, Matagorda, Refugio, Victoria and Wharton; population (1910), 229,550—George F. Burgess, D., 13,738.

10. Counties of Bastrop, Burleson, Caldwell, Hays, Lee, Travis, Washington and Williamson; population (1910), 220,327—A. S. Burleson, D., 12,383.

11. Counties of Bell, Coryell, Falls, Hamilton, McLennan; population (1910), 195,-103—R. L. Henry, D., 11,429.

12. Counties of Comanche, Erath, Hood, Johnson, Parker, Somervell and Tarrant; population (1910), 242,583—Oscar Callaway, D., 17,283.

13. Counties of Archer, Armstrong, Bailey, Baylor, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Childress, Clay, Collingsworth, Cooke, Cottle, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Denton, Dickens, Donley, Floyd, Foard, Gray, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Hemphill, Hutchinson, Jack, Knox, Lamb, Lipscomb, Montague, Moore, Motley, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, Swisher, Throckmorton, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, Wise and Young; population (1910), 338,333—John H. Stephens, D., 25,630; L. B. Lindsey, Prog., 1,656; H. H. Cooper, R., 1,467. Stephens's plurality, 23,974.

14. Counties of Bexar, Blanco, Brown, Burnet, Coleman, Comal, Gillespie, Kendall, Kerr, Lampasas, Llano, Mason, McCulloch, Mills and San Saba; population 1910), 264,277—James L. Slayden, D., 17,-671.

15. Counties of Atascosa, Bandera, Bee, Brooks, Cameron, Dimmit, Duval, Frio, Guadalupe, Hidalgo, Jim Wells, Kinney, La Salle, Live Oak, Maverick, Medina, McMullen, Nueces, San Patricio, Starr, Terrell, Uvalde, Val Verde, Webb, Willacy, Wilson, Zapata and Zavala; population (1910), 264,277—Ino N. Garner, D., 17,231.

16. Counties of Andrews, Brewster, Borden, Callahan, Cochran, Crosby, Coke, Concho, Crane, Crockett, Culberson, Dawson, Eastland, Ector, Edwards, El Paso, Fisher, Garza, Gaines, Glasscock, Haskell, Hockley, Howard, Irion, Jeff Davis, Jones, Kent, Kimble, King, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Menard, Midland, Mitchell, Nolan, Palo Pinto, Pecos, Presidio, Reagan, Reeves, Runnels, Schleicher, Scurry, Shackelford, Stephens, Sterling, Stonewall, Sutton, Taylor, Terry, Tom Green, Upton, Ward, Winkler and Yoakum; population (1910), 367,696—W. R. Smith, D., 23,770.

### Legislature of 1913-'14.

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Democrats ..... | 30 | 108 | 138 |
| Dem. majorities.. | 29 | 107 | 136 |

### Vote of State Since 1900.

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President . | 130,641 | 267,462 | —— |
| 1900, Governor .. | 116,873 | 302,593 | —— |
| 1902, Governor .. | 65,706 | 219,076 | —— |
| 1904, Governor .. | 56,865 | 206,167 | —— |
| 1904, President . | 51,242 | 167,200 | —— |
| 1906, Governor .. | 23,771 | 149,105 | —— |
| 1908, President . | 65,666 | 217,302 | —— |

**The sixth country in shipbuilding with regard to tonnage of vessels under c June 30, 1913 (excluding warships), was Austria, with 76,647 ton**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1908, Governor .. | 73,305 | 218,956 | —— |
| 1910, Governor .. | 26,191 | 174,596 | —— |
| 1912, President .. | 28,530 | 219,489 | 26,745 |

## UTAH.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beaver | 674 | 602 | 323 | 2 |
| Box Elder | 1650 | 1402 | 936 | —— |
| Cache | 2845 | 3288 | 1169 | 20 |
| Carbon | 783 | 503 | 539 | 341 |
| Davis | 1295 | 1143 | 458 | 21 |
| Emery | 762 | 755 | 336 | 190 |
| Grand | 192 | 215 | 118 | 45 |
| Garfield | 673 | 249 | 128 | 23 |
| Iron | 695 | 544 | 64 | 95 |
| Juab | 1171 | 985 | 347 | 803 |
| Kane | 429 | 115 | 20 | 5 |
| Millard | 970 | 865 | 397 | 124 |
| Morgan | 319 | 234 | 273 | 45 |
| Piute | 206 | 110 | 146 | 87 |
| Rich | 329 | 237 | 99 | 5 |
| San Juan | 146 | 145 | 95 | 4 |
| Salt Lake | 12691 | 10468 | 8899 | 3798 |
| Sanpete | 2489 | 1976 | 1272 | 171 |
| Sevier | 1451 | 909 | 758 | 287 |
| Summit | 1294 | 983 | 425 | 226 |
| Tooele | 952 | 647 | 261 | 284 |
| Uintah | 545 | 566 | 642 | 165 |
| Utah | 4175 | 4636 | 2295 | 666 |
| Wasatch | 1216 | 924 | 432 | 294 |
| Washington | 712 | 845 | 72 | 6 |
| Wayne | 283 | 183 | 24 | 53 |
| Weber | 3171 | 2991 | 3608 | 969 |
| Totals | 42100 | 36579 | 24174 | 9023 |
| Plurality | 5521 | | | |
| Scattering | | 509 | | |
| Whole vote | | 112385 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 509.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 61,165; Bryan, D., 42,601; Debs, Soc., 4,890; Hisgen, Ind., 92. Taft's plurality, 18,564.

### Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—William Spry, R., 42,552; John Frank Tolton, D., 36,076; Nephi L. Morris, Prog., 23,591; Homer P. Burt, Soc., 8,797; E. A. Battell, Soc., Lab., 479. Spry's plurality, 6,476.

Secretary of State—David Mattson, R., 42,913; Charles England, D., 36,992; F. J. Hendershot, jr., Prog., 22,095; H. A. Saunders, Soc., 8,982; Kate S. Hilliard, Soc. Lab., 495. Mattson's pluraity, 5,921.

Attorney General—A. R. Barnes, R., 43,-933; J. W. Stringfellow, D., 36,436; George N. Lawrence, Prog., 22,169. Barnes's plurality, 7,497.

Auditor—Lincoln G. Kelly, R., 43,490; John S. Blain, D., 36,557; O. W. Adams, Prog., 21,999. Kelly's plurality, 6,933.

Treasurer—Jesse D. Jewkes, R., 43,854; J. F. Mendenhall, D., 36,282; Walter Adams, Prog., 21,865; William Cannegeiter, Soc., 8,921. Jewkes's plurality, 7,572.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. C. Nelson, R., 82,055; Ramsey, Soc., 10,-242. Nelson's pluraity, 71,873.

Justice of Supreme Court—Joseph E. Frick, R., 43,083; Le Grand Young, D., 37,461; Ogden Hiles, Prog., 23,032. Frick's plurality, 5,622.

### Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

At Large—Joseph Howell, R., 43,133; Jacob Johnson, R., 42,049; T. D. Johnson, D., 36,640; Mathonihah Thomas, D., 37,192; Stephen H. Love, Prog., 22,358; Louis Larson, Prog., 21,934; Knerr, Soc., 8,953; King, Soc., 8,971; Anderson, Soc. Lab., 555; Joseph, Ind., 187. Howell's plurality, 5,942; Jacob Johnson's plurality, 4,857.

### Legislature of 1913-'14.

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 16 | 31 | 47 |
| Democrats | 2 | 14 | 16 |
| Rep. majorities | 14 | 17 | 31 |

### Vote of State Since 1900.

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President .. | 47,139 | 45,006 | —— |
| 1900, Governor .. | 47,600 | 44,447 | —— |
| 1902, Sup. Ct. J.. | 43,214 | 38,433 | —— |
| 1904, President .. | 62,446 | 33,413 | —— |
| 1904, Governor .. | 50,837 | 38,047 | —— |
| 1906, Sup. Ct. J.. | 42,553 | 26,389 | —— |
| 1908, President .. | 61,165 | 42,601 | —— |
| 1908, Governor .. | 52,913 | 43,375 | —— |
| 1910, Sup. Ct. J. | 50,635 | 32,610 | —— |
| 1912, President .. | 42,100 | 36,579 | 24,174 |

## VERMONT.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep. | Wilson Dem. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Addison | 1835 | 621 | 1487 | 19 |
| Bennington | 1464 | 1057 | 1380 | 105 |
| Caledonia | 1583 | 1065 | 2049 | 32 |
| Chittenden | 2368 | 2266 | 1663 | 42 |
| Essex | 463 | 348 | 353 | 10 |
| Franklin | 1433 | 1317 | 1457 | 25 |
| Grand Isle | 193 | 210 | 204 | 6 |
| Lamoille | 852 | 431 | 996 | 30 |
| Orange | 1289 | 956 | 1426 | 32 |
| Orleans | 1475 | 628 | 1891 | 17 |
| Rutland | 2999 | 2079 | 2927 | 79 |
| Washington | 2797 | 1743 | 1730 | 373 |
| Windham | 2143 | 1327 | 2020 | 67 |
| Windsor | 2409 | 1302 | 2546 | 91 |
| State Hse. vote | 29 | 4 | 3 | —— |
| Totals | 23332 | 15354 | 22132 | 928 |
| Plurality | 1290 | | | |
| Scattering | | 1095 | | |
| Whole vote | | 62841 | | |

The scattering vote in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 1,095.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 39,552; Bryan, D., 11,496; Chafin, Pro., 799; Hisgen, Ind., 804. Whole vote, 52,651. Taft's plurality, 28,056.

### Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Allen M. Fletcher, R., 26,237; Harlan B. Howe, D., 20,001; Clement F. Smith, Pro., 1,735; F. W. Suitor, Soc., 1,210; Frazer Metzger, Prog., 15,269. Fletcher's plurality, 6,236.

Lieutenant-Governor—Frank E. Howe, R., 27,232; Herbert C. Coming, D., 18,359; F. A. Collins, Pro., 1,470; A. P. Bourdon, Soc., 1,184; M. L. Aseltine, Prog., 14,609. Howe's plurality, 8,873.

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enth country in shipbuilding with regard to tonnage of vessels under construction June 30, 1913 (excluding warships), was Italy, with 73,389 tons.

Secretary of State—Guy W. Bailey, R., 28,115; J. C. Durick, D., 17,285; A. S. Gallup, Pro., 1,294; William Healey, Soc., 1,198; John M. Blake, Prog., 14,132. Bailey's plurality, 10,830.

Treasurer—Edward H. Deavitt, R., 27,763; Martin A. Brown, D., 17,464; Eugene M. Campbell, Pro., 1,307; John P. McMillan, Soc., 1,178; Harry S. Howard, Prog., 14,318. Deavitt's plurality, 10,299.

Auditor—Horace F. Graham, R., 27,780; Lewis W. Johnson, D., 17,388; George C. Thrall, Pro., 1,265; John M. Jewell, Soc., 1,188; Ernest W. Gibson, Prog., 14,087. Graham's plurality, 10,392.

Attorney General—Rufus E. Brown, R., 27,488; Burton E. Bailey, D., 17,391; Roney M. Harvey, Pro., 1,361; Alphonso D. Kimball, Soc., 1,173; Richard A. Hoar, Prog., 14,214. Brown's plurality, 10,097.

A majority being required to elect, the choice of State officers was thrown into the Legislature, which, in joint assembly, elected the Republican candidates for the various state offices.

### Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Counties of Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille and Rutland; population (1910), 178,186—Frank L. Greene, R., 15,469; Patrick M. Meldon, D., 9,154; Geo. L. Story, Pro., 797; John Spargo, Soc., 454. Greene's plurality, 6,315.

2. Counties of Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham and Windsor; population (1910), 177,770—Frank Plumley, R., 13,326; O. C. Sawyer, D., 8,269; Elmer E. Phillips, Pro., 532; Chester B. Ordway, Soc., 766. Plumley's plurality, 5,047.

### Vote of State Since 1900.

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President .. | 42,569 | 12,849 | —— |
| 1900, Governor .. | 18,441 | 17,129 | —— |
| 1902, Governor .. | 31,864 | 7,364 | —— |
| 1904, President .. | 40,459 | 9,777 | —— |
| 1904, Governor .. | 48,115 | 16,566 | —— |
| 1906, Governor .. | 43,332 | 26,912 | —— |
| 1908, President .. | 39,552 | 11,496 | —— |
| 1908, Governor .. | 45,598 | 15,953 | —— |
| 1910, Governor .. | 35,263 | 17,245 | —— |
| 1912, President .. | 23,332 | 15,354 | 22,132 |

## VIRGINIA.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Accomac | 1825 | 153 | 110 | 1 |
| Albemarle | 1215 | 144 | 126 | 15 |
| Alexandria | 346 | 86 | 153 | 8 |
| Alleghany | 394 | 125 | 263 | 10 |
| Amelia | 825 | 32 | 50 | —— |
| Amherst | 765 | 61 | 60 | 8 |
| Appomattox | 654 | 28 | 5 | —— |
| Augusta | 1556 | 568 | 272 | 11 |
| Bath | 329 | 159 | 39 | 3 |
| Bedford | 1219 | 142 | 343 | 9 |
| Bland | 289 | 206 | 118 | 1 |
| Botetourt | 889 | 517 | 191 | 2 |
| Brunswick | 613 | 67 | 43 | 5 |
| Buchanan | 524 | 223 | 389 | —— |
| Caroline | 500 | 144 | 126 | —— |
| Carroll | 765 | 874 | 346 | —— |
| Charles City | 121 | 37 | 23 | —— |
| Charlotte | 609 | 175 | 123 | 10 |
| Chesterfield | 702 | 61 | 75 | 8 |
| Clarke | 576 | 39 | 14 | 1 |
| Craig | 337 | 62 | 150 | 1 |
| Culpeper | 752 | 108 | 49 | 1 |
| Cumberland | 362 | 10 | 31 | 1 |
| Dickenson | 529 | 398 | 157 | 5 |
| Dinwiddie | 512 | 58 | 75 | 1 |
| Elizabeth City | 347 | 43 | 56 | 8 |
| Essex | 278 | 72 | 11 | —— |
| Fairfax | 992 | 187 | 150 | 6 |
| Fauquier | 1187 | 182 | 87 | 2 |
| Floyd | 409 | 222 | 712 | 5 |
| Fluvanna | 409 | 53 | 58 | 5 |
| Franklin | 1238 | 415 | 601 | 5 |
| Frederick | 922 | 181 | 112 | 3 |
| Giles | 725 | 267 | 247 | 4 |
| Gloucester | 510 | 74 | 56 | —— |
| Goochland | 322 | 114 | 82 | 6 |
| Grayson | 842 | 832 | 290 | 1 |
| Greene | 238 | 141 | 95 | —— |
| Greensville | 294 | 31 | 72 | 1 |
| Halifax | 1260 | 426 | 127 | 15 |
| Hanover | 609 | 87 | 4 | —— |
| Henrico | 952 | 93 | 105 | 16 |
| Henry | 707 | 216 | 369 | 8 |
| Highland | 313 | 221 | 84 | —— |
| Isle of Wight | 708 | 75 | 101 | —— |
| James City | 128 | 10 | 15 | 1 |
| King George | 256 | 48 | 103 | —— |
| King & Queen | 246 | 68 | 48 | —— |
| King William | 305 | 69 | 63 | 1 |
| Lancaster | 479 | 82 | 16 | 1 |
| Lee | 1023 | 699 | 677 | 9 |
| Loudoun | 1386 | 256 | 87 | 4 |
| Louisa | 578 | 91 | 141 | 6 |
| Lunenburg | 508 | 66 | 50 | 4 |
| Madison | 402 | 210 | 63 | 1 |
| Mathews | 523 | 45 | 34 | —— |
| Mecklenburg | 1039 | 191 | 91 | 1 |
| Middlesex | 374 | 128 | 22 | —— |
| Montgomery | 684 | 349 | 531 | 2 |
| Nansemond | 544 | 53 | 65 | 2 |
| Nelson | 706 | 163 | 95 | 5 |
| New Kent | 160 | 30 | 46 | —— |
| Norfolk | 1089 | 422 | 216 | 11 |
| Northampton | 726 | 83 | 76 | 1 |
| Northumberl'd | 470 | 102 | 52 | —— |
| Nottoway | 683 | 72 | 70 | 4 |
| Orange | 619 | 87 | 57 | —— |
| Page | 703 | 340 | 138 | 10 |
| Patrick | 698 | 434 | 350 | 3 |
| Pittsylvania | 1558 | 527 | 321 | 15 |
| Powhatan | 230 | 109 | 51 | 11 |
| Prince Edward | 584 | 72 | 46 | —— |
| Prince George | 204 | 42 | 48 | 1 |
| Princess Anne | 422 | 40 | 63 | —— |
| Prince William | 314 | 82 | 93 | 5 |
| Pulaski | 781 | 196 | 484 | 13 |
| Rappahannock | 356 | 94 | 9 | 13 |
| Richmond | 342 | 110 | 40 | —— |
| Roanoke | 696 | 108 | 191 | 9 |
| Rockbridge | 949 | 433 | 212 | 13 |
| Rockingham | 1761 | 937 | 421 | 25 |
| Russell | 1298 | 588 | 623 | 6 |
| Scott | 1311 | 557 | 1075 | 12 |
| Shenandoah | 1336 | 706 | 493 | 7 |
| Smyth | 1022 | 609 | 578 | 6 |
| Southampton | 861 | 95 | 49 | — |

| Counties | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Surry | 360 | 67 | 87 | 6 |
| Sussex | 435 | 59 | 53 | — |
| Tazewell | 979 | 586 | 371 | 19 |
| Warren | 571 | 122 | 39 | 2 |
| Warwick | 123 | 17 | 30 | 1 |
| Washington | 1721 | 590 | 996 | 4 |
| Westmoreland | 341 | 69 | 43 | 2 |
| Wise | 1279 | 851 | 573 | 34 |
| Wythe | 1110 | 633 | 650 | 5 |
| York | 211 | 34 | 26 | 3 |
| **Cities.** | | | | |
| Alexandria | 951 | 132 | 104 | 11 |
| Bristol | 405 | 86 | 64 | 8 |
| Buena Vista | 155 | 43 | 48 | 8 |
| Charlottesville | 454 | 39 | 24 | 4 |
| Clifton Forge | 293 | 63 | 61 | 34 |
| Danville | 1066 | 93 | 79 | 11 |
| Fredericksburg | 414 | 51 | 100 | — |
| Hampton | 353 | 18 | 31 | 1 |
| Lynchburg | 1487 | 111 | 218 | 19 |
| Newport News | 938 | 100 | 231 | 53 |
| Norfolk | 3539 | 195 | 451 | 83 |
| Petersburg | 1122 | 75 | 44 | 2 |
| Portsmouth | 1529 | 64 | 321 | 16 |
| Radford | 185 | 36 | 95 | 8 |
| Richmond | 5632 | 405 | 483 | 91 |
| Roanoke | 1911 | 268 | 502 | 89 |
| Staunton | 632 | 65 | 287 | — |
| Suffolk | 480 | 71 | 63 | 2 |
| Williamsburg | 113 | 11 | 14 | — |
| Winchester | 447 | 141 | 63 | 3 |
| Totals | 90332 | 23288 | 21777 | 820 |
| Plurality | 67044 | | | |
| Scattering | | 759 | | |
| Whole vote | | 136976 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 709; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 50.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 52,573; Bryan, D., 82,946; Debs, Soc., 255; Chafin, Pro., 1,111; Preston, Soc.-Lab., 25; Watson, Pop., 105; Hisgen, Ind., 51. Bryan's plurality, 30,373.

### Vote on State Ticket, 1913.

The Democratic state ticket of 1913 was unopposed, except by nominees of the Socialist and Socialist Labor parties, which polled together about 3,000 votes. These officers were elected:

Governor—Henry C. Stuart, D.

Lieutenant-Governor—J. Taylor Ellyson, D.

Attorney General—John Garland Pollard, D.

Commissioner of Agriculture—George W. Koiner, D.

Secretary of the Commonwealth—B. O. James, D.

Superintendent of Public Institutions—R. C. Stearnes, D.

State Treasurer—A. W. Harman, jr., D.

### Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Counties of Accomac, Caroline, Elizabeth City, Essex, Gloucester, King and Queen, Lancaster, Matthews, Middlesex, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond, Spotsylvania, Warwick, Westmoreland and York; Cities of Fredericksburg, Hampton and Newport News; population (1910), 227,144—Wm. A. Jones, D., 10,361; T. E. Coleman, Soc., 753; Godfrey Kinder, Soc. Lab., 269. Jones's plurality, 9,608.

2. Counties of Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne and Southampton; Cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk; population (1910), 238,029—E. E. Holland, D., 10,061; Nathaniel T. Green, Prog., 1,121; B. D. Downey, Soc., 50; Isiah A. Chesman, Soc. Lab., 68. Holland's plurality, 8,940.

3. Counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, James City, King William and New Kent; Cities of Richmond and Williamsburg; population (1910), 223,621—Andrew J. Montague, D., 10,541; Charles A. Height, Soc., 154; Adolph Muller, Soc. Lab., 107; Edgar Allen, Ind., 4. Montague's plurality, 10,387.

4. Counties of Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greensville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Surry and Sussex; City of Petersburg; poplation (1910), 186,213—Walter A. Watson, D., 7,847; Fred Herig, Soc., 269; Robert Turnbull, Ind., 23. Watson's plurality, 7,578.

5. Counties of Carroll, Charlotte, Franklin, Grayson, Halifax, Henry, Patrick and Pittsylvania; City of Danville; town of North Danville; population (1910), 228,664—E. W. Saunders, D., 9,479; A. B. Hamner, R., 5,449; J. Cephus Shelton, Soc., 349. Saunders's plurality, 4,030.

6. Counties of Bedford, Campbell, Floyd, Montgomery and Roanoke; Cities of Lynchburg, Radford and Roanoke; population (1910), 172,145—Carter Glass, D., 8,194; James S. Browning, Prog., 1,589; James F. Browning, Prog., 723; Jacob Harvey, Soc., 366; Adon A. Yoder, Ind., 378. Glass's plurality, 6,605.

7. Counties of Albemarle, Clarke, Frederick, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, Shenandoah and Warren; Cities of Charlottesville and Winchester; population (1910), 166,372—James Hay, D., 10,015; George N. Earman, R., 3,539; E. C. Garrison, Soc., 446. Hay's plurality, 6,476.

8. Counties of Alexandria, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Louisa, Orange, Prince William and Stafford; City of Alexandria; population (1910), 150,799—Charles C. Carlin, D., 9,083; F. T. Evans, Soc., 628; Milton Fling, Soc. Lab., 303. Carlin's plurality, 8,455.

9. Counties of Bland, Buchanan, Dickenson, Lee, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise and Wythe; City of Bristol; population (1910), 265,567—R. A. Ayers, D., 13,857; C. B. Slemp, R., 14,868; Walter Graham, Prog., 1,004; B. M. Dutton, Soc., 8. Slemp's plurality, 1,011.

10. Counties of Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Buckingham, Craig, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Highland, Nelson and Rockbridge; Cities of Buena Vista, Clifton Forge and Staunton; population (1910), 109,058—H. D. Flood, D., 9,615; E. J. McCullock, Prog., 2,458; Nathan Parkins, Soc., 842. Flood's plurality, 7,157.

### Legislature of 1914-'15.

The Legislature is almost solidly Democratic in both branches.

**ninth country in shipbuilding with regard to tonnage of vessels under construction June 30, 1913 (excluding warships), was Norway, with 38,608 tons.**

### Vote of State Since 1900.

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President .. | 115,865 | 146,000 | —— |
| 1901, Governor .. | 81,366 | 116,682 | —— |
| 1904, President .. | 47,880 | 80,650 | —— |
| 1905, Governor .. | 45,793 | 83,544 | —— |
| 1908, President .. | 52,573 | 82,946 | —— |
| 1909, Governor .. | 40,357 | 70,760 | —— |
| 1912, President .. | 23,288 | 90,332 | 21,777 |

## WASHINGTON.

| Counties. | PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 949 | 398 | 738 | 155 |
| Asotin | 551 | 679 | 685 | 133 |
| Benton | 1238 | 728 | 1373 | 356 |
| Chehalis | 1953 | 3085 | 1847 | 1683 |
| Chelan | 1331 | 970 | 1994 | 623 |
| Clallam | 464 | 727 | 686 | 610 |
| Clarke | 2549 | 1872 | 2082 | 966 |
| Columbia | 855 | 673 | 803 | 172 |
| Cowlitz | 919 | 1348 | 1006 | 527 |
| Douglas | 1357 | 642 | 794 | 316 |
| Ferry | 609 | 286 | 502 | 269 |
| Franklin | 612 | 293 | 525 | 302 |
| Garfield | 426 | 345 | 667 | 86 |
| Grant | 771 | 458 | 914 | 414 |
| Island | 310 | 332 | 503 | 347 |
| Jefferson | 642 | 636 | 741 | 285 |
| King | 20088 | 15579 | 26887 | 6839 |
| Kitsap | 969 | 1224 | 2321 | 1429 |
| Kittitas | 1407 | 1157 | 1902 | 515 |
| Klickitat | 1028 | 1168 | 795 | 351 |
| Lewis | 2471 | 3200 | 2032 | 1637 |
| Lincoln | 1829 | 691 | 1864 | 293 |
| Mason | 522 | 439 | 464 | 339 |
| Okanogan | 1461 | 804 | 1088 | 827 |
| Pacific | 971 | 1376 | 1251 | 352 |
| Pend Oreille | 747 | 306 | 716 | 288 |
| Pierce | 6855 | 6517 | 13074 | 4075 |
| San Juan | 311 | 341 | 346 | 217 |
| Skagit | 1932 | 2399 | 2529 | 1781 |
| Skamania | 262 | 251 | 218 | 86 |
| Snohomish | 3846 | 3007 | 7347 | 3969 |
| Spokane | 10845 | 4205 | 16687 | 2553 |
| Stevens | 1979 | 810 | 1971 | 988 |
| Thurston | 1456 | 1937 | 1471 | 1160 |
| Wahkiakum | 185 | 282 | 287 | 111 |
| Walla Walla | 2507 | 1937 | 2727 | 346 |
| Whatcom | 2773 | 4187 | 4562 | 2809 |
| Whitman | 3621 | 1989 | 3061 | 631 |
| Yakima | 3209 | 3304 | 4360 | 1264 |
| Totals | 86840 | 70445 | 113698 | 40134 |
| Plurality | | | 26858 | |
| Scattering | | 11682 | | |
| Whole vote | | 322799 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 9,810; Reimer, Soc.-Labor, 1,872.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 100,062; Bryan, D., 58,691; Debs, Soc., 14,177; Chafin, Pro., 4,700; Hisgen, Ind., 249. Whole vote, 183,879. Taft's plurality, 47,371.

### Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Ernest Lister, D., 97,251; M. E. Hay R., 96,629; Robert T. Hodge, Prog., 77,792; Anna A. Maley, Soc., 37,155; Geo. F. Stivers, Pro., 8,163; Abraham L. Brearcliff, 1,369. Lister's plurality, 622.

Lieutenant Governor—Louis F. Hart, R., 95,128; Governor Teats, Prog., 86,672; Harry H. Collier, D., 76,473; Adam H. Barth, Soc., 38,655. Hart's plurality, 8,456.

Secretary of State—L. M. Howell, R., 99,949; W. H. Ford, Prog., 82,273; Geo. E. Ryan, D., 71,154; Frans Bostrom, Soc., 39,595. Howell's plurality, 17,676.

Treasurer—Edward Meath, R., 95,543; Arthur S. Cory, Prog., 85,853; Louis Gilbert, D., 71,583; Minnie E. Parks, Soc., 40,668. Meath's plurality, 9,690.

Auditor—C. W. Clausen, R., 97,710; Andrew E. Moberg, Prog., 82,160; Geo. K. Stephenson, D., 71,424; J. E. Arnett, Soc., 39,683. Clausen's plurality, 15,550.

Attorney General—W. V. Tanner, R., 91,789; E. G. Mills, Prog., 85,057; Wm. C. Jones, D., 72,542; Bruce Rogers, Soc., 40,344. Tanner's plurality, 6,732.

Commissioner of Public Lands—Clark V. Savidge, R., 97,560; W. H. Kaufman, Prog., 84,511; Albert Schooley, D., 68,980; Horace G. Cupples, 46,872. Savidge's plurality, 13,049.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Josephine Preston, R., 96,756; C. E. Beach, Prog., 86,396; Mary A. Monroe, D., 72,915; Francis Cora Sylvester, Soc., 40,061. Preston's plurality, 10,360.

Insurance Commissioner—H. O. Fishback, R., 98,198; J. W. Collins, Prog., 83,132; Jesse F. Murphy, D., 71,584. Fishback's plurality, 15,066.

### Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

At Large—J. E. Frost, R., 86,300; Henry B. Dewey, R., 87,613; E. O'Connor, D., 73,133; Henry M. White, D., 72,184; M. E. Giles, Soc., 39,772; Alfred Wagenknecht, Soc., 39,134; N. A. Thompson, Pro., 8,185; F. W. Bryan, Prog., 90,848; J. A. Falconer, Prog., 95,049. Bryan's plurality, 2,735; Falconer's plurality, 7,436.

1. Counties Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish and Whatcom. Population (1910), 448,553. William E. Humphrey, R., 35,252; Charles G. Heifner, D., 26,973; Joseph Gilbert, Soc., 16,987; Daniel Landon, Prog., 34,562. Humphrey's plurality, 690.

2. Counties Chehalis, Clallam, Clarke, Cowlitz, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston and Wahkiakum. Population (1910), 293,918. Albert Johnson, R., 25,497; James A. Munday, D., 16,790; Leslie E. Aller, Soc., 11,999; Stanton Warburton, Prog., 24,214. Johnson's plurality, 1,283.

3. Counties Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman and Yakima. Population (1910), 399,519. William L. Lafollette, R., 35,049; Roscoe M. Drumheller, D., 31,148; Robert Burnes Martin, Soc., 10,138; F. M. Goodwin, Prog., 29,666. Lafollette's plurality, 3,901.

### Legislature of 1913-'14.

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 27 | 49 | 76 |
| Progressives | 6 | 29 | 35 |
| Democrats | 9 | 18 | 27 |
| Socialists | — | 1 | 1 |
| Rep. majorities | 12 | 1 | 13 |

**The tenth country in shipbuilding with regard to tonnage of vessels under cons June 30, 1913 (excluding warships), was Denmark, with 23,322 tons.**

## WEST VIRGINIA.

PRESIDENT, 1912.

| Counties. | Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barbour | 1564 | 609 | 1423 | 100 |
| Berkeley | 2703 | 1349 | 1203 | 135 |
| Boone | 1119 | 416 | 624 | 314 |
| Braxton | 2611 | 580 | 1814 | 39 |
| Brooke | 850 | 972 | 446 | 244 |
| Cabell | 4793 | 1798 | 3193 | 480 |
| Calhoun | 1349 | 573 | 474 | 12 |
| Clay | 932 | 352 | 766 | 55 |
| Doddridge | 866 | 622 | 1189 | 44 |
| Fayette | 3757 | 2697 | 3126 | 1428 |
| Gilmer | 1493 | 469 | 515 | 22 |
| Grant | 356 | 339 | 1024 | 13 |
| Greenbrier | 2707 | 622 | 1794 | 186 |
| Hampshire | 1777 | 406 | 266 | 4 |
| Hancock | 634 | 662 | 557 | 125 |
| Hardy | 1209 | 344 | 314 | 7 |
| Harrison | 4378 | 1754 | 3436 | 1077 |
| Jackson | 1937 | 1199 | 1355 | 49 |
| Jefferson | 2525 | 993 | 152 | 55 |
| Kanawha | 6658 | 1780 | 6346 | 3071 |
| Lewis | 1929 | 1019 | 1133 | 146 |
| Lincoln | 1876 | 631 | 1619 | 56 |
| Logan | 1812 | 519 | 601 | 245 |
| Marion | 4535 | 1625 | 2443 | 826 |
| Marshall | 2405 | 1610 | 1832 | 521 |
| Mason | 1812 | 1024 | 1686 | 247 |
| Mercer | 3497 | 1507 | 2958 | 158 |
| Mineral | 1367 | 448 | 1464 | 164 |
| Mingo | 1832 | 1569 | 884 | 72 |
| Monongalia | 1673 | 1216 | 1761 | 580 |
| Monroe | 1570 | 798 | 740 | 17 |
| Morgan | 550 | 612 | 518 | 72 |
| McDowell | 2497 | 4341 | 2425 | 64 |
| Nicholas | 2018 | 584 | 1451 | 29 |
| Ohio | 5771 | 3956 | 2646 | 1579 |
| Pendleton | 1062 | 475 | 435 | 17 |
| Pleasants | 797 | 495 | 364 | 22 |
| Pocahontas | 1428 | 589 | 1084 | 94 |
| Preston | 1485 | 1461 | 2427 | 212 |
| Putnam | 1536 | 531 | 1401 | 326 |
| Raleigh | 2343 | 897 | 2851 | 434 |
| Randolph | 2563 | 756 | 1415 | 371 |
| Ritchie | 1270 | 938 | 1262 | 91 |
| Roane | 2045 | 708 | 1670 | 52 |
| Summers | 2111 | 791 | 1248 | 88 |
| Taylor | 1445 | 791 | 1313 | 115 |
| Tucker | 1221 | 548 | 1265 | 253 |
| Tyler | 1193 | 704 | 1125 | 160 |
| Upshur | 893 | 834 | 1695 | 61 |
| Wayne | 2634 | 1465 | 796 | 85 |
| Webster | 1330 | 307 | 524 | 23 |
| Wetzel | 2710 | 1090 | 729 | 163 |
| Wirt | 953 | 214 | 761 | 28 |
| Wood | 3784 | 2509 | 1814 | 428 |
| Wyoming | 881 | 569 | 620 | 8 |
| Totals | 113046 | 56667 | 78977 | 15336 |
| Plurality | 34069 | | | |
| Scattering | | 4534 | | |
| Whole vote | | 268560 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 4,534.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 137,869; Bryan, D., 111,418; Debs, Soc., 3,679; Chafin, Pro., 5,139; Hisgen, Ind., 46. Whole vote, 258,167. Taft's plurality, 26,451.

### Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

(The Republican nominees had the Progressive indorsement.)

Governor—W. R. Thompson, D., 119,292; H. D. Hatfield, R., 128,062; Walter B. Hilton, Soc., 15,051; J. Goodloe Jackson, Pro., 5,870. Hatfield's plurality, 8,770.

Secretary of State—Hal Depue, D., 115,025; Stuart F. Reed, R., 132,513; Cartright, Soc., 15,282; James M. Alysor, Pro., 4,373. Reed's plurality, 17,488.

Auditor—W. F. Alexander, D., 114,905; J. S. Darst, R., 132,440; Kintzer, Soc., 15,337; A. W. Howard, Pro., 4,422. Darst's plurality, 17,535.

Treasurer—Ignatius Brennen, D., 114,589; E. L. Long, R., 132,402; Gutner, Soc., 15,471; J. Otis Stout, Pro., 4,514. Long's plurality, 17,813.

Attorney-General—Bledsoe, D., 114,863; Lilly, R., 132,452; Hanes, Soc., 15,340; J. Howard Holt, Pro., 4,635. Lilly's plurality, 17,649.

Superintendent of Free Schools—L. W. Burns, D., 114,865; M. P. Shawskey, R., 132,412; West, Soc., 15,332; Orila G. White, Pro., 4,390. Shawskey's plurality, 17,547.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Zinn, D., 115,405; Williams, R., 131,356; Max, Soc., 15,276; George H. Anderson, Pro., 4,26[illegible]. Williams's plurality, 15,861.

Judges of the Supreme Court—William G. Bennett, D., 115,960; Edward G. Smith, D., 116,680; C. W. Lynch, R., 132,011; George Poffenbarger, R., 130,761; Kirk, Soc., 15,222; McIntire, Soc., 15,312. Lynch's plurality, 15,331; Poffenbarger's plurality, 13,081.

### Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

At Large—Ben H. Hiner, D., 114,578; Howard Sutherland, R. and Prog., 132,723; Peters, Soc., 15,291; Halstead, Pro., 4,326. Sutherland's plurality, 18,145.

1. Counties of Brooke, Hancock, Harrison, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, Ohio and Wetzel; population (1910), 244,334—John W. Davis, D., 24,777; George A. Laughlin, R., 24,613; Holt, Soc., 4,230; Peters, Pro., 1,482. Davis's plurality, 164.

2. Counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Pendleton, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker; population (1910), 228,244—William G. Brown, jr., D., 23,469; William G. Conley, R., 23,455; Smith, Soc., 1,974; Gibson, Pro., 697. Brown's plurality, 14.

3. Counties of Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Summers, Upshur and Webster; population (1910), 258,649—Adam B. Littlepage, D., 24,573; Samuel V. Avis, R., 26,041; Rogers, Soc., 5,163; Ryan, Pro., 730. Avis's plurality, 1,468.

4. Counties of Braxton, Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Tyler, Wirt and Wood; population (1910), 190,039—John M. Hamilton, D., 19,346; H. H. Moss, jr., R., 20,445; Davis, Soc., 437; Hank, Pro., 478. Moss's plurality, 1,099.

5. Counties of Boone, Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mason, Mercer, Mingo, Putnam, Raleigh, Wayne and Wyoming; population (1910), 299,353—James A. Beavers, D., 27,607; James A. Hughes, R., 33,128. Gillespie, Soc., 2,468; White, Pro., 517. Hughes's plurality, 5,481.

### Vote on Prohibition Amendment, 1912.

For, 164,945; against, 72,603. Majority for, 92,342.

eleventh country in shipbuilding with regard to tonnage of vessels under construction June 30, 1913 (excluding warships), was Belgium, with 21,277 tons.

**Legislature of 1913-'14.**

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 15 | 53 | 68 |
| Democrats | 15 | 33 | 48 |
| Rep. majorities | — | 20 | 20 |

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 119,798 | 98,803 | — |
| 1900, Governor | 118,798 | 100,228 | — |
| 1904, President | 132,628 | 100,881 | — |
| 1904, Governor | 121,540 | 112,457 | — |
| 1908, President | 137,869 | 111,418 | — |
| 1908, Governor | 130,807 | 118,909 | — |
| 1912, President | 56,667 | 113,046 | 78,977 |

## WISCONSIN.

PRESIDENT, 1912.

| Counties. | Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 462 | 689 | 204 | 66 |
| Ashland | 1451 | 937 | 677 | 315 |
| Barron | 1065 | 1414 | 968 | 265 |
| Bayfield | 666 | 514 | 671 | 307 |
| Brown | 3557 | 2764 | 1396 | 565 |
| Buffalo | 848 | 1289 | 373 | 45 |
| Burnett | 305 | 403 | 570 | 169 |
| Calumet | 1366 | 931 | 454 | 85 |
| Chippewa | 2028 | 1736 | 1132 | 102 |
| Clark | 1528 | 2035 | 648 | 115 |
| Columbia | 2473 | 2463 | 585 | 121 |
| Crawford | 1515 | 1407 | 323 | 69 |
| Dane | 9017 | 5244 | 1292 | 298 |
| Dodge | 5246 | 2559 | 705 | 115 |
| Door | 769 | 1167 | 690 | 78 |
| Douglas | 1181 | 730 | 2285 | 764 |
| Dunn | 833 | 1403 | 1174 | 233 |
| Eau Claire | 1728 | 2012 | 895 | 238 |
| Florence | 131 | 262 | 182 | 15 |
| Fond du Lac | 4838 | 3014 | 1236 | 348 |
| Forest | 567 | 518 | 212 | 28 |
| Grant | 3615 | 3283 | 667 | 99 |
| Green | 1716 | 1601 | 516 | 83 |
| Green Lake | 1407 | 1269 | 195 | 39 |
| Iowa | 2103 | 1886 | 438 | 32 |
| Iron | 347 | 473 | 254 | 72 |
| Jackson | 606 | 1308 | 477 | 78 |
| Jefferson | 4381 | 1926 | 490 | 99 |
| Juneau | 1236 | 1322 | 435 | 135 |
| Kenosha | 2216 | 1671 | 1649 | 492 |
| Kewaunee | 1696 | 1115 | 263 | 21 |
| La Crosse | 4263 | 2272 | 999 | 337 |
| Lafayette | 1852 | 1847 | 756 | 28 |
| Langlade | 1387 | 710 | 810 | 52 |
| Lincoln | 1760 | 712 | 627 | 212 |
| Manitowoc | 3436 | 2389 | 919 | 890 |
| Marathon | 4043 | 3033 | 1274 | 597 |
| Marinette | 1558 | 1618 | 1125 | 276 |
| Marquette | 923 | 881 | 365 | 22 |
| Milwaukee | 27628 | 17877 | 5939 | 19176 |
| Monroe | 2084 | 1841 | 628 | 125 |
| Oconto | 1523 | 1988 | 554 | 138 |
| Oneida | 717 | 773 | 431 | 175 |
| Outagamie | 4139 | 2384 | 1401 | 191 |
| Ozaukee | 1878 | 749 | 241 | 77 |
| Pepin | 410 | 528 | 329 | 27 |
| Pierce | 985 | 986 | 1204 | 102 |
| Polk | 830 | 848 | 1075 | 270 |
| Portage | 2300 | 1932 | 890 | 101 |
| Price | 662 | 708 | 662 | 289 |
| Racine | 3909 | 2606 | 1440 | 610 |
| Richland | 1493 | 1628 | 367 | 126 |
| Rock | 3032 | 4276 | 2002 | 253 |
| Rusk | 522 | 575 | 344 | 204 |
| St. Croix | 1806 | 1728 | 823 | 188 |
| Sauk | 2464 | 2171 | 720 | 67 |
| Sawyer | 432 | 295 | 144 | 15 |
| Shawano | 1660 | 1535 | 1103 | 99 |
| Sheboygan | 3968 | 2692 | 1628 | 1080 |
| Taylor | 821 | 773 | 379 | 269 |
| Trempealeau | 1235 | 1763 | 795 | 49 |
| Vernon | 1253 | 2664 | 463 | 74 |
| Vilas | 327 | 304 | 212 | 71 |
| Walworth | 2185 | 2096 | 1237 | 77 |
| Washburn | 398 | 409 | 488 | 148 |
| Washington | 2425 | 1799 | 302 | 150 |
| Waukesha | 3594 | 2714 | 597 | 195 |
| Waupaca | 1563 | 2204 | 1767 | 131 |
| Waushara | 772 | 1343 | 741 | 92 |
| Winnebago | 4631 | 1922 | 4098 | 478 |
| Wood | 2523 | 1742 | 525 | 368 |
| Totals | 164228 | 130695 | 62460 | 33490 |
| Plurality | 33533 | | | |
| Scattering | | 9113 | | |
| Whole vote | | 399986 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 8,586; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 527.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 247,747; Bryan, D., 166,662; Debs, Soc., 28,147; Chafin, Pro., 11,565; Preston, Soc.-Lab., 314. Whole vote, 454,435. Taft's plurality, 81,085.

**Vote on State Ticket, 1912.**

Governor—Francis E. McGovern, R. and Prog., 179,360; John C. Karel, D., 167,316; Carl D. Thompson, Soc., 34,468; William Curtis, Soc.-Lab., 3,253; Charles L. Hill, Pro., 9,433. McGovern's plurality, 12,044.

Lieutenant Governor—Thomas Morris, R., 178,694; Harry W. Bolens, D., 156,010; Henry M. Parks, Soc., 35,155; John Vierthaler, Soc.-Lab., 3,048; Joseph V. Collins, Pro., 8,784. Morris's plurality, 22,684.

Secretary of State—John S. Donald, R., 177,487; Andrew P. Kealy, D., 154,106; Rae Weaver, Soc., 35,147; William Rossman, Soc.-Lab., 3,080; Herbert J. Noyes, Pro., 8,504. McDonald's plurality, 23,381.

Treasurer—Henry Johnson, R., 178,326; Nicholas Schmidt, D., 154,097; Henry J. Amman, Soc., 35,161; N. Semmelbach, Soc.-Lab., 2,985; Thomas Edwards, Pro., 8,696. Johnson's plurality, 24,229.

Attorney General—Walter C. Owen, R., 176,534; Charles A. Keading, D., 154,063; Lynn D. Joseph, Soc., 35,114; Wm. W. Swanson, Soc.-Lab., 3,082; Herbert S. Siggelko, Pro., 8,654. Owen's plurality, 22,471.

**Votes for Congressmen, 1912.**

1. Counties of Kenosha, Racine, Rock and Waukesha; population (1910), 212,605—Calvin Stewart, D., 13,816; Henry A. Cooper, R., 18,914. Cooper's plurality, 5,098.

2. Counties of Columbia, Dodge, Jefferson, Osaukee, Cheboygan and Washington; population (1910), 208,666—Michael E. Burke, D., 20,665; Henry J. Grell, R., 14,698; Edw. Deuss, Soc., 1,512; Wm. E. Mack, Pro., 538. Burke's plurality, 5,967.

3. Counties of Crawford, Dane, Grant, Greene, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland;

e twelfth country in shipbuilding with regard to tonnage of vessels under con tion June 30, 1913 (excluding warships), was Canada, with 16,207 tons.

population (1910), 215,752—Albert H. Long, D., 18,219; John M. Nelson, R., 22,388; C. H. Berryman, Pro., 1,219; W. E. Middleton, Soc., 496. Nelson's plurality, 4,169.

4. Part of Milwaukee County; population (1910), 205,766—William J. Cary, R., 15,779; W. R. Gaylord, Soc. D., 11,730; John M. Beffel, Soc., 6,175. Cary's plurality, 4,049.

5. Part of Milwaukee County; population (1910), 227,421—William H. Stafford, R. and D., 15,971; James F. Trottman, Soc., 8,016. Stafford's plurality, 2,091.

6. Counties of Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Marquette and Winnebago; population (1910), 201,637—Michael K. Reilly, D., 16,742; James H. Davidson, R., 15,505. Reilly's plurality, 1,237.

7. Counties of Adams, Clark, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Sauk and Vernon; population (1910), 209,184—William N. Coffland, D., 10,795; John J. Esch, R., 20,060; B. C. Hawley, Pro., 901; C. A. Noetzelman, Soc., 826. Esch's plurality, 9,265.

8. Counties of Marathon, Portage, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Wood; population (1910), 200,134—Arthur J. Plowman, D., 12,265; E. E. Browne, R., 17,094; Curtis A. Boorman, Soc. D., 1,256; A. R. Ruckman, Pro., 187. Browne's plurality, 4,829.

9. Counties of Brown, Door, Florence, Forest, Kewaunee, Langlade, Marinette, Oconto and Ontagamie; population (1910), 225,389—Thomas F. Konop, D., 16,843; Elmer A. Morse, R., 16,139. Konop's plurality, 704.

10. Counties of Barrow, Buffalo, Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix and Trempealeau; population (1910), 213,698—Charles Donahue, D., 8,794; James A. Frear, R., 19,915; Albert Slaughter, Soc. D., 1,031; Beverley White, Pro., 868. Frear's plurality, 11,121.

11. Counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Lincoln, Oneida, Polk, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Vilas and Washburn; population (1910), 213,608—Henry A. Johnson, D., 7,998; Irvine L. Lenroot, R., 17,883. Lenroot's plurality, 9,885.

**Legislature of 1913-'14.**

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 23 | 57 | 80 |
| Democrats | 6 | 24 | 30 |
| Social Democrats | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Non-partisans | 3 | 13 | 16 |
| Rep. majorities | 13 | 14 | 27 |

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 265,866 | 159,285 | — |
| 1900, Governor | 264,419 | 160,674 | — |
| 1902, Governor | 193,417 | 145,818 | — |
| 1904, President | 280,315 | 124,205 | — |
| 1904, Governor | 227,253 | 175,301 | — |
| 1906, Governor | 183,558 | 103,311 | — |
| 1908, President | 247,747 | 166,662 | — |
| 1908, Governor | 212,935 | 165,977 | — |
| 1910, Governor | 161,619 | 110,442 | — |
| 1912, President | 130,878 | 164,409 | 58,061 |
| 1912, Governor | 179,360 | 167,316 | — |

## WYOMING.

**PRESIDENT, 1912.**

| Counties. | Taft, Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 882 | 1044 | 531 | 177 |
| Big Horn | 794 | 691 | 594 | 136 |
| Campbell | 186 | 361 | 163 | 19 |
| Carbon | 1106 | 957 | 489 | 258 |
| Converse | 540 | 436 | 349 | 40 |
| Crook | 505 | 726 | 461 | 166 |
| Fremont | 811 | 996 | 511 | 131 |
| Goshen | 292 | 318 | 235 | 23 |
| Hot Springs | 273 | 343 | 298 | 80 |
| Johnson | 522 | 524 | 327 | 21 |
| Laramie | 1871 | 1923 | 835 | 131 |
| Lincoln | 1430 | 1028 | 580 | 334 |
| Natrona | 640 | 447 | 262 | 52 |
| Niobrara | 500 | 282 | 142 | 30 |
| Park | 534 | 672 | 470 | 88 |
| Platte | 500 | 785 | 353 | 87 |
| Sheridan | 862 | 1649 | 1305 | 398 |
| Sweetwater | 888 | 916 | 390 | 279 |
| Uinta | 717 | 535 | 463 | 207 |
| Washakie | 258 | 221 | 168 | 23 |
| Weston | 449 | 459 | 306 | 80 |
| Totals | 14560 | 15310 | 9232 | 2760 |
| Plurality | | 750 | | |
| Scattering | | 434 | | |
| Whole vote | | 42296 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 434.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 20,846; Bryan, D., 14,918; Debs, Soc., 1,715; Chafin, Pro., 66; Hisgen, Ind., 64. Whole vote, 37,609; Taft's plurality, 5,928.

**Vote on State Ticket, 1912.**

Justice of Supreme Court—Cyrus Beard, R., 16,448; Gibson Clark, D., 15,529; E. Richard Shipp, Prog., 5,151; H. V. S. Groesbeck, Soc., 2,790. Beard's plurality, 919.

**Vote for Congressman, 1912.**

Frank W. Mondell, R., 19,130; Thomas P. Fahey, D., 14,720; C. E. Winter, Prog., 4,828; Antony Carlson, Soc., 2,230; L. Laughlin, Pro., 296. Mondell's plurality, 4,410.

**Initiative and Referendum Amendment.**

For, 18,898; against, 3,312. Votes necessary to amend, 20,603. The amendment was lost.

**Legislature of 1913-'14.**

| | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 15 | 31 | 46 |
| Democrats | 8 | 26 | 34 |
| Rep. majorities | 7 | 5 | 12 |

**Vote of State Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Prog. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President | 14,482 | 10,164 | — |
| 1902, Governor | 14,483 | 10,017 | — |
| 1904, President | 20,489 | 8,930 | — |
| 1904, Governor | 17,765 | 12,137 | — |
| 1906, Governor | 16,396 | 9,483 | — |
| 1908, President | 20,846 | 14,918 | — |
| 1910, Governor | 15,235 | *21,066 | — |
| 1912, President | 14,560 | 15,310 | 9,232 |

*And Independent Republican.

thirteenth country in shipbuilding with regard to tonnage of vessels under construction June 30, 1913 (excluding warships), was Russia, with 10,820 tons.

## ALASKA.

**Vote for Delegate, 1912.**

James Wickersham, Prog., elected.

**Vote of Territory Since 1906.**

| | Rep. | Dem. | Labor. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1906, Delegate ... | 2,324 | 1,083 | 5,459 |
| 1908, Delegate ... | 3,802 | 1,007 | 2,383 |
| 1910, Delegate ... | 4,572 | —— | 1,435 |

Carson, R., received 2,139 votes in 1908 and Orr, R., 3,267 in 1910.

## HAWAII.

**Vote for Delegate, 1912.**

J. K. Kalanianaole, R., elected.

**Vote of Territory Since 1900.**

| | Rep. | Dem. |
|---|---|---|
| 1900, Delegate ..... | 3,845 | 1,656 |
| 1902, Delegate ..... | 6,636 | —— |
| 1904, Delegate ..... | 6,838 | 2,289 |
| 1906, Delegate ..... | 7,315 | 2,867 |
| 1908, Delegate ..... | 5,698 | 3,824 |
| 1910, Delegate ..... | 8,049 | 3,483 |

# VOTE OF NEW YORK STATE, 1912.

| Counties. | Wilson, Dem. | Taft, Rep. | Roosevelt, Prog. | Debs, Soc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany ..... | 17235 | 20416 | 4487 | 625 |
| Allegany ..... | 2777 | 3668 | 2664 | 283 |
| Broome ..... | 6530 | 7949 | 2586 | 854 |
| Cattaraugus ... | 4886 | 4820 | 3487 | 605 |
| Cayuga ..... | 4691 | 5788 | 2428 | 526 |
| Chautauqua .. | 4937 | 7899 | 6577 | 1353 |
| Chemung ..... | 6008 | 3317 | 2733 | 410 |
| Chenango ..... | 3341 | 4042 | 1609 | 98 |
| Clinton ..... | 3322 | 3903 | 1206 | 52 |
| Columbia ..... | 4599 | 3740 | 1318 | 76 |
| Cortland ..... | 2283 | 2958 | 1629 | 69 |
| Delaware ..... | 4511 | 4731 | 1895 | 327 |
| Dutchess ..... | 8865 | 8910 | 2126 | 202 |
| Erie ..... | 33518 | 19182 | 26353 | 4776 |
| Essex ..... | 2070 | 3126 | 1720 | 68 |
| Franklin ..... | 2706 | 3930 | 1363 | 73 |
| Fulton ..... | 2550 | 3741 | 2173 | 1043 |
| Genesee ..... | 2656 | 3231 | 2061 | 81 |
| Greene ..... | 3647 | 2711 | 818 | 92 |
| Hamilton ..... | 492 | 454 | 163 | 7 |
| Herkimer ..... | 5120 | 4665 | 3128 | 458 |
| Jefferson ..... | 6054 | 6692 | 3603 | 600 |
| Kings ..... | 109748 | 51239 | 71178 | 11459 |
| Lewis ..... | 2338 | 2004 | 1512 | 31 |
| Livingston .... | 3201 | 3726 | 1786 | 51 |
| Madison ..... | 3160 | 3490 | 2709 | 285 |
| Monroe ..... | 17863 | 16876 | 14919 | 2943 |
| Montgomery .. | 4507 | 5040 | 1894 | 408 |
| Nassau ..... | 7073 | 4608 | 6563 | 149 |
| New York .... | 166157 | 63107 | 98985 | 18124 |
| Niagara ..... | 7647 | 5654 | 4256 | 762 |
| Oneida ..... | 12182 | 11245 | 8332 | 1266 |
| Onondaga .... | 15827 | 16202 | 10094 | 2430 |
| Ontario ..... | 4728 | 4897 | 2278 | 165 |
| Orange ..... | 9402 | 10360 | 3509 | 396 |
| Orleans ..... | 2447 | 2983 | 1365 | 71 |
| Oswego ..... | 5256 | 5996 | 3950 | 148 |
| Otsego ..... | 5838 | 5138 | 1696 | 125 |
| Putnam ..... | 1321 | 1267 | 593 | 8 |
| Queens ..... | 28044 | 9201 | 14967 | 3326 |
| Rensselaer ... | 11683 | 10853 | 3735 | 858 |
| Richmond .... | 8437 | 3035 | 3771 | 825 |
| Rockland ..... | 4241 | 2217 | 2302 | 177 |
| St. Lawrence.. | 5329 | 8403 | 4221 | 198 |
| Saratoga ..... | 5292 | 6398 | 2219 | 341 |
| Schenectady .. | 5345 | 5229 | 2640 | 3456 |
| Schoharie ..... | 3355 | 2389 | 580 | 31 |
| Schuyler ..... | 1416 | 1649 | 526 | 40 |
| Seneca ..... | 2573 | 2336 | 1081 | 83 |
| Steuben ..... | 7396 | 5983 | 4109 | 648 |
| Suffolk ..... | 7878 | 5590 | 5484 | 343 |
| Sullivan ..... | 3864 | 3087 | 961 | 135 |
| Tioga ..... | 2400 | 2642 | 1052 | 125 |
| Tompkins .... | 3272 | 2237 | 2068 | 122 |
| Ulster ..... | 8510 | 7482 | 2951 | 150 |
| Warren ..... | 2802 | 3153 | 1608 | 253 |
| Washington ... | 3555 | 4593 | 2605 | 195 |
| Wayne ..... | 3934 | 4769 | 2574 | 82 |
| Westchester .. | 21160 | 15838 | 15051 | 1345 |
| Wyoming ..... | 2540 | 2836 | 2270 | 61 |
| Yates ..... | 1456 | 1793 | 905 | 83 |
| Totals ..... | 655475 | 455428 | 390021 | 63881 |
| Plurality ..... | 200047 | | | |
| Scattering .... | | 23678 | | |
| Whole vote ... | | 1587983 | | |

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Chafin, Pro., 19,427; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 4,251.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 870,070; Bryan, D., 667,468; Hisgen, Ind., 35,817; Debs, Soc., 38,451; Chafin, Pro., 22,667; Preston, Soc. Lab., 3,877. Whole vote, 1,638,350. Taft's plurality, 202,602.

| Counties. | William Sulzer, Dem. | Job E. Hedges, Rep. | Charles E. Russell, Soc. | Oscar S. Straus, Prog. & I. L. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany ..... | 17037 | 19617 | 545 | 5167 |
| Allegany ..... | 2826 | 3885 | 266 | 2608 |
| Broome ..... | 6641 | 7494 | 352 | 2367 |
| Cattaraugus ... | 4887 | 5024 | 577 | 3117 |
| Cayuga ..... | 4950 | 6254 | 622 | 2845 |
| Chautauqua ... | 4821 | 8155 | 1370 | 6514 |
| Chemung ..... | 5902 | 3035 | 577 | 2456 |
| Chenango ..... | 3214 | 4173 | 93 | 1479 |
| Clinton ..... | 3078 | 3623 | 31 | 1113 |
| Columbia ..... | 4824 | 3672 | 74 | 1346 |
| Cortland ..... | 2106 | 3161 | 63 | 1472 |
| Delaware ..... | 4341 | 4704 | 206 | 1684 |
| Dutchess ..... | 8784 | 8657 | 176 | 1909 |
| Erie ..... | 37630 | 22503 | 5072 | 27067 |
| Essex ..... | 2023 | 3032 | 61 | 1701 |
| Franklin ..... | 2682 | 4040 | 75 | 1405 |
| Fulton ..... | 2805 | 3676 | 1214 | 2314 |
| Genesee ..... | 2462 | 3222 | 65 | 2042 |
| Greene ..... | 3573 | 2600 | 87 | 742 |
| Hamilton ..... | 489 | 446 | 5 | 164 |
| Herkimer ..... | 5225 | 4921 | 396 | 3210 |
| Jefferson ..... | 5595 | 6553 | 564 | 3339 |
| Kings ..... | 100657 | 50245 | 8729 | 67280 |
| Lewis ..... | 2219 | 2009 | 27 | 1288 |

In the year ended June 30, 1913, there were exported from the United States 48, bushels of corn, 91,461,157 bushels of wheat and 8,715,436 bales of cotto

GOVERNOR, 1912.

| Counties. | William Sulzer, Dem. | Job E. Hedges, Rep. | Charles E. Russell, Soc. | Oscar S. Straus, Prog. & I. L. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Livingston | 2925 | 3922 | 43 | 1001 |
| Madison | 3046 | 3731 | 278 | 2578 |
| Monroe | 19612 | 19708 | 3247 | 16110 |
| Montgomery | 4840 | 5211 | 509 | 1889 |
| Nassau | 6832 | 4534 | 133 | 5963 |
| New York | 159699 | 49681 | 14193 | 112010 |
| Niagara | 8138 | 6489 | 734 | 3627 |
| Oneida | 11952 | 10751 | 1267 | 8640 |
| Onondaga | 15158 | 14687 | 2322 | 11418 |
| Ontario | 4728 | 5020 | 146 | 2303 |
| Orange | 9591 | 10557 | 293 | 3291 |
| Orleans | 2379 | 2920 | 58 | 1360 |
| Oswego | 5269 | 5930 | 127 | 3427 |
| Otsego | 5263 | 5106 | 121 | 1609 |
| Putnam | 1196 | 1289 | 16 | 515 |
| Queens | 29414 | 8892 | 3101 | 11667 |
| Rensselaer | 13307 | 10954 | 663 | 4146 |
| Richmond | 8230 | 2812 | 209 | 3522 |
| Rockland | 4082 | 2118 | 151 | 2258 |
| St. Lawrence | 4927 | 7938 | 181 | 4074 |
| Saratoga | 5258 | 6062 | 311 | 2055 |
| Schenectady | 5992 | 5188 | 4343 | 3257 |
| Schoharie | 3190 | 2282 | 34 | 553 |
| Schuyler | 1365 | 1722 | 35 | 415 |
| Seneca | 2592 | 2371 | 78 | 1049 |
| Steuben | 7091 | 6318 | 598 | 3656 |
| Suffolk | 7436 | 5574 | 296 | 5115 |
| Sullivan | 3682 | 2985 | 109 | 834 |
| Tioga | 2304 | 2708 | 113 | 946 |
| Tompkins | 3227 | 2566 | 143 | 2265 |
| Ulster | 7927 | 7368 | 129 | 2537 |
| Warren | 2828 | 3046 | 242 | 1522 |
| Washington | 3527 | 4411 | 176 | 2453 |
| Wayne | 3654 | 4581 | 78 | 2535 |
| Westchester | 20196 | 15116 | 1195 | 14634 |
| Wyoming | 2410 | 2820 | 54 | 2109 |
| Yates | 1521 | 2030 | 64 | 811 |
| Totals | 649559 | 444105 | 56917 | 393183 |
| Plurality | 205454 | | | |
| Scattering | | 23451 | | |
| Whole vote | | 1567215 | | |

The scattering vote for Governor in 1912 was: T. A. MacNicholl, Pro., 18,990; John Hall, Soc.-Lab., 4,461.

The vote for Governor in 1910 was: John A. Dix, D., 689,700; Henry L. Stimson, R., 622,299; John J. Hopper, Ind. L., 48,470; Charles E. Russell, Soc., 48,529; T. A. MacNicholl, Pro., 22,295; Frank E. Parsons, Soc.-Lab., 5,717. Whole vote, 1,430,010. Dix's plurality, 67,401.

## VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1912.

Lieutenant-Governor—Martin H. Glynn, D. and Ind. L., 665,762; James W. Wadsworth, jr., R., 450,539; Gustave A. Strebel, Soc., 60,481; C. Allis, Pro., 19,764; F. M. Davenport, Prog., 351,427; J. D. Crowley, Soc.-Lab., 4,669. Glynn's plurality, 215,223.

Secretary of State—Mitchell May, D., 649,073; Francis M. Hugo, R., 460,651; Carrie W. Allen, Soc., 61,548; Homer D. Call, Ind. L. and Prog., 353,170; Ben D. Wright, Pro., 20,240; Edmund Moonelis, Soc.-Lab., 4,396. May's plurality, 188,422.

Controller—William Sohmer, D. and Ind. L., 658,892; William D. Cunningham, R., 463,901; Olin H. Smith, Soc., 61,457; Bernard Clausen, Pro., 19,793; Horatio C. King, Prog., 341,706; Robert Downs, Soc.-Lab., 4,373. Sohmer's plurality, 194,491.

Treasurer—John J. Kennedy, D., 650,513; William Archer, R., 458,174; Frank Ehrentried, Soc., 61,311; John Davis, Ind. L., 12,672; Arthur A. Amidon, Pro., 19,906; Ernest Cawcroft, Prog., 341,581; Henry Kuhn, Soc.-Lab., 4,291. Kennedy's plurality, 192,339.

Attorney General—Thomas Carmody, D., 651,785; Meier Steinbrink, R., 457,838; Henry L. Slobodin, Soc., 61,284; John Palmieri, Ind. L. and Prog., 354,450; E. H. Woodruff, Pro., 20,175; J. Joss, Soc.-Lab., 4,403. Carmody's plurality, 194,037.

State Engineer and Surveyor—John A. Bensel, D., 649,839; Frank M. Williams, R., 461,822; Charles L. Furman, Soc., 61,587; Ora Miner Leland, Ind. L. and Prog., 351,226; Luther W. Mott, Pro., 19,950; Thomas J. De Lee, Soc.-Lab., 4,414. Bensel's plurality, 188,017.

## VOTE FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, 1912.

William H. Cuddeback, D. and Ind. L., 654,626; John W. Hogan, D., 642,004; Frank H. Hiscock, R., 470,895; Emory A. Chase, R., 467,743; Jessie Ashley, Soc., 61,588; Leon A. Malkiel, Soc., 61,094. E. J. Baldwin, Pro., 19,537; G. Elliott, Pro., 19,443; C. C. Alden, Prog., 336,918; G. W. Kirchwey, Ind. L. and Prog., 348,887; C. A. Luedecke, Soc.-Lab., 4,265. Cuddeback's plurality, 183,731. Hogan's plurality, 171,109.

## VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1912.

1. Lathrop Brown, D., 16,505; Frederick C. Hicks, R., 11,753; Harry W. Paine, Soc., 359; William S. Hotine, Ind. L., 106; Smith A. Sands, Pro., 455; W. B. Cockran, Prog., 11,306. Brown's plurality, 4,752.

2. Denis O'Leary, D., 23,090; Frank E. Hopkins, R., 6,941; William Danmar, Soc., 2,918; George Traeger, Ind. L., 318; George H. Miller, Pro., 43; Felix Fritsche, Prog., 7,175. O'Leary's plurality, 15,915.

3. Frank E. Wilson, D., 12,658; Frank F. Schulz, R., 6,633; John H. Jennings, Soc., 1,801; David Hunter, Ind. L., 326; James B. Davie, Pro., 48; W. Prentice, Prog., 4,918. Wilson's plurality, 6,025.

4. Harry Howard Dale, D., 9,059; William Liebermann, Rep. and Ind. L., 3,574; Robert J. Nolan, Soc., 1,441; Conrad H. Palmateer, Pro., 33; Samuel Greenblatt, Prog., 5,139. Dale's plurality, 3,920.

5. James P. Maher, D., 12,504; John S. Gaynor, R., 7,677; Hugh O'Malley, Soc., 922; William N. Morrison, Ind. L., 239; Preston E. Terry, Pro., 59; C. J. Ryan, Prog., 5,794. Maher's plurality, 4,827.

6. Robert H. Roy, D., 13,290; William M. Calder, R., 21,691; Browne C. Hammond, Soc., 838; Jesse Fuller, jr., Ind. L. and Prog., 9,310; John Berry, Pro., 113. Calder's plurality, 8,401.

7. John J. Fitzgerald, D., 16,082; John E. Brady, R., 5,021; Henry Crygler, Soc., 522; Michael A. Fitzgerald, Ind. L. and Prog., 5,513; John McKee, Pro., 66. Fitzgerald's plurality, 10,569.

8. Daniel J. Griffin, D., 17,403; Ernest P. Seelman, R., 6,027; Fred L. Lackemacher, Soc., 1,078; Albert H. T. Banshaf, Ind. L. and Prog., 8,867; Frank C. Foster, Pro., 101. Griffin's plurality, 8,536.

9. James H. O'Brien, D., 15,903; Oscar W. Swift, R., 10,122; Wm. Koenig, Soc., 2,027; Robert Strahl, Ind. L., 417; John F. Kennedy, Prog., 10,362. O'Brien's plurality, 5,541.

10. Herman A. Metz, D., 7,459; Reuben

e exports of agricultural products from the United States in the year ended June 30, 1913, were in value $1,026,662,729, an increase of $82,660,518 over 1912.

.. Haskell, R. and Ind. L., 5,174; Barnet Wolff, Soc., 1,785; George M. Davison, Pro., 35; Jacob L. Holtzmann, Prog., 1,889. Metz's plurality, 1,570.

11. Daniel J. Riordan, D., 7,833; William G. Rose, R., 1,351; John H. W. Nagle, Soc., 143; Wm. Wirt Mills, Ind. L. and Prog., 2,035; William T. McGrath, Pro., 18. Riordan's plurality, 5,298.

12. Henry M. Goldfogle, D., and Ind. L., 4,592; Alexander Wolf, R., 839; Howard G. Myers, Pro., 8; Henry Moskowitz, Prog., 2,602. Goldfogle's plurality, 1,990.

13. Timothy D. Sullivan, D., 5,697; John B. G. Rinehart, R., and Ind. L., 1,151; Joshua Wanhope, Soc., 790; Richard G. Green, Pro., 8; Sigmund S. Rotter, Prog., 3,615. Sullivan's plurality, 2,082.

14. Jefferson M. Levy, D., 8,950; E. Crosby Kindleberger, R., 3,468; Marie MacDonald, Soc., 958; James W. Conners, Ind. L., 202; Charles H. Simmons, Pro., 14; Abraham H. Gordman, Prog., 1,457; Henry B. Martin, Jeff., 73. Levy's plurality, 4,493.

15. Michael F. Conry, D., 16,791; Francis A. O'Neill, R., 4,721; John Mullen, Soc., 632; Frederick O. Lacey, Ind. L., 232; A. A. Hopkins, Pro., 43; J. H. Hickey, Prog., 4,791. Conry's plurality, 12,000.

16. Peter J. Dooling, D., 15,036; Francis X. Dale, R. and Ind. L., 5,929; Thomas O'Byrne, Soc., 681; Charles E. Manierre, Pro., 39; Timothy Healy, Prog., 5,019. Dooling's plurality, 9,107.

17. John F. Carew, D., 12,350; Ogden L. Mills, R., 4,891; John A. Wall, Soc., 1,074; Lindon Bates, jr., Ind. L. and Prog., 5,516; John B. Stark, Pro., 20. Carew's plurality, 6,834.

18. Thomas G. Patten, D., 13,704; S. Walter Kaufman, R. and Ind. L., 4,948; Algernon Lee, Soc., 2,085; Elzey E. Meacham, Pro., 21; Amos R. E. Pinchot, Prog., 6,644. Patten's plurality, 7,060.

19. Franklin Leonard, jr., D., 13,684; Alexander Brough, R., 7,104; Jeremiah C. Frost, Soc., 873; Walter M. Chandler, Ind. L. and Prog., 13,987; John G. Tait, Pro., 48. Chandler's plurality, 303.

20. Francis Burton Harrison, D., 5,221; Abram Goodman, R. and Ind. L., 1,596; Nicholas Aleinikoff, Soc., 996; Herbert D. Burnham, Pro., 7; Julius H. Reiter, Prog., 4,694. Harrison's plurality, 527.

21. Henry George, jr., D. and Ind. L., 3,189; Martin C. Ansorge, R., 5,263; Miles B. Bartholomew, Soc., 1,164; Edward A. Packer, Pro., 37; Jerome F. Reilly, Prog., 8,384. George's plurality, 3,805.

22. Henry Bruckner, D., 15,886; Rufus L. Johnston, R. and Ind. L., 6,098; Charles Gall, Soc., 1,835; William M. Giess, Pro., 40; Irving M. Crane, Prog., 8,462. Bruckner's plurality, 6,424.

23. Joseph A. Goulden, D., 19,320; Peter Wynne, R. and Ind. L., 8,779; Fred Saulitsch, Soc., 2,351; Hans P. Freece, Pro., 64; Edward J. L. Raldiris, Prog., 3,150. Goulden's plurality, 6,170.

24. Woodson R. Oglesby, D. and Ind. L., 7,681; Barton E. Kingman, R., 8,219; Allan L. Benson, Soc., 1,767; Peter Lindemann, Pro., 130; Alfred E. Smith, Prog., 2,496. Oglesby's plurality, 5,185.

25. Benjamin I. Taylor, D. and Ind. L., 3,178; James W. Husted, R., 12,522; Herman Kobbe, Soc., 785; Louis W. Elliott, Pro., 320; John C. Bucher, Prog., 3,559. Taylor's plurality, 3,656.

26. John K. Sague, D., 20,191; Edmund Platt, R., 20,618; H. Schefer, Soc., 483; Luther Brooks, I. L., 118; Mitchell Downing, Pro., 511; Augustus B. Gray, Prog., 4,418. Platt's plurality, 427.

27. George McClellan, D., 23,743; Chas. B. Ward, R., 19,125; Eugene Daurner, Soc., 453; Platt N. Chase, Pro., 1,061; Horatio S. Manning, Prog., 4,779. McClellan's plurality, 4,618.

28. Peter G. Ten Eyck, D., 23,193; Daniel H. Prior, R., 23,076; Fred L. Arland, Soc., 787; Abram J. Negus, Pro., 215; Joseph F. McLaughlin, Prog., 4,918; Jay W. Forest, Ind., 404. Ten Eyck's plurality, 117.

29. Milton K. Huppuch, D., 18,180; Jas. S. Parker, R., 22,348; John Q. Reynolds, Soc., 1,219; George H. Northup, Pro., 898; Frederick E. Draper, jr., Prog., 8,163. Parker's plurality, 4,168.

30. R. E. Lee Reynolds, D., 18,881; Sam'l Wallin, R., 14,194; George R. Lunn, Soc., 9,468; Lyman B. Thompson, Pro., 645; Edward Everett Hale, Prog., 4,721. Wallin's plurality, 313.

31. Dennis B. Lucey, Dem., 12,995; Edwin A. Merritt, jr., Rep., 18,458; John B. Burnham, Prog., 7,971. Merritt's plurality, 5,463.

32. Robert E. Gregg, D., 15,848; Luther W. Mott, Rep. and Pro., 21,607; Oliver Curtis, Soc., 1,034; William W. Kelly, Prog., 8,926. Mott's plurality, 5,759.

33. Charles A. Talcott, Dem., 17,855; Homer P. Snyder, R., 16,703; A. L. Byron Curtis, Soc., 1,679; Benjamin T. Gilbert, I. L., 151; Frank B. Severance, Pro., 637; Benjamin T. Gilbert, Prog., 9,914. Talcott's plurality, 1,152.

34. James J. Bayard, jr., D. and I. L., 20,322; George W. Fairchild, R., 22,072; John Evans Scudder, Soc., 801; Frank D. Reese, I. L., 1,647; Jared C. Estelow, Prog., 5,572. Fairchild's plurality, 1,750.

35. John R. Clancy, D., 18,009; Michael E. Driscoll, R., 17,874; Fred Sander, Soc., 2,423; John Richards, Pro., 1,015; Giles H. Stillwell, Prog., 11,626. Clancy's plurality, 135.

36. Richard C. S. Drummond, D., 17,900; Sereno E. Payne, R., 20,604; John H. Vanden Bosch, sr., Soc., 1,026; J. J. Pillapaugh, Pro., 1,127; Wilson M. Gould, Prog., 8,151. Payne's plurality, 2,704.

37. Edwin S. Underhill, D., 19,526; Thos. F. Fennell, R., 18,335; Joseph P. Burris, Soc., 1,241; Martin A. Tuttle, Pro., 1,928; Wiley W. Capron, Prog., 7,891. Underhill's plurality, 1,191.

38. George P. Decker, D., 14,440; Thomas B. Dunn, R., 15,776; Kendrick P. Shedd, Soc., 2,657; D. Marvin Filkins, Pro., 466; A. Emerson Babcock, Prog., 11,202. Dunn's plurality, 1,336.

39. Charles Ward, D., 15,529; Henry G. Danforth, R., 17,881; John E. O'Rourke, Soc., 926; Perry A. Carpenter, Pro., 1,023; Silas L. Strivings, Prog., 10,413. Danforth's plurality, 2,352.

40. Robert H. Gittins, D., 16,065; James S. Simmons, R., 14,450; James F. Ryan, Soc., 1,811; W. Van R. Blighton, Pro., 610; Frank C. Ferguson, Prog., 9,889. Gittins's plurality, 1,615.

41. Charles B. Smith, D., 14,866; George A. Davis, R., 9,578; Edward Simon, jr., Soc., 2,528; James H. Allen, Pro., 285; Henry Kobler, Prog., 9,471. Smith's plurality, 5,288.

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s earnings of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the year ended June 1913, were $46,385,993 and the expenses and taxes were $42,939,934.

42. Daniel A. Driscoll, D., 14,851; Willard H. Ticknor, R., 8,613; Samuel Leary, Soc., 1,613; Vernon M. Stone, Pro., 259; L. Bradley Dorr, Prog., 7,161. Driscoll's plurality, 6,238.

43. Manton M. Wyvell, D., 12,479; Charles M. Hamilton, R., 17,346; Fred T. Williams, Soc., 2,146; C. E. Welch, Pro., 2,082; Samuel A. Carlson, Prog., 11,709. Hamilton's plurality, 4,865.

**VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, 1912.**

1. Thos. H. O'Keefe, D., 13,628; George L. Thompson, R., 11,273; John A. Duryea, Pro., 455; Alexander G. Blue, Prog., 10,233. O'Keefe's plurality, 2,355.

2. Bernard M. Patten, D., 28,557; Christian Welland, R., 9,326; Peter J. Flanagan, Soc., 3,123; Daniel J. Collins, I. L., 431; Frank Baldwin, Prog., 10,970. Patten's plurality, 17,587.

3. Thomas H. Cullen, D., 11,925; George W. Gibbons, R., 3,641; Charles McGowan, Soc., 411; Gustave A. Malm, Pro., 44; Fred. W. Moore, Nat. Prog. and I. L., 4,001. Cullen's plurality, 7,924.

4. Henry P. Velte, D., 10,799; Henry R. Ritch, R. and I. L., 7,792; Barnett Feinberg, Soc., 1,195; Charles A. Bredin, Pro., 66; George Hamilton McClelland, Prog., 7,443. Velte's plurality, 3,007.

5. William J. Heffernan, D., 16,246; Levi M. Gallagher, R., I. L. and Prog., 12,140; William Hourigan, Soc., 912; Edward H. Brown, jr., Pro., 91. Heffernan's plurality, 4,106.

6. William B. Carswell, D., 13,422; Eugene M. Travis, R., 10,897; Bernard J. Farrell, Soc., 546; James J. Donovan, I. L., 292; Charles Cederholm, Pro., 69; Henry A. Smith, Prog., 5,934. Carswell's plurality, 2,525.

7. Daniel J. Carroll, D., 12,206; Henry Lissner, R., 3,771; Paul Muller, jr., Soc., 879; John Reilly, I. L., 201; Arthur Vail, Pro., 38; William S. Miller, Prog., 4,201. Carroll's plurality, 8,005.

8. James F. Duhamel, D. and I. L., 18,105; Alvah W. Burlingame, jr., R., 12,806; William Mackenzie, Soc., 1,054; George H. MacEathron, Pro., 156; George A. Hann, Prog., 12,709. Duhamel's plurality, 5,396.

9. Felix J. Sanner, D., 9,569; Robert R. Lawson, R., 4,658; Joseph A. Weil, Soc., 2,085; Jack Ferst, I. L., 348; Thomas Roberts, Pro., 81; Alexander F. Wacker, Prog., 4,963. Sanner's plurality, 4,606.

10. Herman H. Torborg, D., 12,346; Charles J. Moore, R., 8,041; Benjamin Feigenbaum, Soc., 3,192; Frederick G. Morand, I. L., 640; William Miln, Pro., 61; Siglsmund J. Trapani, Prog., 9,333. Torborg's plurality, 3,013.

11. Christopher D. Sullivan, D. and I. L., 8,330; Jacob Shapiro, R., 1,090; Jekiel Weintraub, Soc., 1,709; Matthew T. Lindsay, Pro., 14; Nathan Ratnoff, Prog., 5,130. Sullivan's plurality, 3,200.

12. John C. Fitzgerald, D. and I. L., 9,063; Edward Tannenbaum, R., 2,397; Henry Muller, Soc., 1,284; Fred H. Carpenter, Pro., 23; George J. Schneider, Prog., 5,750. Fitzgerald's plurality, 3,313.

13. James D. McClelland, D., 13,225; Alexander J. Lindsay, R., 2,946; Harry J. Newman, Soc., 322; Joseph Wilkinson, I. L., 151; James P. McKay, Pro., 34; Joseph A. Durkin, Prog., 3,434. McClelland's plurality, 9,791.

14. James A. Foley, D., 13,303; Thomas Rock, R., 3,270; John Guttman, Soc., 795; James P. Cullen, I. L., 192; John S. Conroy, Pro., 23; Laurence J. McMahon, Prog., 3,356. Foley's plurality, 9,947.

15. John J. Boylan, D., 12,232; Thomas F. Devine, R. I. L. and Prog., 7,757; John McComish, Soc., 510; George Weber, Pro., 40. Boylan's plurality, 4,475.

16. Robert F. Wagner, D. and I. L., 12,733; Max Greenberger, R., 2,652; Henry Ortland, Soc., 2,243; Nathan E. Badgley, Pro., 15; John Bozzuffi, Prog., 4,453. Wagner's plurality, 8,280.

17. Walter R. Herrick, D., 10,123; Edward K. Baird, R., 7,520; George R. Kirkpatrick, Soc., 415; John M. Harding, I. L., 371; James F. Gillespie, Pro., 22; Victor Barcas, Prog., 5,903. Herrick's plurality, 2,603.

18. Henry W. Pollock, D., 15,304; John F. Yawger, R., 8,701; Austin D. L. Mortanye, Soc., 715; Wm. M. Bennett, I. L. and Prog., 11,746; Aaron R. Lewis, Pro., 68. Pollock's plurality, 3,558.

19. George W. Simpson, D., 18,681; Josiah T. Newcomb, R., 8,910; Joseph Sauter, Soc., 1,337; Henry Salant, I. L. and Prog., 18,717; Robert E. Neidig, Pro., 72. Salant's plurality, 36.

20. James J. Frawley, D., 7,998; August Bauer, R., 1,911; Simon Berlin, Soc., 1,515; George Munro, Pro., 13; Jeremiah Kelleher, Prog., 6,206. Frawley's plurality, 1,792.

21. Stephen J. Stillwell, D., 16,504; Morris S. Schector, R. and I. L., 5,531; Martin Siegel, Soc., 1,973; August W. Pfluger, Pro., 58; William J. O'Gorman, Prog., 9,884. Stillwell's plurality, 6,620.

22. Anthony J. Griffin, D., 23,504; Paul C. Hunter, R. and I. L., 8,360; Christopher A. Kerkerk, Soc., 3,462; Walter L. Pfluger, Pro., 96; William Henry Beers, Prog., 14,502. Griffin's plurality, 9,002.

23. George A. Blauvelt, D., 12,054; Walter W. Price, R., 5,353; Chas. J. Nelson, I. L., 188; William A. White, Pro., 240; Albert Howe McGeehan, Prog., 5,244. Blauvelt's plurality, 7,201.

24. John F. Healy, D. and I. L., 20,370; George A. Slater, R., 16,155; John Hagerty, Soc., 1,249; Clarence M. Lyon, Pro., 304; John A. Goodwin, Prog., 12,654. Healy's plurality, 4,215.

25. Thomas Watts, D., 13,054; John D. Stivers, R. and I. L., 14,351; C. L. Dedrick, Soc., 467; Thomas Taft, Pro., 340; A. Elwood Corning, Prog., 3,230. Stivers's plurality, 1,297.

26. Franklin D. Roosevelt, D., 15,590; Jacob G. Southard, R. and I. L., 70; George A. Voeller, Prog., 2,628. Roosevelt's plurality, 12,962.

27. John L. McGrath, D., 12,015; Abraham J. Palmer, R., 9,995; Samuel J. Minkler, Soc., 217; David T. Slater, Pro., 559; Abraham J. Palmer, Prog., 2,506. McGrath's plurality, 2,020.

28. Douglass A. Hinman, D., 17,171; Henry M. Sage, R., 20,007; James C. Sheahan, Soc., 588; Frank Boomhower, Pro., 176; Henry J. Crawford, Prog., 3,977. Sage's plurality, 2,836.

29. John W. McKnight, D., 13,154; John F. Knaupp, R., 11,294; Thomas A. Richard, Soc., 683; H. Q. Eldridge, Pro., 220; John L. Clymer, Prog., 3,820. McKnight's plurality, 1,860.

30. A. Marshall Burt, D., 8,511; George H. Whitney, R., 11,033; G. Elmer Robinson, Soc., 485; Orren B. Wilbur, Pro., 542; Clarence E. Parker, Prog., 4,103. Whitney's plurality, 2,522.

**Of the Irish-born population of the United States—2,000,000 in 1911—Pennsylvania had 205,909.**

31. Loren H. White, D., 14,393; William S. Hamlin, R., 12,922; Charles W. Wood, Soc., 5,320; Stillman T. Clossen, Pro., 617; E. Watson Gardiner, Prog., 4,567. White's plurality, 1,471.

32. John T. Morrison, D., 10,765; Seth G. Heacock, R., 11,403; Park J. Dills, Soc., 1,662; Fred O. Harter, Pro., 601; Theodore Douglas Robinson, Prog., 6,319. Heacock's plurality, 688.

33. George L. Brown, D., 8,067; James A. Emerson, R., 9,775; George Wood, Pro., 402; Daniel T. Keefe, Prog., 3,907. Emerson's plurality, 1,708.

34. John C. Brennan, D., 7,753; Herbert P. Coats, R., 11,669; Henry A. McIlmoyle, Pro., 777; George W. Sisson, jr., Prog., 5,401. Coats's plurality, 3,916.

35. George C. Sherman, D., 11,975; Elon R. Brown, R., 12,158; Andrew Bolger, Soc., 708; Charles F. Simpson, Pro., 1,302; Frank A. Place, Prog., 5,735. Brown's plurality, 183.

36. William D. Peckham, D., 12,007; Charles W. Wicks, R., 11,831; Edward Stansfield, Soc., 1,295; Silas F. Potter, I. L., 148; George W. Halwig, Pro., 449; Silas F. Potter, Prog., 7,288. Peckham's plurality, 176.

37. Charles C. Flaesch, D., 11,774; Ralph W. Thomas, R., 13,563; David S. Watson, Pro., 929; Herbert H. Hawkins, Prog., 4,683. Thomas's plurality, 1,789.

38. John H. Cahill, D., 15,099; J. Henry Walters, R., 15,452; Frank Heck, Soc., 2,336; Henry C. Hodgkins, Ind. L., 166; Andrew J. Eaton, Pro., 680; Louis Will, Prog., 10,267. Walters's plurality, 353.

39. Clayton L. Wheeler, D. and Ind. L., 12,108; William T. Black, R., 11,986; John Turner, Soc., 560; Albert Willey, Pro., 1,004; Oscar S. Nichols, Prog., 3,106. Wheeler's plurality, 122.

40. Arthur H. Brooks, D., 9,482; Charles J. Hewitt, R., 12,031; George H. Devonshire, Soc., 814; Harry W. Chaplin, Prog., 4,894. Hewitt's plurality, 2,549.

41. John F. Murtaugh, D., 14,144; Bertrand W. Nye, R., 9,840; Joseph G. Roth, Soc., 658; William Burns, jr., Ind. L., 56; Willis L. Hopkins, Pro., 1,169; Byram L. Winters, Prog., 4,731. Murtaugh's plurality, 4,304.

42. Edward E. Rigney, D., 9,919; Thomas B. Wilson, R., 12,073; Hoyt F. Hill, Soc., 303; Earle S. Warner, Prog., 5,060. Wilson's plurality, 2,154.

43. John Seeley, D., 10,893; Frank C. Platt, R., 9,979; George C. Myers, Soc., 604; Clinton J. Taft, Pro., 945; Clinton W. Richardson, Prog., 4,512. Seeley's plurality, 914.

44. Warner M. Sweet, D., 8,059; Thomas H. Bussey, R., 9,880; Albert Wayman, Pro., 862; Fred B. Keeney, Prog., 6,385. Bussey's plurality, 1,821.

45. Ephraim J. Fisk, D., 9,324; George F. Argetsinger, R., 10,062; John Schidakowitz, Soc., 1,749; Willard G. Rich, Pro., 359; Frank T. Ellison, Prog., 7,500. Argetsinger's plurality, 738.

46. William A. Buckley, D., 10,507; William L. Ormrod, R., 10,759; Joel Moses, Soc., 1,573; Freeman H. Bettys, Pro., 314; Seth J. T. Bush, Prog., 7,205. Ormrod's plurality, 252.

47. William H. Earl, D., 10,396; George F. Thompson, R., 10,557; Lawrence B. Thurlow, Soc., 785; George Hull, Pro., 654; A. H. G. Hardwicke, Prog., 3,777. Thompson's plurality, 161.

48. John F. Malone, D., 11,711; Alexander Taylor, R., 10,188; William G. Roberts, Soc., 1,557; Robert A. Willard, Pro., 211; Parton Swift, Prog., 8,602. Malone's plurality, 1,523.

49. Samuel J. Ramsperger, D., 12,275; Edward J. Frank, R., 6,168; Michael Roll, Soc., 1,559; Bordon J. Cole, Pro., 157; Anthony Glinski, Prog., 5,370. Ramsperger's plurality, 6,107.

50. Gottfried H. Wende, D., 13,138; Clarence MacGregor, R., 10,231; Charles Baumann, Soc., 2,087; William R. Sutton, Pro., 356; Wallace Thayer, Prog., 9,196. Wende's plurality, 2,907.

51. Albert T. French, D., 9,673; Frank N. Godfrey, R., 13,392; J. W. Walquist, Soc., 1,965; Andrew Y. Freeman, Pro., 1,555; George H. Pierce, Prog., 8,990. Godfrey's plurality, 3,719.

## VOTE FOR ASSEMBLY, N. Y. STATE, 1913.

For vote for Assemblymen in 1913, see at end of New York City section. Page numbers in Index.

## VOTE FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT, 1912.

### First Judicial District.

Thomas F. Donnelly, D. and Ind. L., 165,589; Edward G. Whitaker, D., 159,060; Benjamin W. B. Brown, R., 54,199; Abraham S. Gilbert, R. and Ind. L., 62,162; S. John Block, Soc., 16,272; Jacob Hillquit, Soc., 16,181; George K. Hinds, Pro., 464; Alvah Williamson, Pro., 419; Hector M. Hitchings, Prog., 90,228; James J. Fitzgerald, Prog., 89,985. Donnelly's plurality, 75,361; Whitaker's plurality, 68,832.

### Second Judicial District.

Almet F. Jenks, D., R. and Prog., 303,387; David F. Manning, D., 188,398; Lewis L. Fawcett, R., I. L. and Pro., 109,669; John J. Flanagan, Soc., 14,348; Louis B. Boudin, Soc., 13,964; Herman N. Hansen, I. L., 3,627; Coleridge A. Hart, Pro., 6,984; George A. Green, Nat. Pro., 70,549. Jenks's plurality, 193,618; Manning's plurality, 28,729.

### Third Judicial District.

John J. Linson, D. and Pro., 56,394; Gilbert D. S. Hasbrouck, R. and Prog., 62,001; William Nugent, Soc., 1,753. Hasbrouck's plurality, 5,607.

### Sixth Judicial District.

Randolph Horton, D., 37,688; Michael H. Kiley, R., 40,567; Hezekiah D. Wilcox, Soc., 1,873; Cassius J. Phillips, Pro., 3,542; Alfred Hayes, Jr., Prog., 13,966. Kiley's plurality, 2,859.

## VOTE FOR JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, N. Y. STATE, 1913.

For vote for Court of Appeals Judges, see at end of New York City section. Page numbers in Index.

## VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, N. Y. STATE, 1913.

For vote on Constitutional Amendments, 1913, see at end of New York City section. Page numbers in Index.

## VOTE FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT, N. Y. STATE, 1913.

For vote for Supreme Court Justices, 1913, see at end of New York City section. Page numbers in Index.

### VOTE OF NEW YORK STATE SINCE 1900.

| | Rep. | Dem. | Pro. | Soc. | S. L. | Pop. | I. L. | Proc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1900, President ..... | 822,013 | 678,462 | 22,077 | 12,869 | 12,621 | — | — | — |
| 1900, Governor ..... | 804,859 | 693,733 | 22,704 | 13,493 | 13,762 | — | — | — |
| 1902, Governor ..... | 665,150 | 656,347 | 20,490 | 23,400 | 15,866 | — | — | — |
| 1904, President ..... | 859,533 | 683,981 | 20,787 | 36,683 | 9,127 | 7,459 | — | — |
| 1904, Governor ..... | 813,264 | 732,704 | 20,568 | 36,259 | 8,976 | 6,015 | — | — |
| 1906, Governor ..... | 749,002 | 691,105 | 15,985 | 21,751 | 4,624 | — | — | — |
| 1908, President ..... | 870,070 | 667,468 | 22,667 | 38,451 | 3,877 | — | 35,817 | — |
| 1908, Governor ..... | 804,651 | 735,189 | 18,802 | 33,994 | 3,655 | — | 43,212 | — |
| 1910, Governor ..... | 622,299 | 690,700 | 22,295 | 48,529 | 5,717 | — | 48,470 | — |
| 1912, President ..... | 455,428 | 655,475 | 19,427 | 63,881 | 4,251 | — | — | 390,021 |
| 1912, Governor ..... | 444,105 | 649,559 | 18,990 | 56,917 | 4,461 | — | — | 398,183 |

# SPORTING RECORDS.

## BASEBALL.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE RECORD, 1912.**

The Philadelphia Athletics won the pennant in the American League by a safe margin. Under the able guidance of Connie Mack, they assumed a lead early in the race and continued along in front to the end. Washington was the strongest contender because of the wonderful pitching of Walter Johnson and a coterie of twirlers of more than average ability. Cleveland made a game fight, but the team was greatly handicapped by injuries to some of its best men. Boston, the world's champions of 1912, made a poor start and never figured prominently in the running. The standing of the teams follows:

| | Philadelphia | Washington | Cleveland | Boston | Chicago | Detroit | New York | St. Louis | Games Won | Games Lost | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phila. ... | — | 14 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 96 | 57 | .627 |
| Wash. ... | 8 | — | 15 | 16 | 11 | 10 | 16 | 14 | 90 | 64 | .584 |
| Cleveland . | 9 | 7 | — | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 86 | 66 | .566 |
| Boston ... | 11 | 6 | 8 | — | 10 | 13 | 14 | 17 | 79 | 71 | .527 |
| Chicago .. | 11 | 11 | 9 | 11 | — | 13 | 11 | 12 | 78 | 74 | .513 |
| Detroit ... | 7 | 12 | 7 | 9 | 9 | — | 11 | 11 | 66 | 87 | .431 |
| New York. | 5 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 11 | — | 11 | 57 | 94 | .377 |
| St. Louis.. | 6 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 11 | — | 57 | 96 | .373 |

### INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

(Fifteen or more games.)

| Players and Clubs. | Games | At bat | Runs | Hits | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Henriksen, Boston.... | 20 | 40 | 8 | 15 | .375 |
| Jackson, Cleveland... | 148 | 528 | 109 | 197 | .373 |
| Cobb, Detroit..... | 122 | 428 | 70 | 167 | .390 |
| Speaker, Boston..... | 141 | 520 | 94 | 190 | .366 |
| E. Collins, Phila..... | 148 | 534 | 125 | 184 | .345 |
| Gilhooley, New York.. | 24 | 85 | 10 | 29 | .341 |
| Baker, Philadelphia.. | 149 | 565 | 116 | 190 | .336 |
| Lajoie, Cleveland..... | 137 | 465 | 66 | 160 | .335 |
| McInnis, Philadelphia. | 148 | 543 | 79 | 177 | .326 |
| D. Murphy, Phila.... | 40 | 59 | 4 | 19 | .322 |
| Schaefer, Washington. | 52 | 100 | 17 | 32 | .320 |
| Gandil, Washington.. | 147 | 550 | 62 | 175 | .318 |
| Crawford, Detroit.... | 153 | 610 | 78 | 193 | .316 |
| Lelivelt, Cleve.-N. Y.. | 34 | 50 | 2 | 15 | .311 |
| Strunk, Philadelphia. | 93 | 292 | 30 | 89 | .305 |
| Holden, N. Y..... | 18 | 53 | 6 | 16 | .302 |
| Milan, Washington... | 154 | 578 | 89 | 73 | .299 |
| Lewis, Boston..... | 149 | 551 | 54 | 164 | .298 |
| Bauman, Detroit..... | 49 | 191 | 31 | 57 | .298 |
| Pratt, St. Louis..... | 154 | 592 | 59 | 175 | .296 |
| Ryan, Cleveland..... | 73 | 248 | 26 | 72 | .296 |
| E. Murphy, Phila.... | 136 | 508 | 105 | 150 | .295 |
| O'Neill, Cleveland.... | 78 | 234 | 19 | 69 | .295 |
| C. Walker, St. Louis.. | 23 | 85 | 7 | 25 | .294 |
| Shotten, St. Louis.... | 149 | 556 | 107 | 163 | .293 |
| Derrick, New York... | 22 | 65 | 7 | 19 | .292 |
| Engle, Boston..... | 143 | 497 | 75 | 144 | .290 |
| Hooper, Boston..... | 148 | 585 | 100 | 169 | .289 |
| Caldwell, New York.. | 51 | 97 | 10 | 28 | .289 |
| Stovall, St. Louis.... | 89 | 303 | 36 | 87 | .287 |
| C. Thomas, Boston... | 37 | 90 | 6 | 26 | .286 |
| Oldring, Philadelphia. | 136 | 538 | 101 | 152 | .283 |
| McKee, Detroit..... | 67 | 187 | 18 | 53 | .283 |
| A. Williams, Wash.. | 64 | 106 | 9 | 30 | .283 |
| Willett, Detroit..... | 34 | 92 | 8 | 26 | .283 |
| I. Thomas, Phila..... | 21 | 53 | 8 | 15 | .283 |
| Gardner, Boston..... | 131 | 471 | 64 | 133 | .282 |
| Birmingham, Cleve... | 47 | 131 | 16 | 37 | .282 |
| Fisher, New York... | 37 | 79 | 5 | 22 | .278 |
| Rehg, Boston..... | 30 | 101 | 14 | 28 | .277 |
| Barry, Philadelphia... | 135 | 455 | 62 | 125 | .275 |
| G. Williams, St. Louis. | 149 | 538 | 71 | 147 | .273 |
| Austin, St. Louis..... | 142 | 479 | 56 | 131 | .273 |
| Stone, St. Louis..... | 17 | 33 | 2 | 9 | .273 |
| Weaver, Chicago..... | 151 | 533 | 51 | 145 | .272 |
| Morgan, Washington.. | 137 | 481 | 58 | 131 | .272 |
| Cree, New York..... | 147 | 534 | 51 | 145 | .271 |
| Gainor, Detroit..... | 104 | 359 | 47 | 97 | .270 |
| Veach, Detroit..... | 138 | 494 | 55 | 133 | .269 |
| Mullin, Detroit-Wash.. | 24 | 41 | 5 | 11 | .268 |
| Wood, Boston..... | 21 | 56 | 10 | 15 | .268 |
| Graney, Cleveland.... | 148 | 517 | 56 | 138 | .267 |
| Chase, N. Y.-Chicago. | 141 | 530 | 65 | 141 | .267 |
| Yerkes, Boston..... | 137 | 487 | 67 | 130 | .267 |
| Dubuc, Detroit..... | 66 | 135 | 17 | 36 | .267 |
| Schang, Philadelphia. | 77 | 207 | 32 | 55 | .266 |
| Bodie, Chicago..... | 127 | 407 | 43 | 108 | .265 |
| Sweeney, New York... | 117 | 351 | 35 | 93 | .265 |
| Peckinpaugh, N. Y... | 96 | 240 | 35 | 91 | .268 |
| Cook, New York..... | 20 | 72 | 9 | 19 | .264 |
| Lord, Chicago..... | 150 | 547 | 62 | 144 | .263 |
| Johnson, Washington. | 51 | 133 | 12 | 35 | .263 |
| Leibold, Cleveland.... | 84 | 285 | 37 | 74 | .260 |
| Daley, Philadelphia.. | 59 | 142 | 13 | 37 | .260 |
| Hartzell, New York.. | 141 | 490 | 60 | 127 | .259 |

**Venezuela and Colombia rank next to Brazil in amount of coffee produced, each growing in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 pounds annually.**

| Players and Clubs. | Games... | At bat... | Runs... | Hits... | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bealle, Cleve.-Chi.... | 23 | 66 | 10 | 17 | .258 |
| Maisel, New York.... | 51 | 187 | 33 | 48 | .257 |
| Wolter, New York.... | 127 | 245 | 53 | 109 | .256 |
| H. Williams, N. Y.... | 27 | 82 | 18 | 21 | .256 |
| W. Johnson, Clevel'd. | 133 | 530 | 74 | 135 | .255 |
| J. Walsh, Phila..... | 94 | 302 | 56 | 77 | .255 |
| Mundy, Boston..... | 17 | 51 | 5 | 13 | .255 |
| Onslow, Detroit..... | 17 | 55 | 7 | 14 | .255 |
| Chapman, Cleveland.. | 140 | 508 | 78 | 131 | .254 |
| Shanks, Washington.. | 109 | 390 | 38 | 99 | .254 |
| O. Bush, Detroit..... | 152 | 593 | 98 | 149 | .251 |
| Laporte, Washington. | 80 | 244 | 24 | 61 | .250 |
| Turner, Cleveland.... | 120 | 388 | 61 | 96 | .248 |
| Olson, Cleveland..... | 104 | 307 | 47 | 92 | .248 |
| E. Foster, Wash..... | 106 | 409 | 56 | 101 | .247 |
| Zeider, Chicago-N. Y. | 61 | 179 | 19 | 44 | .246 |
| Schalk, Chicago..... | 128 | 401 | 38 | 98 | .244 |
| Blanding, Cleveland.. | 39 | 86 | 4 | 21 | .244 |
| Carrigan, Boston..... | 85 | 256 | 17 | 62 | .242 |
| Cady, Boston..... | 39 | 95 | 10 | 23 | .242 |
| Calvo, Washington... | 16 | 33 | 5 | 8 | .242 |
| Louden, Detroit..... | 72 | 191 | 28 | 46 | .241 |
| Vitt, Detroit ..... | 99 | 359 | 45 | 86 | .240 |
| J. Collins, Chicago... | 148 | 535 | 53 | 128 | .239 |
| Moriarity, ..Detroit.. | 102 | 347 | 29 | 83 | .239 |
| Moeller, Wash..... | 153 | 589 | 88 | 139 | .236 |
| Knight, New York.... | 70 | 250 | 24 | 59 | .236 |
| Easterly, Chicago.... | 60 | 98 | 3 | 23 | .235 |
| Land, Cleveland..... | 17 | 47 | 3 | 11 | .235 |
| Fournier, Chicago.... | 68 | 171 | 20 | 40 | .234 |
| High, Detroit..... | 80 | 183 | 18 | 42 | .230 |
| Chappell, Chicago.... | 60 | 210 | 21 | 48 | .229 |
| Lapp, Philadelphia... | 84 | 237 | 23 | 54 | .228 |
| Boehling, Wash..... | 34 | 88 | 8 | 20 | .227 |
| Nunamaker, Boston.. | 30 | 66 | 9 | 15 | .227 |
| J. Johnston, St. L.... | 109 | 376 | 37 | 85 | .226 |
| Wagner, Boston..... | 109 | 362 | 41 | 2 | .226 |
| Henry, Washington.. | 96 | 270 | 26 | 61 | .226 |
| Stanage, Detroit..... | 80 | 241 | 19 | 54 | .224 |
| Deal, Detroit..... | 16 | 50 | 3 | 11 | .220 |
| Schaller, Chicago..... | 34 | 96 | 12 | 21 | .219 |
| Brief, St. Louis..... | 84 | 258 | 24 | 56 | .217 |
| Carisch, Cleveland... | 81 | 222 | 11 | 48 | .216 |
| Midkiff, New York... | 68 | 230 | 18 | 49 | .215 |
| Berger, Chicago..... | 77 | 223 | 27 | 48 | .215 |
| McBride Wash..... | 150 | 499 | 52 | 107 | .214 |
| C. Hall, Boston..... | 33 | 42 | 2 | 9 | .214 |
| Daniels, New York.. | 93 | 320 | 52 | 69 | .216 |
| Wallace, St. Louis.... | 52 | 147 | 11 | 31 | .211 |
| Ainsmith, Wash..... | 77 | 229 | 22 | 48 | .210 |
| Agnew, St. Louis ..... | 104 | 307 | 27 | 64 | .208 |
| Janvrin, Boston..... | 80 | 276 | 18 | 57 | .206 |
| Orr, Philadelphia.... | 27 | 70 | 7 | 14 | .200 |
| Rath, Chicago..... | 90 | 295 | 37 | 59 | .197 |
| Russell, Chicago..... | 44 | 106 | 9 | 20 | .189 |
| Mattick, Chicago..... | 68 | 207 | 15 | 39 | .188 |
| Gedeon, Wash..... | 26 | 69 | 3 | 13 | .188 |
| Borton, Chicago-N. Y | 61 | 187 | 17 | 35 | .187 |
| Rondeau, Detroit..... | 35 | 70 | 5 | 13 | .186 |
| Balenti, St. Louis..... | 70 | 210 | 17 | 38 | .181 |
| Compton, St. Louis... | 61 | 100 | 14 | 18 | .180 |
| Benz, Chicago..... | 28 | 50 | 3 | 9 | .180 |
| McConnell, N. Y..... | 35 | 67 | 4 | 12 | .179 |
| Dauss, Detroit..... | 33 | 79 | 13 | 14 | .177 |
| Leverenz, St. Louis... | 28 | 68 | 1 | 12 | .176 |
| Schultz, New York.. | 33 | 63 | 4 | 11 | .175 |
| Ball, Boston..... | 21 | 58 | 9 | 10 | .172 |
| Leonard, Boston..... | 39 | 82 | 9 | 14 | .171 |
| Sterrett, New York .. | 21 | 35 | — | 6 | .171 |
| Steen, Cleveland..... | 18 | 41 | 2 | 7 | .18 |
| D. Walsh, St. Louis.. | 23 | 53 | 8 | 9 | .170 |
| Brown, Phila..... | 38 | 78 | 4 | 13 | .167 |
| Baumgardner, St. L... | 32 | 78 | 5 | 13 | .167 |
| Gossett, New York... | 39 | 105 | 9 | 17 | .162 |
| Ford, New York..... | 30 | 74 | 5 | 12 | .162 |
| Kuhn, Chicago..... | 26 | 50 | 5 | 8 | .160 |
| J. Bush, Phila..... | 33 | 70 | 8 | 11 | .157 |
| Bender, Phila..... | 36 | 78 | 7 | 12 | .154 |
| McAllister, St. L..... | 46 | 85 | 3 | 13 | .153 |
| R. Collins, Boston.... | 30 | 80 | 10 | 12 | .150 |
| Covington, St. Louis.. | 20 | 60 | 3 | 9 | .150 |
| R. Mitchell, St. L..... | 33 | 88 | 5 | 13 | .148 |
| O'Brien, Boston-Chi.. | 19 | 34 | 2 | 5 | .148 |
| Wellman, St. Louis.... | 39 | 82 | 5 | 12 | .143 |
| W. Mitchell, Cleve.... | 29 | 70 | 7 | 10 | .143 |
| Cullop, Cleveland .... | 18 | 31 | 1 | 4 | .143 |

## CLUB BATTING.

| Teams. | Games... | At bat... | Runs... | Hits... | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia ..... | 153 | 4952 | 794 | 1413 | .285 |
| Boston ..... | 151 | 4974 | 631 | 1336 | .269 |
| Cleveland ..... | 155 | 5030 | 633 | 1350 | .268 |
| Detroit ..... | 153 | 5063 | 624 | 1343 | .265 |
| Washington ..... | 155 | 5093 | 596 | 1295 | .254 |
| St. Louis ..... | 155 | 5022 | 528 | 1188 | .237 |
| New York ..... | 153 | 4873 | 529 | 1156 | .237 |
| Chicago ..... | 153 | 4827 | 488 | 1139 | .236 |

## INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

### First Basemen.

| Players and Clubs. | Games... | Put outs... | Assists... | Errors... | Per cent... |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Covington, St. L.. | 16 | 148 | 17 | 1 | .994 |
| McInnis, Phila... | 148 | 1,504 | 79 | 12 | .992 |
| Gandil, Wash..... | 145 | 1,422 | 106 | 15 | .990 |
| W. Johnstone, Clev. | 133 | 1,316 | 78 | 15 | .990 |
| Gainor, Detroit .. | 103 | 1,118 | 50 | 14 | .990 |
| Stovall, St. Louis | 78 | 750 | 65 | 9 | .989 |
| Fournier, Chicago | 29 | 267 | 16 | 3 | .989 |
| Onslow, Detroit.. | 17 | 179 | 6 | 2 | .989 |
| Engle, Boston.... | 134 | 1,242 | 60 | 15 | .988 |
| Brief, St. Louis.. | 62 | 607 | 34 | 12 | .985 |
| Borton, Chi.-N. Y. | 59 | 532 | 44 | 11 | .981 |
| H. Williams, N. Y. | 27 | 244 | 12 | 5 | .981 |
| Knight, N. Y..... | 49 | 494 | 45 | 11 | .980 |
| Chase, N. Y.-Chi. | 131 | 1,334 | 87 | 33 | .977 |

### Second Basemen.

| Players and Clubs. | Games... | Put outs... | Assists... | Errors... | Per cent... |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Berger, Chi..... | 70 | 108 | 228 | 14 | .988 |
| Turner, Clevel'd.. | 29 | 68 | 94 | 4 | .976 |
| Lajoie, Clevel'd.. | 126 | 289 | 363 | 20 | .970 |
| Vitt, Detroit..... | 77 | 151 | 234 | 16 | .960 |
| Yerkes, Boston... | 128 | 220 | 344 | 25 | .958 |
| Rath, Chicago... | 86 | 160 | 251 | 16 | .952 |
| Knight, N. Y..... | 20 | 50 | 70 | 6 | .952 |
| Pratt, St. Louis.. | 144 | 364 | 425 | 41 | .951 |
| Morgan, Wash... | 133 | 254 | 259 | 32 | .950 |
| McKechnie, N. Y. | 27 | 57 | 76 | 7 | .950 |
| Zeider, Chi.N. Y.. | 20 | 51 | 45 | 5 | .950 |
| Collins, Phila.... | 148 | 315 | 448 | 41 | .949 |
| Bauman, Detroit . | 48 | 97 | 136 | 14 | .943 |
| Hartzell, N. Y.... | 93 | 203 | 234 | 27 | .942 |

### Third Basemen.

| Players and Clubs. | Games... | Put outs... | Assists... | Errors... | Per cent... |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| Players and Clubs. | Games. | Put outs. | Assists. | Errors. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turner, Clevel'd.. | 68 | 91 | 136 | 11 | .954 |
| Olsen, Cleveland. | 74 | 97 | 146 | 12 | .953 |
| Maisel, N. Y..... | 51 | 70 | 83 | 8 | .950 |
| Austin, St. L..... | 142 | 215 | 288 | 30 | .944 |
| Gardner, Boston. | 131 | 125 | 221 | 21 | .942 |
| Moriarity, Detroit | 93 | 122 | 183 | 20 | .938 |
| Lord, Chicago ... | 150 | 143 | 221 | 30 | .924 |
| Baker, Phila..... | 149 | 233 | 279 | 45 | .919 |
| Foster, Wash..... | 105 | 112 | 216 | 36 | .901 |
| **Shortstop.** | | | | | |
| Wagner, Boston.. | 105 | 206 | 242 | 16 | .965 |
| McBride, Wash... | 150 | 315 | 485 | 33 | .961 |
| Barry, Phila..... | 135 | 248 | 403 | 31 | .955 |
| Bush, Detroit.... | 152 | 331 | 526 | 56 | .939 |
| Chapman, Clevel'd | 138 | 297 | 408 | 48 | .939 |
| Peckinpaugh, N.Y. | 96 | 187 | 300 | 36 | .931 |
| Weaver, Chicago. | 151 | 390 | 520 | 70 | .928 |
| Wallace, St. L.... | 41 | 67 | 98 | 12 | .925 |
| Balenti, St. L.... | 63 | 107 | 169 | 23 | .924 |
| Janvrin, Boston.. | 48 | 80 | 124 | 17 | .923 |
| Lavan, St. L.-Phil. | 49 | 88 | 153 | 25 | .906 |
| Zeider, N. Y..... | 22 | 48 | 52 | 11 | .900 |
| **Outfielders.** | | | | | |
| Hartzell, N. Y... | 28 | 49 | 6 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Cree, N. Y..... | 147 | 199 | 14 | 3 | .986 |
| Ryan, Cleveland. | 71 | 138 | 7 | 2 | .986 |
| High, Detroit.... | 52 | 104 | 8 | 2 | .982 |
| Shanks, Wash.... | 109 | 207 | 13 | 5 | .978 |
| Gilhooley, N. Y.. | 24 | 40 | 2 | 1 | .977 |
| Holden, N. Y.... | 16 | 37 | 5 | 1 | .976 |
| Graney, Cleve'd.. | 148 | 277 | 16 | 9 | .970 |
| Mattick, Chicago. | 64 | 116 | 14 | 3 | .970 |
| J. Walsh, Phila.. | 86 | 186 | 11 | 8 | .969 |
| Hooper, Boston.. | 148 | 248 | 25 | 9 | .968 |
| Oldring, Phila.... | 131 | 234 | 8 | 8 | .967 |
| Bodie, Chicago... | 123 | 227 | 14 | 8 | .967 |
| Johnston, St. L.. | 109 | 222 | 23 | 9 | .966 |
| Daniels, N. Y.... | 90 | 128 | 15 | 5 | .966 |
| Crawford, Detroit | 140 | 201 | 14 | 8 | .964 |
| Lewis, Boston.... | 149 | 263 | 29 | 11 | .964 |
| Daley, Phila..... | 48 | 73 | 5 | 3 | .963 |
| Strunk, Phila.... | 82 | 171 | 8 | 7 | .962 |
| Birmingham, Cl'd | 36 | 73 | 2 | 2 | .961 |
| Shotten, St. Louis | 149 | 359 | 29 | 20 | .951 |
| Chappell, Chicago | 59 | 112 | 5 | 6 | .951 |
| G. Williams, S. L. | 146 | 225 | 26 | 13 | .950 |
| Collins, Chicago.. | 147 | 244 | 19 | 14 | .950 |
| Cobb, Detroit.... | 121 | 262 | 22 | 16 | .947 |
| Wolter, N. Y.... | 121 | 231 | 15 | 14 | .946 |
| Speaker, Boston.. | 139 | 374 | 30 | 24 | .944 |
| Liebold, Clevel'd.. | 72 | 142 | 12 | 9 | .944 |
| E. Murphy, Phila. | 136 | 160 | 14 | 11 | .942 |
| Cook, New York. | 20 | 43 | 3 | 3 | .937 |
| Milan, Wash..... | 154 | 295 | 20 | 24 | .929 |
| Jackson, Clevel'd. | 148 | 211 | 28 | 18 | .926 |
| Moeller, Wash.... | 153 | 236 | 27 | 22 | .923 |
| Veach, Detroit.... | 138 | 251 | 16 | 24 | .918 |
| **Catchers.** | | | | | |
| Cady, Boston.... | 38 | 200 | 43 | 2 | .992 |
| Schalk, Chicago.. | 125 | 586 | 153 | 15 | .981 |
| Henry, Wash..... | 96 | 426 | 127 | 11 | .981 |
| Carrigan, Boston. | 81 | 393 | 126 | 11 | .979 |
| Nunamaker, Bost. | 28 | 143 | 23 | 4 | .976 |
| O'Neill, Clevel'd.. | 78 | 352 | 119 | 13 | .973 |
| Gossett, N. Y.... | 39 | 123 | 50 | 5 | .971 |
| Lapp, Phila..... | 82 | 339 | 120 | 14 | .970 |
| Ainsmith, Wash.. | 77 | 418 | 82 | 17 | .967 |
| Schang, Phila.... | 63 | 319 | 99 | 12 | .967 |
| Sweeney, N. Y... | 113 | 512 | 181 | 26 | .964 |
| Stanage, Detroit.. | 77 | 268 | 106 | 16 | .959 |

| Players and Clubs. | Games. | Put outs. | Assists. | Errors. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carisch, Clevel'd.. | 79 | 391 | 115 | 15 | .973 |
| Agnew, St. Louis. | 104 | 383 | 170 | 28 | .95[illegible] |
| Alexander, St. L. | 42 | 125 | 71 | 11 | .94[illegible] |
| McKee, Detroit.. | 63 | 217 | 84 | 17 | .94[illegible] |
| **Pitchers.** | | | | | |
| Johnson, Wash... | 51 | 21 | 82 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Caldwell, N. Y... | 23 | 7 | 41 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Collins, Boston... | 30 | 6 | 55 | 1 | .984 |
| M. Hall, Detroit... | 28 | 7 | 48 | 1 | .982 |
| Houck, Phila.... | 35 | 12 | 40 | 1 | .981 |
| J. Bush, Phila.... | 33 | 15 | 74 | 2 | .97[illegible] |
| Cicotte, Chicago.. | 40 | 10 | 109 | 3 | .975 |
| Cullop, Cleve'and.. | 18 | 7 | 32 | 1 | .97[illegible] |
| O'Brien, Bos.-Chi. | 19 | 2 | 33 | 1 | .972 |
| Moseley, Boston.. | 16 | 9 | 36 | 2 | .971 |
| Bender, Phila.... | 36 | 8 | 56 | 2 | .970 |
| McConnell, N. Y.. | 34 | 9 | 74 | 3 | .965 |
| White, Chicago.. | 16 | 4 | 43 | 2 | .959 |
| Plank, Phila..... | 35 | 6 | 59 | 2 | .956 |
| Mullin, Det.-W... | 19 | 2 | 41 | 2 | .956 |
| Wood, Boston.... | 20 | 9 | 55 | 3 | .955 |
| Dubuc, Detroit.... | 30 | 16 | 107 | 6 | .953 |
| Willett, Detroit,... | 33 | 8 | 93 | 5 | .952 |
| Walsh, Chicago... | 13 | 6 | 32 | 3 | .951 |
| Groom, Wash..... | 36 | 15 | 78 | 5 | .949 |
| Lake, Detroit.... | 24 | 6 | 59 | 4 | .949 |
| Bedient, Boston... | 38 | 9 | 54 | 3 | .947 |
| Stone, St. Louis.. | 17 | 4 | 33 | 1 | .947 |
| Benz, Chicago.... | 28 | 4 | 66 | 4 | .946 |
| Hamilton, St. L... | 29 | 15 | 53 | 4 | .944 |
| Russell, Chicago.. | 43 | 10 | 69 | 4 | .941 |
| C. Hall, Boston.. | 26 | 6 | 27 | 2 | .939 |
| Schultz, N. Y.... | 33 | 8 | 52 | 4 | .938 |
| Gallia, Wash..... | 23 | 5 | 39 | 3 | .936 |
| R. Mitchell, St. L. | 33 | 17 | 69 | 6 | .935 |
| Fisher, N. Y..... | 37 | 12 | 85 | 7 | .933 |
| W. Mitchell, Clev. | 29 | 10 | 44 | 4 | .931 |
| Baumgard'r, S. L. | 32 | 8 | 72 | 6 | .930 |

## CLUB FIELDING.

| Teams. | Games. | Put outs. | Assists. | Errors. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia .... | 153 | 4,062 | 1,966 | 212 | .966 |
| St. Louis ..... | 155 | 4,148 | 2,135 | 305 | .965 |
| Cleveland ..... | 155 | 4,150 | 2,007 | 240 | .962 |
| Chicago ..... | 153 | 4,082 | 2,077 | 250 | .961 |
| Boston ..... | 151 | 4,060 | 1,860 | 243 | .961 |
| Washington ..... | 155 | 4,189 | 2,076 | 262 | .960 |
| New York ..... | 153 | 4,031 | 2,054 | 294 | .954 |
| Detroit ..... | 153 | 4,077 | 2,172 | 300 | .954 |

## AMERICAN LEAGUE PENNANT WINNERS.

| Year. Club. | Won. | Lost. | Per ct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900—Chicago ..... | 82 | 53 | .607 |
| 1901—Chicago ..... | 83 | 53 | .610 |
| 1902—Philadelphia ..... | 83 | 53 | .610 |
| 1903—Boston ..... | 91 | 47 | .650 |
| 1904—Boston ..... | 95 | 59 | .616 |
| 1905—Philadelphia ..... | 92 | 56 | .622 |
| 1906—Chicago ..... | 93 | 58 | .616 |
| 1907—Detroit ..... | 92 | 58 | .613 |
| 1908—Detroit ..... | 90 | 63 | .588 |
| 1909—Detroit ..... | 97 | 54 | .643 |
| 1910—Philadelphia .....102 | | 48 | .678 |
| 1911—Philadelphia .....101 | | 50 | .669 |
| 1912—Boston ..... | | | |
| 1913—Philadelphia ..... 96 | | 57 | .627 |

The average annual fire loss in Italy is only 12 cents per capita.

## PITCHING RECORDS.

| Pitcher, club. | No. of games. | Innings pitched. | At bat opp. | Hits by opp. | Runs by opp. | E.R. | Hit bats-man. | B.B. | S.O. | W.P. | Balk. | Aver. per G. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ohnson, Wash.... | 47 | 346 | 1242 | 230 | 54 | 42 | 9 | 33 | 243 | 3 | 0 | 1.09 |
| icotte, Chicago... | 42 | 267½ | 983 | 222 | 77 | 48 | 2 | 68 | 119 | 5 | 0 | 1.61 |
| ussell, Chicago.. | 51 | 316 | 1141 | 247 | 89 | 35 | 8 | 85 | 126 | 4 | 0 | 1.85 |
| cott, Chicago..... | 48 | 312 | 1108 | 249 | 96 | 64 | 9 | 89 | 155 | 3 | 0 | 1.85 |
| V. M'chel, Clev.. | 35 | 217 | 862 | 150 | 56 | 45 | 8 | 88 | 139 | 7 | 0 | 1.87 |
| oehling, Wash... | 38 | 236½ | 861 | 200 | 84 | 54 | 10 | 77 | 110 | 7 | 0 | 2.07 |
| teen, Cleveland... | 22 | 128½ | 474 | 106 | 51 | 35 | 4 | 50 | 57 | 4 | 0 | 2.11 |
| lender, Phila..... | 40 | 237⅔ | 913 | 208 | 80 | 58 | 3 | 54 | 139 | 7 | 0 | 2.19 |
| ikenburg, Clev... | 39 | 275⅔ | 1023 | 236 | 82 | 68 | 6 | 89 | 165 | 13 | 0 | 2.21 |
| regg, Cleveland.. | 44 | 285 | 1050 | 254 | 106 | 71 | 14 | 121 | 167 | 9 | 1 | 2.24 |
| Vood, Boston..... | 22 | 145⅔ | 528 | 116 | 54 | 37 | 8 | 61 | 123 | 8 | 0 | 2.28 |
| eonard, Boston... | 42 | 260 | 932 | 252 | 108 | 65 | 5 | 94 | 143 | 6 | 2 | 2.29 |
| ullison, St. Louis. | 11 | 51½ | 181 | 52 | 24 | 13 | 3 | 13 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 2.30 |
| hawkey, Phil.... | 18 | 111½ | 445 | 93 | 41 | 29 | 3 | 50 | 47 | 2 | 0 | 2.35 |
| amilton, St. L... | 31 | 217 | 816 | 197 | 95 | 57 | 9 | 83 | 101 | 5 | 0 | 2.37 |
| aldwell, N. Y.... | 27 | 164⅔ | 590 | 131 | 57 | 44 | 9 | 60 | 87 | 1 | 0 | 2.41 |
| amlock, Detroit.. | 17 | 70½ | 267 | 66 | 32 | 19 | 4 | 23 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 2.44 |
| Valsh, Chicago... | 16 | 98½ | 375 | 91 | 37 | 28 | 4 | 37 | 34 | 6 | 0 | 2.54 |
| landing, Clev.... | 41 | 214 | 831 | 236 | 82 | 61 | 2 | 77 | 57 | 5 | 0 | 2.57 |
| lank, Phil..... | 41 | 242⅔ | 902 | 208 | 84 | 70 | 6 | 55 | 145 | 4 | 0 | 2.59 |
| ord, New York.. | 33 | 237 | 888 | 213 | 108 | 70 | 4 | 53 | 72 | 4 | 0 | 2.66 |
| auss, Detroit.... | 31 | 226 | 832 | 186 | 101 | 97 | 13 | 82 | 107 | 8 | 0 | 2.66 |
| t. Collins, Boston | 30 | 246⅔ | 901 | 239 | 89 | 72 | 2 | 37 | 89 | 0 | 1 | 2.72 |
| edient, Boston... | 43 | 259⅔ | 978 | 255 | 102 | 80 | 6 | 67 | 122 | 2 | 0 | 2.73 |
| enz, Chicago..... | 33 | 150⅔ | 575 | 142 | 65 | 46 | 2 | 58 | 77 | 4 | 0 | 2.74 |
| cConnell, N. Y.. | 55 | 180 | 662 | 162 | 90 | 64 | 7 | 60 | 72 | 3 | 0 | 2.75 |
| rown, Phil..... | 44 | 239½ | 912 | 199 | 97 | 77 | 10 | 91 | 66 | 10 | 0 | 2.90 |
| uhuc, Detroit.... | 36 | 242 | 1000 | 228 | 111 | 78 | 8 | 90 | 75 | 11 | 0 | 2.90 |
| ahler, Cleveland. | 24 | 123⅔ | 448 | 115 | 61 | 41 | 2 | 32 | 41 | 2 | 0 | 2.90 |
| cHale, NewYork. | 7 | 48⅔ | 184 | 49 | 21 | 16 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 2.94 |
| rgle, Wash..... | 36 | 165⅔ | 599 | 124 | 75 | 56 | 11 | 85 | 70 | 4 | 3 | 3.01 |
| t. Mitchell, St. L. | 33 | 245½ | 955 | 265 | 111 | 82 | 5 | 47 | 58 | 4 | 1 | 3.01 |
| osely, Boston.... | 24 | 119 | 396 | 105 | 56 | 40 | 0 | 49 | 61 | 6 | 0 | 3.02 |
| illett, Detroit... | 33 | 241½ | 782 | 229 | 122 | 83 | 12 | 88 | 58 | 5 | 0 | 3.10 |
| ing'dner, St. L.. | 38 | 254½ | 943 | 267 | 119 | 88 | 11 | 84 | 78 | 2 | 0 | 3.11 |
| . Foster, Boston. | 19 | 68 | 257 | 64 | 36 | 24 | 4 | 28 | 36 | 3 | 0 | 3.18 |
| isher, New York. | 43 | 245½ | 1036 | 244 | 113 | 87 | 8 | 71 | 92 | 1 | 0 | 3.20 |
| hite, Chicago.... | 19 | 103 | 381 | 106 | 58 | 40 | 4 | 42 | 37 | 1 | 1 | 3.20 |
| room, Wash..... | 37 | 265 | 1016 | 258 | 118 | 95 | 5 | 81 | 156 | 9 | 0 | 3.23 |
| eating, N. Y.... | 28 | 151½ | 580 | 146 | 77 | 54 | 2 | 51 | 83 | 7 | 0 | 3.23 |
| . Hall, Detroit.. | 30 | 164 | 603 | 144 | 81 | 60 | 2 | 60 | 69 | 10 | 0 | 3.29 |
| ellman, St. L... | 39 | 251½ | 931 | 262 | 122 | 95 | 4 | 60 | 79 | 11 | 2 | 3.41 |
| . Hall, Boston... | 35 | 104⅔ | 415 | 97 | 64 | 40 | 5 | 47 | 48 | 1 | 0 | 3.48 |
| ake, Detroit..... | 28 | 127⅔ | 536 | 147 | 65 | 50 | 0 | 25 | 33 | 4 | 0 | 3.51 |
| tone, St. Louis... | 18 | 91 | 352 | 94 | 45 | 36 | 7 | 45 | 37 | 2 | 0 | 3.56 |
| . Bush, Phil..... | 39 | 201⅔ | 801 | 193 | 97 | 80 | 4 | 65 | 78 | 8 | 0 | 3.57 |
| everenz, St. L... | 30 | 202⅔ | 707 | 160 | 81 | 58 | 10 | 89 | 86 | 4 | 0 | 3.60 |
| 'Brien, Chicago.. | 22 | 108 | 407 | 124 | 58 | 44 | 0 | 49 | 56 | 3 | 0 | 3.66 |
| allia, Wash..... | 30 | 92½ | 383 | 85 | 66 | 38 | 7 | 46 | 46 | 3 | 0 | 3.73 |
| chultz, N. Y..... | 38 | 192⅔ | 745 | 197 | 105 | 80 | 5 | 69 | 77 | 7 | 0 | 3.74 |
| arhop, N. Y.... | 15 | 62½ | 236 | 69 | 42 | 26 | 12 | 33 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 3.78 |
| ullin, Dt.-Wash.. | 18 | 109⅔ | 432 | 122 | 62 | 48 | 7 | 43 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 3.93 |
| ughes, Wash.... | 36 | 129½ | 510 | 130 | 81 | 58 | 14 | 61 | 59 | 6 | 0 | 4.05 |
| ouck, Phil..... | 40 | 175⅔ | 688 | 144 | 89 | 81 | 6 | 122 | 66 | 11 | 0 | 4.14 |
| yckoff, Phil..... | 17 | 61⅔ | 240 | 19 | 12 | 30 | 5 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 4.36 |
| ollop, Cleveland. | 23 | 97⅔ | 361 | 103 | 58 | 48 | 3 | 32 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 4.41 |
| ouse, Detroit.... | 19 | 54 | 187 | 10 | 47 | 31 | 1 | 17 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 5.17 |
| nderson, Boston. | 10 | 57 | 227 | 84 | 51 | 38 | 1 | 21 | 32 | 3 | 0 | 6.00 |

**NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD, 1913.** For the third consecutive year the New York Giants won the pennant. The team was easily the best in the league, meeting rather weak opposition from Pittsburgh and Chicago. Philadelphia played good ball, getting a runaway lead in the early part of the season, but was unable to hold the pace at critical times. Chicago and Pittsburgh were very uncertain factors, and the only very marked improvement in play was shown by Philadelphia and by Boston, which finished strong and pushed into fifth place. The final standing of the teams follows:

| | New York. | Phil'phia. | Chicago. | Pittsb'gh. | Boston. | Brooklyn. | Cin'nati. | St. Louis. | Gms. won. | Gms. lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. York.. | — | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 101 | 51 | .664 |
| Phila. .. | 8 | — | 9 | 9 | 15 | 13 | 17 | 17 | 88 | 63 | .583 |
| Chicago . | 7 | 13 | — | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 88 | 65 | .575 |
| Pittsb'g . | 8 | 11 | 9 | — | 10 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 78 | 71 | .523 |
| Boston .. | 8 | 7 | 9 | 11 | — | 10 | 8 | 16 | 69 | 82 | .457 |
| B'klyn ... | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 10 | — | 9 | 13 | 65 | 84 | .436 |
| Cincin'ti . | 5 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 14 | 13 | — | 10 | 64 | 89 | .418 |
| St. Louis. | 7 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 12 | — | 51 | 99 | .340 |
| Games P'd | 51 | 63 | 65 | 71 | 82 | 84 | 89 | 99 | | | |

**The consumption of sugar in Corea has doubled in the last three years**

## INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

| Players and Clubs. | Games. | At Bat. | Runs. | Hits. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McDonald, Cin.-Bos. | 73 | 155 | 25 | 55 | .355 |
| Dauber, Brooklyn | 139 | 508 | 76 | 178 | .350 |
| Miller, Phila | 69 | 87 | 9 | 30 | .345 |
| Cravath, Phila | 147 | 525 | 78 | 179 | .341 |
| Hyatt, Pittsburg | 63 | 81 | 8 | 27 | .333 |
| Walsh, Philadelphia | 26 | 30 | 3 | 10 | .333 |
| Collins, Boston | 16 | 3 | 3 | 1 | .333 |
| Brown, Boston | 15 | 34 | 3 | 11 | .324 |
| Viox, Pittsburg | 137 | 492 | 86 | 156 | .317 |
| Tinker, Cincinnati | 110 | 382 | 47 | 121 | .317 |
| Becker, Phila | 118 | 414 | 64 | 131 | .316 |
| Hartley, New York | 23 | 19 | 4 | 6 | .316 |
| Zimmerman, Chic | 127 | 447 | 69 | 140 | .313 |
| Hess, Boston | 35 | 83 | 9 | 26 | .313 |
| Meyers, New York | 120 | 378 | 37 | 118 | .312 |
| Schmidt, Boston | 22 | 78 | 6 | 24 | .308 |
| Magee, Philadelphia | 138 | 470 | 92 | 144 | .306 |
| Crandall, N. Y.-St. L. | 48 | 49 | 7 | 15 | .306 |
| Wheat, Brooklyn | 138 | 535 | 64 | 161 | .301 |
| Lobert, Philadelphia | 150 | 573 | 98 | 172 | .300 |
| Wagner, Pittsburg | 114 | 413 | 51 | 124 | .300 |
| Cooper, New York | 27 | 30 | 11 | 9 | .300 |
| Fletcher, New York | 136 | 538 | 78 | 160 | .297 |
| Marsans, Cincinnati | 118 | 435 | 49 | 129 | .297 |
| Titus, Boston | 87 | 269 | 33 | 80 | .297 |
| Zinn, Boston | 36 | 138 | 15 | 41 | .297 |
| Smith, Brooklyn | 151 | 540 | 70 | 160 | .296 |
| Oakes, St. Louis | 147 | 539 | 60 | 158 | .293 |
| Snodgrass, N. Y. | 141 | 457 | 65 | 133 | .291 |
| Saier, Chicago | 149 | 519 | 94 | 150 | .289 |
| Adams, Pittsburg | 43 | 114 | 13 | 33 | .289 |
| Hauser, St. Louis | 22 | 45 | 3 | 13 | .289 |
| Shafer, New York | 138 | 508 | 74 | 146 | .287 |
| Leach, Chicago | 131 | 456 | 99 | 131 | .287 |
| Burns, New York | 150 | 605 | 81 | 143 | .286 |
| Herzog, New York | 96 | 290 | 46 | 83 | .286 |
| McLean, St. L.-N. Y. | 78 | 227 | 10 | 65 | .286 |
| Hoblitzel, Cincinnati | 137 | 502 | 59 | 143 | .285 |
| Evers, Chicago | 136 | 446 | 81 | 127 | .285 |
| Huggins, St. Louis | 121 | 382 | 74 | 109 | .285 |
| Egan, Cincinnati | 60 | 195 | 15 | 55 | .282 |
| Connolly, Boston | 126 | 427 | 79 | 120 | .281 |
| Groh, N. Y.-Cin. | 121 | 399 | 51 | 112 | .281 |
| Doyle, New York | 132 | 482 | 67 | 135 | .280 |
| Butler, Pittsburg | 82 | 214 | 40 | 60 | .280 |
| Gibson, Pittsburg | 48 | 118 | 6 | 33 | .280 |
| Schulte, Chicago | 132 | 497 | 85 | 138 | .278 |
| Bates, Cincinnati | 131 | 407 | 63 | 113 | .278 |
| Carey, Pittsburg | 154 | 620 | 99 | 172 | .277 |
| Konetchy, St. Louis | 140 | 504 | 75 | 139 | .276 |
| McCormick, N. Y. | 57 | 80 | 9 | 22 | .275 |
| Myers, Boston | 140 | 524 | 74 | 143 | .273 |
| Hendrix, Pittsburg | 53 | 99 | 13 | 27 | .273 |
| Kling, Cincinnati | 80 | 209 | 20 | 57 | .273 |
| Miller, Pittsburg | 154 | 580 | 75 | 243 | .272 |
| Stengel, Brooklyn | 124 | 438 | 60 | 119 | .272 |
| Miller, O., Bklyn | 104 | 320 | 26 | 87 | .272 |
| Kelly, Pittsburg | 48 | 82 | 11 | 22 | .268 |
| Murray, New York | 147 | 520 | 70 | 139 | .267 |
| Cutshaw, Brooklyn | 147 | 592 | 72 | 158 | .267 |
| Magee, St. Louis | 137 | 531 | 54 | 142 | .267 |
| Fischer, Brooklyn | 62 | 165 | 16 | 44 | .267 |
| Wilson, Pittsburg | 155 | 580 | 71 | 154 | .266 |
| Mitchell, Chic.-Pitts. | 186 | 478 | 62 | 127 | .266 |
| Moran, Brooklyn | 132 | 515 | 71 | 137 | .266 |
| Archer, Chicago | 111 | 368 | 38 | 98 | .266 |
| Byrne, Pitts.-Phila | 132 | 506 | 63 | 134 | .265 |
| Clarke, Cincinnati | 114 | 330 | 29 | 87 | .264 |
| Devore, N. Y., Cin., Phila. | 105 | 277 | 43 | 73 | .264 |
| Knabe, Philadelphia | 148 | 571 | 70 | 150 | .263 |
| Luderus, Phila | 155 | 588 | 67 | 154 | .262 |
| Fisher, R. T., Bklyn. | 132 | 474 | 42 | 124 | .262 |
| Paskert, Phila | 124 | 454 | 83 | 119 | .26[illegible] |
| Almeida, Cincinnati | 50 | 130 | 14 | 34 | .26[illegible] |
| Merkle, New York | 153 | 563 | 78 | 147 | .26[illegible] |
| Harmon, St., Louis | 46 | 92 | 7 | 24 | .261 |
| Mowrey, St. Louis | 132 | 450 | 61 | 117 | .26[illegible] |
| Griner, St. Louis | 34 | 81 | 7 | 21 | .259 |
| Blackburn, Cin. | 17 | 27 | 1 | 7 | .259 |
| Bescher, Cincinnati | 141 | 511 | 86 | 132 | .258 |
| Erwin, Brooklyn | 20 | 31 | 6 | 8 | .258 |
| Sweeney, Boston | 139 | 502 | 65 | 129 | .257 |
| Dooin, Philadelphia | 55 | 129 | 6 | 33 | .256 |
| James, Boston | 24 | 47 | 5 | 12 | .255 |
| Wingo, St. Louis | 112 | 307 | 25 | 78 | .254 |
| Clymer, Chic., Bos. | 44 | 142 | 20 | 36 | .254 |
| Suggs Cincinnati | 36 | 67 | 7 | 17 | .254 |
| Mann, Boston | 120 | 407 | 54 | 103 | .253 |
| Good, Chicago | 49 | 91 | 11 | 23 | .253 |
| Griffith, Boston | 37 | 127 | 16 | 32 | .252 |
| Lord, Boston | 73 | 235 | 22 | 59 | .251 |
| Evans, St. Louis | 97 | 245 | 18 | 61 | .249 |
| Phelan, Chicago | 91 | 261 | 41 | 65 | .249 |
| Maranville, Boston | 143 | 571 | 68 | 141 | .247 |
| Simon, Pittsburg | 92 | 255 | 23 | 63 | .247 |
| Kirkpatrick, Bklyn. | 48 | 89 | 13 | 22 | .247 |
| Killifer, Phila. | 120 | 360 | 25 | 88 | .244 |
| Dodge, Phila., Cin. | 97 | 326 | 35 | 79 | .242 |
| Whaling, Boston | 79 | 211 | 22 | 51 | .242 |
| Hummel, Brooklyn | 67 | 198 | 20 | 48 | .242 |
| Rucker, Brooklyn | 41 | 87 | 3 | 21 | .241 |
| Bridwell, Chicago | 136 | 405 | 35 | 97 | .240 |
| Rudolph, Boston | 35 | 88 | 11 | 21 | .239 |
| Needham, Chicago | 20 | 42 | 5 | 10 | .238 |
| Kirke, Boston | 18 | 38 | 3 | 9 | .237 |
| Rariden, Boston | 95 | 246 | 31 | 58 | .236 |
| Miller, W., Chicago | 80 | 203 | 23 | 48 | .236 |
| Doland, Phila., Pitts. | 90 | 259 | 37 | 60 | .232 |
| Kommers, Pittsburg | 40 | 155 | 14 | 36 | .232 |
| Wagner, W., Bklyn. | 18 | 26 | 1 | 6 | .231 |
| Devlin, Boston | 73 | 210 | 19 | 48 | .229 |
| Hofman, Pittsburg | 28 | 83 | 11 | 19 | .229 |
| Smith, F. V., Bos. | 92 | 285 | 35 | 65 | .228 |
| Bresnahan, Chicago | 69 | 162 | 20 | 37 | .228 |
| Williams, F., Chic. | 49 | 156 | 17 | 35 | .224 |
| Phelps, Brooklyn | 15 | 18 | 0 | 4 | .222 |
| Tesreau, New York | 41 | 95 | 7 | 21 | .221 |
| Whitted, St. Louis | 123 | 404 | 44 | 89 | .220 |
| Marquard, New York | 42 | 105 | 5 | 23 | .219 |
| Doolan, Phila | 151 | 518 | 32 | 113 | .218 |
| Berghammer, Cin. | 74 | 188 | 25 | 41 | .218 |
| O'Leary, St. Louis | 121 | 406 | 32 | 88 | .217 |
| Wickland, Cin. | 26 | 79 | 7 | 17 | .215 |
| Cather, St. Louis | 67 | 183 | 16 | 39 | .213 |
| Chalmers, Phila | 26 | 33 | 2 | 7 | .212 |
| Grant, New York | 54 | 114 | 20 | 24 | .211 |
| Sallee, St. Louis | 50 | 95 | 7 | 20 | .211 |
| Penton, Cincinnati | 23 | 48 | 8 | 10 | .208 |
| Wiltse, New York | 20 | 24 | 2 | 5 | .208 |
| Tyler, Boston | 43 | 102 | 13 | 21 | .206 |
| Brown, Cincinnati | 39 | 54 | 2 | 11 | .204 |
| Perrill, St. Louis | 36 | 59 | 3 | 12 | .203 |
| McCarthy, Pitts | 31 | 74 | 7 | 15 | .203 |
| Boone, Pittsburg | 29 | 80 | 9 | 16 | .200 |
| Burns, Philadelphia | 17 | 30 | 3 | 6 | .200 |
| Meyer, B., Bklyn | 38 | 87 | 12 | 17 | .195 |
| Sheckard, St. L., Cin. | 99 | 252 | 34 | 49 | .194 |
| Humphries, Chic | 28 | 62 | 8 | 12 | .194 |
| Cheney, Chicago | 56 | 104 | 6 | 20 | .192 |
| Rixey, Philadelphia | 35 | 47 | 3 | 9 | .191 |
| Wilson, New York | 54 | 79 | 5 | 15 | .190 |
| Collins, W., Bklyn | 32 | 95 | 8 | 18 | .189 |
| Mathewson, N. Y. | 40 | 103 | 7 | 19 | .184 |
| Robinson, Pitts | 43 | 61 | 3 | 11 | .180 |
| Packard, Cincinnati | 43 | 61 | 8 | 11 | .180 |
| Coleman, Pitts | 24 | 50 | 5 | 9 | .180 |
| Mensor, Pittsburg | 44 | 56 | 9 | 10 | .179 |

The budget of the New York Fire Department of 1913 was $8,537,365.

| Players and Clubs. | Games | At bat | Runs | Hits | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seymour, J. B., Bos. | 39 | 73 | 2 | 13 | .178 |
| Dickson, Boston | 19 | 45 | 4 | 8 | .178 |
| Corriden, Chicago | 46 | 97 | 13 | 17 | .175 |
| Callahan, Brooklyn | 33 | 41 | 6 | 7 | .171 |
| Ragan, Brooklyn | 44 | 91 | 6 | 15 | .165 |
| Brennan, Phila | 40 | 67 | 3 | 11 | .164 |
| Hildebrand, St. L. | 26 | 55 | 3 | 9 | .164 |
| Fromme, New York | 35 | 56 | 3 | 9 | .161 |
| Roberts, St. Louis | 26 | 41 | 1 | 6 | .146 |
| Reulbach, Ed., Chic., Brooklyn | 25 | 41 | 2 | 6 | .146 |
| Thorpe, New York | 19 | 35 | 6 | 5 | .143 |
| Harter, Cincinnati | 17 | 14 | 1 | 2 | .143 |
| Allen, Brooklyn | 34 | 51 | 5 | 7 | .137 |
| Camnitz, Pitts., Phila. | 45 | 75 | 4 | 10 | .133 |
| O'Toole, Pittsburg | 26 | 53 | 4 | 7 | .132 |
| Alexander, Phila | 47 | 103 | 9 | 13 | .126 |
| Howley, Phila | 26 | 32 | 5 | 4 | .125 |
| Stack, Bklyn., Chic. | 34 | 41 | 0 | 5 | .122 |
| Curtis, Brooklyn | 30 | 49 | 1 | 6 | .122 |
| Mayer, Philadelphia | 39 | 50 | 0 | 6 | .120 |
| Lavender, Chicago | 40 | 68 | 2 | 8 | .118 |
| Richie, Chicago | 16 | 17 | 2 | 2 | .118 |
| Johnson, Cin | 44 | 88 | 6 | 10 | .114 |
| Ames, N. Y., Cin | 39 | 72 | 3 | 8 | .111 |
| Seaton, Phila | 52 | 110 | 8 | 12 | .109 |
| Demaree, N. Y | 31 | 66 | 5 | 7 | .106 |
| Perdue, Boston | 38 | 67 | 4 | 7 | .104 |

### Club Batting.

| Clubs. | Games | At Bat | Runs | Hits | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 156 | 5,218 | 684 | 1,427 | .273 |
| Brooklyn | 152 | 5,165 | 595 | 1,394 | .270 |
| Philadelphia | 159 | 5,400 | 693 | 1,433 | .265 |
| Pittsburgh | 155 | 5,252 | 673 | 1,383 | .263 |
| Cincinnati | 156 | 5,132 | 607 | 1,339 | .261 |
| Chicago | 155 | 5,022 | 721 | 1,289 | .257 |
| Boston | 154 | 5,145 | 641 | 1,318 | .256 |
| St. Louis | 153 | 4,967 | 528 | 1,229 | .247 |

## INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

### First Basemen.

| Players and Clubs. | Games | Put outs | Assists | Errors | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Konetchy, St. Louis | 140 | 1,432 | 91 | 7 | .995 |
| Daubert, Brooklyn | 139 | 1,279 | 80 | 13 | .991 |
| Hoblitzell, Cincinnati | 134 | 1,373 | 60 | 17 | .988 |
| Myers, Boston | 135 | 1,344 | 85 | 19 | .987 |
| Merkle, New York | 153 | 1,463 | 76 | 22 | .986 |
| Miller, Pittsburgh | 150 | 1,400 | 78 | 22 | .985 |
| Luderus, Philadelphia | 155 | 1,533 | 92 | 26 | .984 |
| Saier, Chicago | 149 | 1,472 | 71 | 26 | .983 |
| Schmidt, Boston | 22 | 166 | 12 | 3 | .983 |
| Marsans, Cincinnati | 22 | 239 | 9 | 8 | .967 |

### Second Basemen.

| Players and Clubs. | Games | Put Outs | Assists | Errors | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Huggins, St. Louis | 113 | 266 | 339 | 14 | .977 |
| Egan, Cincinnati | 37 | 80 | 96 | 5 | .972 |
| Groh, Cincinnati | 113 | 249 | 358 | 23 | .963 |
| Magee, St. Louis | 22 | 49 | 56 | 4 | .963 |
| Evers, Chicago | 136 | 303 | 426 | 30 | .960 |
| Cutshaw, Brooklyn | 147 | 402 | 448 | 38 | .957 |
| O'Leary, St. Louis | 15 | 25 | 41 | 3 | .957 |
| Doyle, New York | 130 | 315 | 345 | 31 | .955 |
| Sweeney, Boston | 137 | 301 | 391 | 45 | .939 |
| Phelan, Chicago | 46 | 56 | 79 | 10 | .931 |
| Shafer, New York | 25 | 44 | 63 | 8 | .930 |
| Butler, Pittsburgh | 28 | 62 | 74 | 12 | .919 |

### Third Basemen.

| Players and Clubs. | Games | Put Outs | Assists | Errors | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lobert, Philadelphia | 145 | 181 | 225 | 11 | .974 |
| Devlin, Boston | 69 | 83 | 134 | 6 | .973 |
| Mowrey, St. Louis | 131 | 143 | 284 | 21 | .953 |
| Smith, F. V., Boston | 59 | 64 | 72 | 7 | .951 |
| Herzog, New York | 84 | 95 | 139 | 13 | .947 |
| Byrne, Pitts.-Phila | 125 | 174 | 208 | 23 | .943 |
| Grant, Cincin.-N. Y. | 31 | 24 | 54 | 5 | .940 |
| Smith, J. C., B'klyn. | 151 | 175 | 295 | 34 | .933 |
| Dolan, Phila.-Pitts. | 39 | 40 | 70 | 8 | .932 |
| Whitted, St. Louis | 22 | 28 | 53 | 6 | .931 |
| Phelan, Chicago | 38 | 47 | 68 | 9 | .927 |
| Shafer, New York | 81 | 115 | 136 | 21 | .923 |
| Almeida, Cincinnati | 37 | 42 | 71 | 10 | .919 |
| Zimmerman, Chicago | 127 | 139 | 232 | 36 | .912 |
| Dodge, Cincinnati | 91 | 96 | 170 | 27 | .908 |
| McDonald, Boston | 31 | 25 | 61 | 13 | .869 |

### Shortstops.

| Players and Clubs. | Games | Put Outs | Assists | Errors | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tinker, Cincinnati | 101 | 223 | 320 | 18 | .968 |
| Wagner, Pittsburgh | 105 | 289 | 323 | 24 | .962 |
| Hummel, Brooklyn | 16 | 31 | 51 | 4 | .953 |
| O'Leary, St. Louis | 103 | 193 | 297 | 25 | .951 |
| Maranville, Boston | 143 | 317 | 475 | 43 | .949 |
| Bridwell, Chicago | 136 | 282 | 399 | 37 | .948 |
| Doolan, Philadelphia | 148 | 338 | 482 | 51 | .941 |
| Fletcher, New York | 136 | 245 | 435 | 50 | .932 |
| Whitted, St. Louis | 38 | 78 | 124 | 16 | .927 |
| Egan, Cincinnati | 17 | 35 | 54 | 7 | .927 |
| Fisher, Brooklyn | 131 | 263 | 364 | 52 | .923 |
| Butler, Pittsburgh | 26 | 64 | 70 | 13 | .912 |
| Berghammer, Cincin. | 54 | 97 | 143 | 24 | .909 |
| Corriden, Chicago | 37 | 47 | 80 | 13 | .907 |
| Shafer, New York | 16 | 32 | 52 | 12 | .875 |

### Outfielders.

| Players and Clubs. | Games | Put Outs | Assists | Errors | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Booe, Pittsburgh | 22 | 37 | 4 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Leach, Chicago | 129 | 271 | 15 | 3 | .990 |
| Whitted, St. Louis | 41 | 84 | 5 | 1 | .989 |
| Evans, St. Louis | 74 | 111 | 5 | 2 | .983 |
| Wickland, Cincinnati | 24 | 57 | 2 | 1 | .983 |
| Magee, St. Louis | 108 | 250 | 21 | 5 | .982 |
| Becker, Cincin.-Phila | 105 | 236 | 9 | 5 | .980 |
| Miller, Chicago | 63 | 136 | 9 | 3 | .980 |
| Kommers, Pittsburgh | 40 | 94 | 1 | 2 | .979 |
| Wheat, Brooklyn | 135 | 338 | 13 | 8 | .978 |
| Williams, Chicago | 44 | 77 | 4 | 2 | .976 |
| Good, Chicago | 26 | 37 | 1 | 1 | .974 |
| Paskert, Philadelphia | 120 | 330 | 19 | 10 | .972 |
| Mensor, Pittsburgh | 18 | 30 | 4 | 1 | .971 |
| Wilson, Pittsburgh | 153 | 301 | 14 | 10 | .969 |
| Oakes, St. Louis | 145 | 321 | 16 | 11 | .968 |
| Bescher, Cincinnati | 138 | 283 | 22 | 10 | .968 |
| Snodgrass, New York | 133 | 312 | 19 | 11 | .968 |
| Magee, Philadelphia | 123 | 236 | 7 | 8 | .968 |
| Murray, New York | 147 | 279 | 24 | 11 | .965 |
| Hofman, Pittsburgh | 24 | 50 | 3 | 2 | .964 |
| Burns, New York | 150 | 321 | 22 | 13 | .963 |
| Marsans, Cincinnati | 94 | 170 | 12 | 7 | .963 |
| Carey, Pittsburgh | 154 | 363 | 28 | 16 | .961 |
| Mann, Boston | 120 | 250 | 14 | 11 | .960 |
| Stengel, Brooklyn | 119 | 270 | 16 | 12 | .960 |

| Players and Clubs. | Games. | Put Out. | Assists. | Errors. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Schulte, Chicago | 130 | 181 | 13 | 9 | .950 |
| Connolly, Boston | 124 | 214 | 16 | 11 | .954 |
| Moran, Brooklyn | 129 | 231 | 15 | 13 | .950 |
| Seymour, Boston | 18 | 34 | 4 | 2 | .950 |
| Zinn, Boston | 35 | 83 | 8 | 5 | .948 |
| Bates, Cincinnati | 111 | 192 | 19 | 12 | .946 |
| Mitchell, Chic.-Pitts. | 135 | 327 | 23 | 21 | .943 |
| Meyer, Brooklyn | 26 | 47 | 3 | 3 | .943 |
| Shafer, New York | 15 | 27 | 3 | 2 | .938 |
| Hummel, Brooklyn | 27 | 37 | 6 | 3 | .935 |
| Collins, Brooklyn | 27 | 57 | 1 | 5 | .921 |
| Devore, N.Y.-Cin.-Ph | 79 | 125 | 12 | 12 | .919 |
| Titus, Boston | 75 | 94 | 8 | 9 | .919 |
| Clymer, Chic.-Boston | 37 | 76 | 2 | 7 | .918 |
| Cather, St. Louis | 57 | 67 | 8 | 7 | .915 |
| Lord, Boston | 62 | 81 | 4 | 8 | .914 |
| McCormick, N. Y. | 15 | 19 | 1 | 2 | .909 |
| Cooper, New York | 15 | 16 | 1 | 2 | .895 |
| Griffith, Boston | 35 | 55 | 7 | 8 | .886 |
| **Catchers.** | | | | | |
| Whaling, Boston | 77 | 328 | 84 | 4 | .990 |
| Killifer, Philadelphia | 120 | 570 | 106 | 9 | .988 |
| Gibson, Pittsburgh | 48 | 182 | 34 | 3 | .986 |
| Burns, Philadelphia | 15 | 38 | 10 | 1 | .988 |
| Clarke, Cincinnati | 100 | 378 | 131 | 11 | .978 |
| Coleman, Pittsburgh | 24 | 68 | 21 | 2 | .978 |
| Hartley, New York | 21 | 38 | 7 | 1 | .978 |
| Rariden, Boston | 87 | 377 | 111 | 12 | .976 |
| Simon, Pittsburgh | 92 | 393 | 151 | 14 | .975 |
| Kling, Cincinnati | 63 | 259 | 94 | 9 | .970 |
| Fischer, Brooklyn | 51 | 193 | 65 | 7 | .974 |
| Miller, Brooklyn | 104 | 460 | 148 | 18 | .971 |
| McLean, St. L.-N. Y. | 70 | 244 | 80 | 10 | .970 |
| Archer, Chicago | 103 | 455 | 138 | 19 | .969 |
| Hildebrand, St. L. | 26 | 71 | 21 | 3 | .968 |
| Meyers, New York | 116 | 570 | 143 | 25 | .967 |
| Wilson, New York | 49 | 127 | 38 | 6 | .965 |
| Bresnahan, Chicago | 58 | 194 | 67 | 10 | .962 |
| Dooin, Philadelphia | 50 | 194 | 57 | 10 | .962 |
| Kelly, Pittsburgh | 40 | 135 | 31 | 7 | .959 |
| Howley, Philadelphia | 22 | 48 | 14 | 3 | .954 |
| Wingo, St. Louis | 99 | 346 | 132 | 28 | .947 |

**Pitchers.**

| Players and Clubs. | Games. | Put outs. | Assists. | Errors. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alexander, Phila. | 47 | 10 | 82 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Fromme, Cin.-N. Y. | 35 | 7 | 44 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Rixey, Philadelphia | 35 | 1 | 39 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Crandall, New York | 35 | 2 | 31 | 0 | 1,000 |
| McQuillan, Pitts. | 25 | 6 | 32 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Burk, St. Louis | 19 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Adams, Pittsburgh | 43 | 10 | 74 | 1 | .988 |
| Ames, N. Y.-Chicago | 39 | 2 | 67 | 1 | .986 |
| Suggs, Cincinnati | 36 | 8 | 64 | 1 | .986 |
| Curtis, Brooklyn | 30 | 11 | 44 | 1 | .984 |
| Seaton, Philadelphia | 52 | 15 | 86 | 2 | .981 |
| Mayer, Philadelphia | 39 | 3 | 48 | 1 | .981 |
| Robinson, Pittsburgh | 43 | 5 | 45 | 1 | .980 |
| Rudolph, Boston | 33 | 16 | 81 | 2 | .980 |
| Sallee, St. Louis | 50 | 12 | 72 | 2 | .977 |
| Demaree, New York | 31 | 1 | 38 | 1 | .975 |
| Smith, Chicago | 20 | 1 | 38 | 1 | .975 |
| Tesreau, New York | 41 | 3 | 73 | 2 | .974 |
| Mathewson, N. Y. | 40 | 13 | 100 | 3 | .974 |
| Briner, St. Louis | 34 | 7 | 69 | 2 | .974 |
| Chalmers, Phila. | 26 | 3 | 35 | 1 | .974 |
| Harmon, St. Louis | 42 | 20 | 75 | 3 | .970 |

**CLUB FIELDING.**

| Clubs. | Games. | Put outs. | Assists. | Errors. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 159 | 4,359 | 2,081 | 214 | .968 |
| St. Louis | 153 | 4,054 | 2,053 | 219 | .965 |
| Pittsburgh | 155 | 4,196 | 1,851 | 226 | .964 |
| New York | 156 | 4,253 | 1,936 | 254 | .961 |
| Cincinnati | 156 | 4,176 | 2,055 | 261 | .961 |
| Brooklyn | 152 | 4,105 | 1,893 | 243 | .961 |
| Chicago | 155 | 4,116 | 2,004 | 260 | .959 |
| Boston | 154 | 4,110 | 2,008 | 273 | .957 |

## NATIONAL LEAGUE PITCHING RECORDS.

| Pitcher and Club. | No. games pitched in. | No. innings pitched. | Games won. | Games lost. | Base hits. | Hit batsmen. | Bases on balls. | Strike outs. | Wild pitches. | Total runs. | Runs earned off pitcher. | Average runs per 9-inn. game earned |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mathewson, New York | 40 | 306 | 25 | 11 | 291 | 0 | 21 | 93 | 3 | 94 | 70 | 2.06 |
| Adams, Pittsburgh | 43 | 314 | 21 | 10 | 271 | 0 | 49 | 144 | 5 | 94 | 75 | 2.15 |
| Tesreau, New York | 41 | 282 | 22 | 13 | 222 | 7 | 119 | 167 | 4 | 98 | 68 | 2.17 |
| Demaree, New York | 31 | 200 | 13 | 4 | 176 | 5 | 38 | 76 | 2 | 65 | 49 | 2.21 |
| Pierce, Chicago | 25 | 164 | 13 | 5 | 137 | 8 | 59 | 73 | 3 | 60 | 42 | 2.30 |
| Robinson, Pittsburgh | 43 | 196 | 14 | 9 | 184 | 7 | 41 | 50 | 1 | 72 | 52 | 2.39 |
| Brennan, Philadelphia | 40 | 207 | 14 | 12 | 204 | 6 | 46 | 94 | 0 | 76 | 55 | 2.39 |
| Marquard, New York | 42 | 288 | 23 | 10 | 248 | 3 | 49 | 151 | 3 | 100 | 80 | 2.50 |
| Chas. Smith, Chicago | 20 | 138 | 7 | 9 | 138 | 4 | 34 | 47 | 0 | 53 | 39 | 2.54 |
| Cheney, Chicago | 54 | 305 | 21 | 14 | 271 | 8 | 98 | 136 | 19 | 117 | 87 | 2.57 |
| Yingling, Brooklyn | 26 | 147 | 8 | 8 | 158 | 2 | 10 | 40 | 4 | 56 | 42 | 2.57 |
| Seaton, Philadelphia | 52 | 322 | 27 | 12 | 262 | 10 | 136 | 168 | 9 | 117 | 93 | 2.60 |
| Reulbach, Chi.-B'klyn | 25 | 148 | 8 | 9 | 118 | 5 | 55 | 56 | 3 | 61 | 44 | 2.67 |
| Humphries, Chicago | 28 | 181 | 16 | 4 | 169 | 2 | 24 | 61 | 4 | 80 | 54 | 2.68 |
| Sallee, St. Louis | 50 | 276 | 19 | 15 | 257 | 5 | 60 | 106 | 2 | 98 | 83 | 2.71 |
| Ames, N. Y.-Cin'nati | 39 | 227 | 13 | 14 | 220 | 6 | 78 | 110 | 12 | 93 | 70 | 2.77 |
| James, Boston | 24 | 136 | 6 | 10 | 134 | 7 | 57 | 73 | 8 | 75 | 42 | 2.78 |
| Alexander, Philadelphia | 47 | 306 | 22 | 8 | 288 | 3 | 75 | 159 | 3 | 106 | 95 | 2.79 |
| Tyler, Boston | 39 | 290 | 16 | 17 | 245 | 11 | 108 | 143 | 12 | 131 | 90 | 2.79 |
| Allen, Brooklyn | 34 | 175 | 4 | 18 | 144 | 10 | 81 | 82 | 4 | 75 | 55 | 2.83 |

| Pitcher and Club. | No. games pitched in... | No. innings pitched... | Games won... | Games lost... | Base hits... | Hit batsmen... | Bases on balls | Strike outs... | Wild pitches... | Total runs... | Runs earned off pitcher... | Average runs earned per 9-inn. game. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hendrix, Pittsburgh..... | 42 | 241 | 14 | 15 | 216 | 5 | 89 | 138 | 5 | 95 | 76 | 2.84 |
| Rucker, Brooklyn..... | 41 | 260 | 14 | 15 | 236 | 7 | 67 | 111 | 3 | 99 | 83 | 2.87 |
| M. Brown, Cincinnati... | 39 | 173 | 11 | 12 | 174 | 1 | 44 | 41 | 1 | 79 | 56 | 2.91 |
| Rudolph, Boston..... | 33 | 249 | 14 | 13 | 258 | 2 | 59 | 109 | 2 | 101 | 81 | 2.96 |
| Packard, Cincinnati..... | 39 | 191 | 7 | 11 | 208 | 8 | 64 | 78 | 2 | 97 | 63 | 2.97 |
| Johnson, Cincinnati..... | 44 | 269 | 14 | 16 | 251 | 7 | 86 | 107 | 6 | 137 | 90 | 3.01 |
| Stack, B'klyn-Chicago.. | 34 | 138 | 8 | 6 | 135 | 3 | 47 | 62 | 4 | 59 | 47 | 3.06 |
| Doak, St. Louis..... | 15 | 93 | 2 | 8 | 79 | 5 | 39 | 51 | 4 | 42 | 32 | 3.10 |
| Mayer, Philadelphia.... | 39 | 171 | 9 | 9 | 172 | 9 | 46 | 51 | 4 | 77 | 59 | 3.11 |
| Rixey, Philadelphia..... | 35 | 156 | 9 | 5 | 148 | 6 | 56 | 75 | 3 | 67 | 54 | 3.11 |
| Dickson, Boston..... | 19 | 128 | 6 | 7 | 118 | 1 | 45 | 47 | 2 | 71 | 46 | 3.23 |
| Curtis, Brooklyn..... | 30 | 152 | 8 | 9 | 145 | 7 | 55 | 57 | 2 | 75 | 55 | 3.26 |
| Perdue, Boston..... | 38 | 212 | 16 | 13 | 201 | 4 | 39 | 91 | 1 | 107 | 77 | 3.27 |
| O'Toole, Pittsburgh..... | 26 | 145 | 6 | 8 | 148 | 3 | 55 | 58 | 1 | 69 | 53 | 3.29 |
| McQuillan, Pittsburgh.. | 25 | 142 | 8 | 6 | 144 | 1 | 35 | 59 | 2 | 60 | 54 | 3.42 |
| Benton, Cincinnati..... | 23 | 144 | 11 | 7 | 140 | 9 | 60 | 68 | 6 | 76 | 56 | 3.50 |
| Lavender, Chicago..... | 40 | 204 | 10 | 14 | 206 | 13 | 98 | 91 | 6 | 111 | 83 | 3.66 |
| Cammitz, Pitts.-Phila... | 45 | 242 | 9 | 20 | 252 | 10 | 107 | 85 | 6 | 131 | 100 | 3.72 |
| Ragan, Brooklyn..... | 44 | 265 | 15 | 18 | 284 | 4 | 64 | 109 | 3 | 145 | 111 | 3.77 |
| Hess, Boston..... | 29 | 219 | 7 | 17 | 231 | 7 | 70 | 80 | 2 | 123 | 93 | 3.82 |
| Harmon, St. Louis..... | 42 | 273 | 8 | 21 | 291 | 6 | 99 | 66 | 3 | 135 | 119 | 3.92 |
| Suggs, Cincinnati..... | 36 | 199 | 8 | 15 | 220 | 7 | 35 | 73 | 3 | 110 | 89 | 4.02 |
| Fromme, Cin.-N. Y..... | 35 | 168 | 12 | 10 | 167 | 5 | 50 | 74 | 5 | 88 | 76 | 4.07 |
| Griner, St. Louis..... | 34 | 225 | 10 | 22 | 279 | 10 | 66 | 79 | 4 | 150 | 127 | 5.08 |
| Perritt, St. Louis..... | 36 | 175 | 6 | 14 | 205 | 8 | 64 | 64 | 3 | 123 | 102 | 5.25 |

**Record of Those Participating in Fifteen Games, but Pitching Less Than Five Complete Games.**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wiltse, New York..... | 17 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 1 | 8 | 25 | 1 | 24 | 10 | 1.55 |
| Crandall, New York.... | 35 | 98 | 4 | 4 | 102 | 1 | 24 | 42 | 0 | 45 | 31 | 2.85 |
| Cooper, Pittsburgh..... | 30 | 93 | 5 | 3 | 98 | 2 | 45 | 39 | 4 | 52 | 34 | 3.29 |
| Harter, Cincinnati..... | 17 | 47 | 1 | 1 | 47 | 0 | 19 | 10 | 3 | 23 | 20 | 3.83 |
| Chalmers, Philadelphia.. | 26 | 116 | 3 | 10 | 133 | 5 | 51 | 46 | 7 | 75 | 62 | 4.81 |
| Moore, Phila.-Chicago.. | 19 | 80 | 1 | 1 | 84 | 1 | 52 | 36 | 1 | 56 | 43 | 4.84 |
| Burk, St. Louis..... | 19 | 70 | 0 | 2 | 81 | 6 | 33 | 29 | 3 | 45 | 40 | 5.14 |
| Geyer, St. Louis..... | 30 | 79 | 1 | 5 | 83 | 2 | 38 | 21 | 3 | 57 | 46 | 5.24 |
| Wagner, Brooklyn..... | 18 | 71 | 4 | 2 | 77 | 3 | 30 | 11 | 1 | 49 | 43 | 5.45 |
| Richie, Chicago..... | 16 | 65 | 2 | 4 | 77 | 1 | 30 | 15 | 1 | 53 | 42 | 5.81 |

**Club Base-on-Balls Record.**

| | No. of games. | Bases on balls. | Pct. to game. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago ..... | 155 | 554 | 3.57 |
| Boston ..... | 154 | 488 | 3.17 |
| St. Louis ..... | 153 | 451 | 2.95 |
| Cincinnati ..... | 156 | 458 | 2.94 |
| New York ..... | 156 | 444 | 2.85 |
| Pittsburgh ..... | 155 | 391 | 2.52 |
| Philadelphia ..... | 159 | 383 | 2.41 |
| Brooklyn ..... | 152 | 361 | 2.38 |

**Club Strike-Out Record.**

| | No. of games. | No. of strike-outs. | Pct. to game. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York ..... | 156 | 501 | 3.21 |
| Pittsburgh ..... | 155 | 545 | 3.52 |
| Philadelphia .... | 159 | 578 | 3.64 |
| Brooklyn ..... | 152 | 555 | 3.65 |
| Cincinnati ..... | 156 | 579 | 3.71 |
| St. Louis ..... | 153 | 573 | 3.75 |
| Chicago ..... | 155 | 634 | 4.09 |
| Boston ..... | 154 | 640 | 4.10 |

**NATIONAL LEAGUE PENNANT WINNERS.**

| Year. | Club. | Won. | Lost. | Per ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1876.. | Chicago ..... | 52 | 14 | .788 |
| 1877.. | Boston ..... | 31 | 17 | .648 |
| 1878.. | Boston ..... | 41 | 19 | .707 |
| 1879.. | Providence ..... | 55 | 23 | .705 |
| 1880.. | Chicago ..... | 67 | 17 | .798 |
| 1881.. | Chicago ..... | 56 | 28 | .667 |
| 1882.. | Chicago ..... | 55 | 29 | .655 |
| 1883.. | Boston ..... | 63 | 35 | .643 |
| 1884.. | Providence ..... | 84 | 28 | .750 |
| 1885.. | Chicago ..... | 87 | 25 | .770 |
| 1886.. | Chicago ..... | 90 | 34 | .725 |
| 1887.. | Detroit ..... | 70 | 45 | .637 |
| 1888.. | New York..... | 84 | 47 | .641 |
| 1889.. | New York..... | 83 | 43 | .659 |
| 1890.. | Brooklyn ..... | 86 | 43 | .667 |
| 1891.. | Boston ..... | 87 | 51 | .630 |
| 1892.. | Boston ..... | 102 | 48 | .680 |
| 1893.. | Boston ..... | 86 | 44 | .662 |
| 1894.. | Baltimore ..... | 89 | 39 | .695 |
| 1895.. | Baltimore ..... | 87 | 43 | .660 |
| 1896.. | Baltimore ..... | 90 | 39 | .698 |
| 1897.. | Boston ..... | 93 | 39 | .705 |
| 1898.. | Boston ..... | 102 | 47 | .685 |
| 1899.. | Brooklyn ..... | 101 | 47 | .682 |
| 1900.. | Brooklyn ..... | 82 | 54 | .603 |
| 1901.. | Pittsburgh ..... | 90 | 49 | .647 |
| 1902.. | Pittsburgh ..... | 103 | 36 | .741 |
| 1903.. | Pittsburgh ..... | 91 | 49 | .650 |
| 1904.. | New York..... | 106 | 47 | .692 |
| 1905.. | New York..... | 105 | 48 | .686 |
| 1906.. | Chicago ..... | 116 | 36 | .763 |
| 1907.. | Chicago ..... | 107 | 45 | .704 |
| 1908.. | Chicago ..... | 99 | 55 | .643 |

The third largest city in Spain is Valencia, which had a population of 233,348 in

| Year. | Club. | Won. | Lost. | Per ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909.. | Pittsburgh ..... | 110 | 41 | .728 |
| 1910.. | Chicago ..... | 104 | 50 | .675 |
| 1911.. | New York..... | 99 | 54 | .647 |
| 1912.. | New York..... | 102 | 48 | .682 |
| 1913.. | New York..... | 101 | 51 | .664 |

## WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

The Philadelphia Athletics clearly demonstrated their fitness to be called the World's Champions by winning four games to one in a series with the New York Giants at the close of the National and American League seasons. In nearly every department of the game the New York team was outclassed, the Athletics holding a clear lead in fielding, batting and pitching. Bender and Plank, the veteran Philadelphia pitchers, and Bush, a youngster, carried off the pitching honors for the Athletics, while Mathewson won the single game captured by the Giants.

Baker, Collins and Schang did some terrific batting for the Athletics, but, in fact, nearly every member of the team hit hard and timely. These three men also carried off the fielding honors.

New York was expected to hold the Athletics in check by superior pitching, but with the exception of Mathewson the Giant twirlers were entirely unable to stem the tide. Injuries weakened the New Yorkers at first base and centrefield and accounted in part for the poor showing they made. However, the greatest weakness displayed was the failure of the Giants to do any effective work with the bat. The results in the series follow:

### First Game.

At New York, October 7.—

| | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 1 |
| New York..... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 0 |

Batteries—Philadelphia, Bender and Schang; New York, Marquard, Crandall, Tesreau and Meyers.

### Second Game.

At Philadelphia, October 8.—

| | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 2 |
| Phila ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 |

Batteries—New York, Mathewson and McLean and Wilson; Philadelphia, Plank and Lapp.

### Third Game.

At New York, October 9.—

| | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia .. | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 12 | 1 |
| New York.... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 |

Batteries—Philadelphia, Bush and Schang; New York, Tesreau, Crandall and McLean and Wilson.

### Fourth Game.

At Philadelphia, October 10.—

| | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia .. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | x | 6 | 9 | 0 |
| New York.... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 2 |

Batteries — Philadelphia, Bender and Schang; New York, Demaree, Marquard and McLean and Wilson.

### Fifth Game.

At New York, October 11.—

| | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia. ... | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| New York..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |

Batteries—Philadelphia, Plank and Schang; New York, Mathewson and McLean.

## FIGURES OF WORLD SERIES.

Total paid attendance for five games, 151,000. Total receipts for five games, $325,980, divided as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Players (four games)..... | $135,163 89 |
| Clubs ..... | 158,218 11 |
| National Commission..... | 32,598 00 |

Teams divided pool 60 per cent, to winners and 40 per cent to losers, the winners dividing $81,110, or $3,244 each, and the losers dividing $54,050, or $2,162 each.

Composite score of five games in world's series:

### PHILADELPHIA ATHLETICS.

| | AB. | R. | H. | 2B. | 3B. | HR. | TB. | SH. | SB. | BB. | SO. | Batting Avg. | PO. | A. | Fielding E. | Fielding Avg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E. Murphy, rf.... | 22 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | .227 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Oldring, lf..... | 22 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | .272 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Collins, 3b..... | 19 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | .421 | 16 | 19 | 1 | .972 |
| Baker, 3b..... | 20 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | .450 | 6 | 6 | 1 | .923 |
| McInnis, 1b..... | 17 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | .118 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Strunk, cf..... | 17 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | .118 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Barry, ss..... | 20 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .300 | 9 | 16 | 1 | .961 |
| Schang, c..... | 14 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | .357 | 15 | 5 | 1 | .952 |
| Lapp, c..... | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .250 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Bender, p..... | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .000 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Plank, p..... | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .143 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .800 |
| Bush, p..... | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .250 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Totals..... | 174 | 23 | 46 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 64 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 16 | .264 | 138 | 56 | 5 | .975 |

### NEW YORK GIANTS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Herzog, 3b..... | 19 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .053 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Doyle, 2b..... | 20 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .150 | 13 | 19 | 3 | .914 |
| Fletcher, ss..... | 18 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .278 | 8 | 10 | 1 | .946 |
| Burns, lf..... | 19 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | .158 | 14 | 0 | 1 | .933 |
| Shafer, cf, 3b.... | 19 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | .158 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Murray, rf..... | 16 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | .250 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Meyers, c..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 | 4 | 2 | 0 | .000 |
| Marquard, p..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Crandall, p..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |

The largest city in India is Calcutta, which had a population of 1,216,514 in 1911.

| | AB. | R. | H. | 2B. | 3B. | HR. | TB. | SH. | SB. | BB. | SO. | Batting Avg. | PO. | A. | Fielding E. | Avg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tesreau, p..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .000 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Merkle, 1b..... | 12 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | .250 | 38 | 1 | 2 | .951 |
| McLean, c..... | 12 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .500 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Wilson, c..... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Snodgrass, 1b, cf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .333 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Wiltse, 1b..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .000 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Mathewson, p... | 5 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | .600 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Demaree, p..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| McCormick ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Cooper ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Grant ..... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Totals..... | 163 | 15 | 33 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 41 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 16 | .202 | 135 | 67 | 7 | .966 |

Pitchers' records—Off Demaree, 7 in 4 innings; off Marquard, 10 in 9 innings; off Crandall, 4 in 5 innings; off Tesreau, 11 in 6 1-3 innings; off Bender, 19 in 19 innings; off Mathewson, 14 in 19 innings; off Plank, 9 in 19 innings; off Bush, 5 in 9 innings. Struck out—By Marquard, 3; by Crandall, 2; by Tesreau, 4; by Bender, 8; by Mathewson, 7; by Plank, 7; by Bush, 3; by Demaree, 0. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 3; off Tesreau, 1; off Bender, 2; off Mathewson, 2; off Plank, 3; off Bush, 4; off Demaree, 1. First base on errors—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 5. Left on bases—New York, 23; Philadelphia, 30. Hit by pitcher—By Plank (Doyle); by Bush, (Fletcher); by Bender (Murray). Double plays—Barry, Collins and McInnis (3); Collins and Barry; Bush, Barry and McInnis; Doyle (unassisted); Schang and Collins. Passed ball—McLean.

## INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE, STANDING OF THE CLUBS, 1913.

| Club. | Newark | Rochester | Baltimore | Buffalo | Montreal | Providence | Toronto | Jersey City | Won | Lost | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newark .. | .. | 11 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 15 | 16 | 13 | 95 | 57 | .625 |
| Rochest'r | 11 | .. | 11 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 92 | 62 | .597 |
| Baltim're | 8 | 11 | .. | 13 | 14 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 77 | 73 | .513 |
| Buffalo .. | 7 | 12 | 9 | .. | 12 | 12 | 8 | 18 | 78 | 75 | .510 |
| Montreal . | 9 | 8 | 8 | 10 | .. | 12 | 12 | 15 | 74 | 77 | .490 |
| Provide'e | 7 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 9 | .. | 10 | 13 | 69 | 80 | .463 |
| Toronto .. | 6 | 6 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 12 | .. | 12 | 70 | 83 | .458 |
| Jer. City. | 9 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 10 | .. | 53 | 101 | .344 |

## INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

| Players and Clubs. | Games | At bat | Runs | Hits | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pipp, Providence..... | 14 | 34 | 4 | 16 | .444 |
| McCarty, Newark..... | 40 | 128 | 13 | 46 | .359 |
| Midkiff, Baltimore.... | 41 | 157 | 25 | 56 | .357 |
| Wilson, Toronto ..... | 16 | 34 | 4 | 12 | .353 |
| Taff, Baltimore..... | 19 | 34 | 7 | 12 | .353 |
| Simmons, Rochester.. | 150 | 545 | 99 | 185 | .339 |
| Mitchell, Providence.. | 63 | 177 | 31 | 59 | .333 |
| McDonald, Rochester.. | 17 | 66 | 12 | 22 | .333 |
| Clark, Montreal ..... | 8 | 15 | — | 5 | .333 |
| Donnelly, Newark ... | 6 | 9 | — | 3 | .333 |
| Collins, Buffalo ..... | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| Gilhooley, Montreal... | 117 | 458 | 74 | 150 | .328 |
| Demmitt, Montreal... | 144 | 535 | 68 | 174 | .325 |
| Swacina, Newark..... | 141 | 530 | 64 | 172 | .325 |
| Schmidt, Rochester... | 123 | 471 | 67 | 151 | .321 |
| Beebe, Buffalo ..... | 33 | 53 | 8 | 17 | .321 |
| Lennox, Montreal .... | 129 | 440 | 66 | 141 | .320 |
| Dalton, Newark ..... | 115 | 413 | 63 | 131 | .317 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| Players and Clubs. | Games | At bat | Runs | Hits | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coakley, Jersey City.. | 21 | 35 | 5 | 11 | .31[illegible] |
| McDermott, Prov..... | 24 | 80 | 11 | 25 | .31[illegible] |
| Houser, Baltimore.... | 154 | 539 | 64 | 168 | .31[illegible] |
| Deal, Providence..... | 99 | 382 | 60 | 119 | .31[illegible] |
| Courtney, J. C..... | 26 | 87 | 10 | 27 | .31[illegible] |
| Purtell, Jersey City.. | 134 | 503 | 42 | 154 | .30[illegible] |
| Platte, Providence.... | 120 | 441 | 83 | 135 | .30[illegible] |
| Callahan, Toronto.... | 16 | 59 | 14 | 18 | .30[illegible] |
| Pick, Toronto ..... | 26 | 86 | 14 | 26 | .30[illegible] |
| Murray, Buffalo ..... | 119 | 436 | 53 | 131 | .30[illegible] |
| Schulz, Toronto ..... | 124 | 451 | 60 | 135 | .29[illegible] |
| Collins, Newark ..... | 92 | 331 | 61 | 99 | .29[illegible] |
| Kroy, Toronto ..... | 53 | 177 | 6 | 53 | .29[illegible] |
| Lafitte, Providence... | 47 | 117 | 16 | 35 | .29[illegible] |
| McGraner, Montreal... | 43 | 87 | 17 | 26 | .29[illegible] |
| Vaughn, J. C.-Buff... | 147 | 572 | 82 | 169 | .29[illegible] |
| Doescher, J. C..... | 20 | 71 | 9 | 21 | .29[illegible] |
| Northen, Tor.-Nwk... | 127 | 430 | 59 | 127 | .29[illegible] |
| Burns, Montreal ..... | 95 | 285 | 37 | 84 | .29[illegible] |
| Baumann, Prov. ..... | 75 | 295 | 41 | 87 | .29[illegible] |
| J. Martin, Roch..... | 131 | 493 | 81 | 145 | .29[illegible] |
| Ball, Baltimore ..... | 71 | 245 | 43 | 72 | .29[illegible] |
| Cooper, Baltimore.... | 104 | 355 | 40 | 104 | .29[illegible] |
| Jacklitsch, Roch. .... | 84 | 222 | 26 | 65 | .29[illegible] |
| Roth, Baltimore .... | 44 | 99 | 6 | 29 | .29[illegible] |
| Griggs, Montreal ..... | 40 | 144 | 21 | 42 | .29[illegible] |
| Donovan, Prov. ..... | 15 | 24 | 5 | 7 | .29[illegible] |
| Myers, Newark ..... | 127 | 445 | 49 | 129 | .29[illegible] |
| H. Bradley, J. C.-Tor. | 108 | 376 | 42 | 109 | .29[illegible] |
| Barger, Newark ..... | 37 | 107 | 12 | 109 | .29[illegible] |
| Kelly, Jersey City... | 63 | 197 | 24 | 57 | .28[illegible] |
| E. Zimmerman, Nwk. | 149 | 408 | 55 | 117 | .287 |
| Priest, Rochester .... | 128 | 515 | 73 | 148 | .287 |
| Zinn, Rochester ..... | 110 | 408 | 68 | 117 | .287 |
| Derrick, Baltimore.... | 80 | 279 | 42 | 80 | .287 |
| Allen, Montreal ..... | 127 | 461 | 61 | 132 | .286 |
| McIntyre, Prov. ..... | 151 | 548 | 81 | 156 | .285 |
| Hanford, Mont.-Buff.. | 123 | 464 | 67 | 132 | .284 |
| Perry, Buffalo-J. C.. | 95 | 338 | 58 | 96 | .284 |
| F. Maisel, Baltimore. | 111 | 421 | 119 | 119 | .283 |
| Manser, Jersey City.. | 21 | 29 | 2 | 11 | .282 |
| Irving, Jersey City... | 11 | 39 | 3 | 11 | .282 |
| Shean, Providence.... | 133 | 462 | 73 | 130 | .281 |

| Players and Clubs. | Games... | At bat... | Runs... | Hits... | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shawkey, Baltimore.. | 27 | 72 | 7 | 20 | .278 |
| Roach, Buffalo ..... | 155 | 555 | 70 | 154 | .277 |
| W. Bradley, Toronto. | 135 | 501 | 49 | 139 | .277 |
| Getz, Newark ..... | 137 | 491 | 49 | 135 | .275 |
| Conroy, Rochester.... | 112 | 359 | 57 | 98 | .273 |
| Kent, Toronto ..... | 10 | 22 | 2 | 6 | .273 |
| Donlin, Jersey City... | 31 | 136 | 17 | 37 | .272 |
| F. Smith, Rochester.. | 117 | 450 | 58 | 122 | .271 |
| Faddock, Rochester... | 125 | 489 | 71 | 132 | .270 |
| Knight, Jersey City.. | 77 | 300 | 40 | 81 | .270 |
| Powell, Providence... | 124 | 467 | 55 | 125 | .268 |
| Parent, Baltimore.... | 79 | 269 | 35 | 72 | .268 |
| Lehr, Buffalo ..... | 66 | 224 | 36 | 60 | .268 |
| O'Hara, Toronto .... | 148 | 532 | 90 | 142 | .267 |
| Almeida, Montreal ... | 52 | 180 | 31 | 48 | .267 |
| E. Onslow, Prov..... | 101 | 391 | 51 | 104 | .266 |
| Jordon, Toronto-Buff. | 102 | 349 | 40 | 92 | .264 |
| Higgins, Newark .... | 94 | 296 | 38 | 78 | .264 |
| Eschen, Jersey City.. | 89 | 321 | 47 | 84 | .262 |
| W. Zimmerman, Nwk. | 153 | 572 | 89 | 149 | .260 |
| Jackson, Buffalo ..... | 116 | 423 | 72 | 110 | .260 |

## CLUB BATTING.

| Clubs. | Games... | At bat... | Runs... | Hits... | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rochester ..... | 156 | 5234 | 710 | 1434 | .274 |
| Newark ..... | 154 | 4909 | 613 | 1239 | .273 |
| Baltimore ..... | 154 | 5007 | 659 | 1340 | .268 |
| Providence ..... | 152 | 5041 | 684 | 1353 | .268 |
| Montreal ..... | 156 | 5155 | 588 | 1354 | .263 |
| Buffalo ..... | 155 | 5134 | 563 | 1336 | .260 |
| Toronto ..... | 155 | 5142 | 607 | 1337 | .260 |
| Jersey City ..... | 157 | 5302 | 482 | 1330 | .251 |

## INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

### First Basemen.

| Players and Clubs. | Games... | Put outs. | Assists... | Errors... | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deininger, Buff.-Mon. | 30 | 278 | 16 | 11 | .992 |
| H. Bradley, J. C.-Tor. | 108 | 916 | 69 | 4 | .996 |
| Barry, Jersey City... | 43 | 391 | 19 | 1 | .998 |
| Schmidt, Rochester... | 123 | 1349 | 69 | 11 | .992 |
| Griggs, Montreal..... | 40 | 346 | 21 | 4 | .989 |
| Beck, Buffalo..... | 85 | 911 | 24 | 12 | .987 |
| Calhoun, Jersey City. | 107 | 1044 | 49 | 16 | .986 |
| Jordon, Tor.-Buff.... | 102 | 981 | 37 | 14 | .986 |
| Houser, Baltimore.... | 154 | 1356 | 54 | 22 | .984 |
| E. Onslow, Prov..... | 101 | 907 | 75 | 16 | .984 |
| Swacina, Newark..... | 141 | 1466 | 91 | 27 | .983 |

### Second Basemen.

| Players and Clubs. | Games... | Put outs. | Assists... | Errors... | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Schlafly, Jersey City. | 14 | 34 | 29 | 1 | .984 |
| Parent, Baltimore.... | 61 | 140 | 168 | 6 | .981 |
| Shean, Providence.... | 133 | 381 | 373 | 19 | .975 |
| Esmond, Montreal.... | 57 | 92 | 105 | 5 | .975 |
| Knight, Jersey City.. | 77 | 269 | 239 | 16 | .969 |
| Getz, Newark..... | 135 | 346 | 428 | 27 | .965 |
| Truesdale, Buffalo.... | 155 | 419 | 490 | 34 | .965 |
| McConnell, Toronto.. | 127 | 278 | 366 | 28 | .959 |
| Fitzpatrick, Toronto.. | 41 | 155 | 121 | 12 | .958 |
| Ball, Baltimore..... | 57 | 152 | 168 | 12 | .958 |
| Koehler, Jersey City.. | 39 | 103 | 131 | 11 | .955 |
| Cunningham, Mont... | 34 | 83 | 100 | 9 | .953 |

| Players and Clubs. | Games... | Put outs. | Assists... | Errors... | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McMillan, Rochester.. | 21 | 51 | 57 | 6 | .947 |
| Simmons, Rochester.. | 125 | 222 | 315 | 39 | .932 |

### Third Basemen.

| Players and Clubs. | Games... | Put outs. | Assists... | Errors... | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. Purtell, J. C..... | 95 | 101 | 208 | 13 | [illegible] |
| Yeager, Montreal..... | 98 | 124 | 174 | 13 | [illegible] |
| W. Bradley, Toronto. | 135 | 175 | 243 | 19 | [illegible] |
| Vaughn, J. C.-Buff... | 68 | 75 | 125 | 9 | [illegible] |
| E. Zimmerman, Nwk. | 149 | 193 | 309 | 24 | [illegible] |
| Paddock, Rochester.. | 43 | 51 | 25 | 5 | [illegible] |
| Deal, Providence..... | 99 | 164 | 205 | 25 | .937 |
| Bues, Buffalo-J. C... | 140 | 153 | 271 | 29 | [illegible] |
| F. Maisel, Baltimore.. | 45 | 55 | 77 | 9 | [illegible] |
| Priest, Rochester..... | 52 | 57 | 71 | 13 | [illegible] |
| Midkiff, Baltimore.... | 41 | 35 | 65 | 12 | [illegible] |
| Downey, Baltimore... | 47 | 59 | 90 | 19 | [illegible] |

### Shortstops.

| Players and Clubs. | Games... | Put outs. | Assists... | Errors... | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roach, Buffalo ..... | 155 | 323 | 584 | 40 | .947 |
| Purtell, Montreal .... | 116 | 253 | 382 | 38 | .944 |
| Holly, Toronto ..... | 124 | 306 | 288 | 54 | [illegible] |
| Vaughn, J. C.-Buffalo | 79 | 155 | 254 | 33 | [illegible] |
| Gagnier, Newark .... | 117 | 226 | 395 | 51 | .924 |
| Martin, Rochester.... | 131 | 291 | 436 | 63 | [illegible] |
| Esmond, Montreal.... | 53 | 129 | 155 | 24 | .922 |
| Baumann, Prov..... | 46 | 164 | 185 | 32 | .916 |
| Derrick, Baltimore... | 80 | 211 | 239 | 42 | .915 |
| F. Maisel, Baltimore.. | 66 | 140 | 183 | 37 | .897 |

### Left Fielders.

| Players and Clubs. | Games... | Put outs. | Assists... | Errors... | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Conroy, Rochester.... | 83 | 132 | 31 | 3 | .982 |
| F. Smith, Rochester.. | 112 | 208 | 11 | 5 | .978 |
| Demmitt, Montreal... | 139 | 273 | 27 | 11 | .965 |
| Twombley, Baltimore. | 68 | 117 | 10 | 5 | .962 |
| McIntyre, Providence. | 151 | 338 | 23 | 15 | .960 |
| W. Zimmerman, Nwk | 153 | 340 | 20 | 18 | .952 |
| Hanford, Mont.-Buff.. | 118 | 207 | 13 | 13 | .944 |
| O'Hara, Toronto .... | 143 | 247 | 19 | 19 | .933 |

### Centre Fielders.

| Players and Clubs. | Games... | Put outs. | Assists... | Errors... | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Myers, Newark ..... | 126 | 268 | 20 | 8 | .973 |
| Murray, Buffalo ..... | 45 | 95 | 4 | 3 | .971 |
| Jackson, Buffalo ..... | 10 | 247 | 20 | 3 | .967 |
| Shaw, Jersey City.... | 112 | 252 | 13 | 11 | .960 |
| Capron, Baltimore.... | 55 | 99 | 13 | 5 | .957 |
| Schultz, Toronto .... | 74 | 166 | 14 | 9 | .952 |
| Perry, Buffalo-J. C... | 72 | 120 | 8 | 7 | .948 |
| Northen, Tor.-Nwk... | 119 | 201 | 29 | 13 | .947 |
| Powell, Providence... | 124 | 287 | 20 | 18 | .945 |
| Gilhooly, Montreal.... | 117 | 263 | 21 | 19 | .937 |
| Zinn, Rochester ..... | 77 | 120 | 7 | 20 | .864 |

### Right Fielders.

| Players and Clubs. | Games... | Put outs. | Assists... | Errors... | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McCabe, Jersey City.. | 101 | 181 | 30 | 6 | .972 |
| Platte, Providence.... | 120 | 182 | 14 | 6 | .970 |
| Deininger, Buff.-Mont | 67 | 117 | 14 | 4 | .970 |
| Dalton, Newark ..... | 113 | 183 | 10 | 8 | .960 |
| Murray, Buffalo ..... | 74 | 121 | 5 | 6 | .955 |
| Paddock, Rochester... | 44 | 66 | 6 | 4 | .947 |
| Mitchell, Providence.. | 20 | 22 | 8 | 2 | .926 |
| Allen, Montreal ..... | 119 | 156 | 20 | 16 | .917 |

### Catchers.

| Players and Clubs. | Games... | Put outs. | Assists... | Errors... | P. Balls... | P. Cent... |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bergen, Balt..... | 35 | 144 | 31 | 2 | 8 | .989 |
| Williams, Roch... | 73 | 408 | 81 | 9 | 8 | .983 |
| Jacklitsch, Roch.. | 84 | 355 | 107 | 11 | 5 | .977 |
| Bemis, Toronto... | 65 | 235 | 62 | 7 | 6 | .977 |
| La Longe, Buffalo | 60 | 212 | 66 | 8 | 2 | .972 |
| Blair, Roch.-J. C. | 100 | 396 | 134 | 16 | 3 | .971 |

many has 47 cities of more than 100,000 people, seven cities of over 500,000 and one city of over 1,000,000.

| Players and Clubs. | Games | Put outs | Assists | Errors | P. Balls | P. Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. Onslow, Prov.. | 88 | 385 | 120 | 15 | 6 | .971 |
| Burns, Montreal.. | 93 | 350 | 130 | 15 | 6 | .969 |
| Graham, Toronto. | 99 | 396 | 122 | 17 | 7 | .968 |
| Smith, Newark... | 35 | 128 | 24 | 5 | 1 | .968 |
| Madden, Montreal. | 84 | 310 | 77 | 13 | 4 | .967 |
| Higgins, Newark.. | 94 | 362 | 89 | 16 | 6 | .966 |
| Gowdy, Buffalo... | 87 | 324 | 121 | 16 | 14 | .965 |
| Egan, Baltimore.. | 138 | 656 | 143 | 21 | 12 | .964 |
| Kocher, Prov..... | 91 | 321 | 92 | 16 | 7 | .963 |
| McCarty, Newark. | 40 | 107 | 48 | 6 | — | .963 |
| Stephens, Buffalo. | 34 | 97 | 26 | 5 | 2 | .961 |
| D. Brown, Tor... | 22 | 67 | 27 | 5 | 4 | .949 |
| Wells, J. C..... | 64 | 206 | 55 | 16 | 2 | .942 |

## INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE PENNANT WINNERS.

| Year. | Team. | P.C. | Year. | Team. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1892 | Pr'vid'nce | .616 | 1894 | Providence | .678 |
| *1892 | B'gh'mt'n | .667 | 1895 | Springfield | .704 |
| 1893 | Erie..... | .606 | 1896 | Providence | .607 |
| 1897 | Syracuse.. | .632 | 1906 | Buffalo.... | .607 |
| 1898 | Montreal.. | .691 | 1907 | Toronto.... | .619 |
| 1899 | Rochester. | .639 | 1908 | Baltimore.. | .593 |
| 1900 | Providence | .616 | 1909 | Rochester.. | .596 |
| 1901 | Rochester.. | .650 | 1910 | Rochester.. | .601 |
| 1902 | Toronto.... | .670 | 1911 | Rochester.. | .645 |
| 1903 | Jersey City | .736 | 1912 | Toronto.... | .595 |
| 1904 | Buffalo..... | .659 | 1913 | Newark .. | .625 |
| 1905 | Providence. | .639 | | | |

*Season divided into two periods.

## CLUB FIELDING RECORDS.

| Clubs. | Games | Put outs | Assists | Errors | Total chances | Passed balls | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo .... | 155 | 4153 | 2076 | 231 | 6460 | 14 | .964 |
| Newark .... | 154 | 4154 | 2005 | 245 | 6404 | 6 | .962 |
| Montreal ... | 156 | 4130 | 2032 | 256 | 6418 | 9 | .960 |
| Rochester .. | 156 | 4200 | 2023 | 282 | 6505 | 13 | .957 |
| Toronto .... | 155 | 4127 | 1945 | 283 | 6355 | 14 | .955 |
| Jersey City. | 157 | 4165 | 2068 | 302 | 6535 | 6 | .954 |
| Providence . | 152 | 4058 | 1951 | 297 | 6306 | 11 | .953 |
| Baltimore .. | 154 | 4034 | 1842 | 303 | 6179 | 16 | .952 |

## PITCHING RECORDS.

| Name and Club. | G. | Opp. A.B. | Opp. H. | R. | S.O. | B.B. | W. | L. | T. | P.Ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morse, Buffalo..... | 6 | 60 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 24 | 2 | — | — | 1,000 |
| Aitchison, Newark..... | 29 | 870 | 195 | 65 | 83 | 69 | 21 | 5 | — | .808 |
| Enzmann, Newark..... | 19 | 478 | 99 | 33 | 55 | 46 | 11 | 4 | — | .733 |
| Wilhelm, Rochester..... | 44 | 977 | 247 | 99 | 118 | 86 | 18 | 7 | — | 720 |
| Roth, Baltimore..... | 39 | 1010 | 277 | 122 | 155 | 78 | 22 | 9 | — | .710 |
| Lee, Newark..... | 36 | 883 | 266 | 100 | 62 | 49 | 22 | 9 | — | .710 |
| Hoff, Rochester..... | 27 | 498 | 128 | 67 | 96 | 43 | 7 | 3 | — | .700 |
| Barger, Newark..... | 31 | 928 | 197 | 83 | 80 | 72 | 17 | 9 | 1 | .654 |
| Holmes, Buff.-Newark... | 37 | 842 | 208 | 106 | 74 | 106 | 14 | 8 | — | .636 |
| Keefe, Rochester..... | 35 | 1014 | 262 | 94 | 99 | 78 | 21 | 12 | 1 | .636 |
| Cottrell, Baltimore..... | 32 | 680 | 160 | 78 | 105 | 86 | 14 | 8 | — | .636 |
| Fullenweider, Buffalo.... | 35 | 943 | 212 | 80 | 99 | 76 | 20 | 12 | — | .625 |
| Main, Jersey City-Buff... | 27 | 646 | 134 | 73 | 92 | 101 | 15 | 9 | — | .625 |
| McTigue, Baltimore..... | 14 | 148 | 59 | 37 | 29 | 34 | 8 | 5 | — | .615 |
| Donovan, Providence..... | 9 | 195 | 49 | 25 | 20 | 20 | 3 | 2 | — | .600 |
| Quinn, Rochester..... | 38 | 1066 | 261 | 111 | 153 | 62 | 19 | 13 | — | .594 |
| Jamieson, Buffalo..... | 32 | 774 | 212 | 87 | 62 | 91 | 14 | 10 | — | .583 |
| Mason, Montreal..... | 31 | 807 | 189 | 77 | 79 | 59 | 12 | 9 | — | .571 |
| Morrisette, Baltimore.... | 16 | 298 | 83 | 43 | 24 | 30 | 4 | 3 | — | .571 |
| Russell, Baltimore..... | 11 | 221 | 53 | 35 | 35 | 32 | 4 | 3 | — | .571 |
| Smith, Montreal..... | 51 | 1268 | 301 | 139 | 177 | 84 | 21 | 16 | — | .568 |
| Lush, Toronto..... | 36 | 870 | 206 | 121 | 92 | 67 | 17 | 13 | — | .567 |
| Dale, Montreal..... | 37 | 692 | 172 | 89 | 87 | 83 | 13 | 10 | 2 | .565 |
| Martin, Rochester..... | 29 | 748 | 196 | 99 | 83 | 85 | 13 | 10 | — | .565 |
| Bailey, Providence..... | 43 | 1099 | 233 | 118 | 188 | 157 | 19 | 15 | 1 | .559 |
| McGraner, Montreal..... | 34 | 870 | 231 | 94 | 112 | 88 | 16 | 13 | — | .552 |
| Hughes, Rochester..... | 32 | 863 | 222 | 104 | 146 | 74 | 15 | 13 | — | .536 |
| Danforth, Baltimore..... | 53 | 1151 | 288 | 146 | 150 | 96 | 16 | 14 | 1 | .533 |
| Stine, Providence..... | 18 | 458 | 120 | 72 | 29 | 55 | 8 | 7 | — | .533 |
| McHale, Jersey City..... | 28 | 590 | 144 | 97 | 70 | 40 | 10 | 9 | — | .526 |
| Lafitte, Providence..... | 38 | 935 | 371 | 121 | 89 | 103 | 15 | 15 | 1 | .500 |
| Hearne, Toronto..... | 34 | 830 | 214 | 90 | 97 | 41 | 11 | 11 | — | .500 |
| C. Brown, Toronto..... | 32 | 886 | 248 | 102 | 80 | 94 | 13 | 13 | — | .500 |
| Carlo, Montreal..... | 11 | 210 | 52 | 26 | 13 | 22 | 3 | 3 | — | .500 |
| Matteson, Buffalo..... | 11 | 162 | 47 | 23 | 19 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| Kent, Toronto..... | 10 | 241 | 72 | 31 | 17 | 27 | 4 | 4 | — | .500 |
| Reisigl, Providence..... | 38 | 923 | 244 | 119 | 103 | 76 | 14 | 15 | — | .483 |
| Maxwell, Toronto..... | 29 | 811 | 211 | 81 | 78 | 72 | 13 | 14 | — | .481 |
| Doscher, Jersey City..... | 31 | 775 | 217 | 106 | 68 | 86 | 11 | 12 | — | .478 |
| Bell, Newark ..... | 31 | 726 | 199 | 83 | 70 | 42 | 10 | 11 | — | .476 |
| Mattern, Montreal..... | 35 | 877 | 243 | 101 | 86 | 62 | 12 | 14 | 2 | .462 |
| Shawkey, Baltimore..... | 26 | 663 | 167 | 82 | 132 | 58 | 9 | 11 | 1 | .450 |
| Thompson, Jersey City... | 35 | 769 | 205 | 76 | 62 | 43 | 8 | 10 | — | .444 |

he recovery rate in English asylums for the insane is 28.42 per cent for men 37.31 per cent for women,

| Name and Club. | G. | Opp. A.B. | Opp. H. | Opp. R. | S.O. | B.B. | W. | L. | T. | P.Ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Frill, Buffalo | 32 | 818 | 235 | 112 | 85 | 65 | 12 | 15 | 1 | .444 |
| Mitchell, Providence | 17 | 398 | 116 | 52 | 81 | 31 | 4 | 5 | — | .444 |
| Beebe, Buffalo | 29 | 593 | 203 | 101 | 81 | 70 | 11 | 14 | — | .440 |
| Gaw, Toronto | 29 | 633 | 174 | 82 | 71 | 62 | 8 | 11 | — | .421 |
| Manser, Jersey City | 19 | 380 | 119 | 74 | 23 | 28 | 5 | 7 | — | .417 |
| Schacht, Newark | 23 | 719 | 99 | 50 | 38 | 41 | 4 | 6 | — | .400 |
| Donnelly, Newark | 7 | 113 | 32 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 2 | 3 | — | .400 |
| Curtis, Newark | 5 | 136 | 29 | 18 | 24 | 18 | 2 | 3 | — | .400 |
| Davis, Jersey City | 32 | 764 | 215 | 105 | 109 | 96 | 10 | 16 | — | .385 |
| Taff, Baltimore | 19 | 423 | 132 | 75 | 50 | 52 | 6 | 10 | 1 | .375 |
| Goulait, Toronto | 12 | 236 | 66 | 29 | 43 | 37 | 3 | 5 | — | .375 |
| Zamloch, Providence | 11 | 289 | 71 | 36 | 23 | 31 | 3 | 5 | — | .375 |
| Brandom, Jersey City | 51 | 841 | 282 | 117 | 107 | 60 | 8 | 16 | — | .333 |
| Moran, Providence | 17 | 296 | 75 | 32 | 37 | 23 | 2 | 4 | — | .333 |
| Wheatley, Providence | 13 | 305 | 91 | 48 | 20 | 35 | 3 | 6 | — | .333 |
| Johnson, Baltimore | 9 | 158 | 50 | 33 | 16 | 14 | 1 | 2 | — | .333 |
| Cadore, Buffalo | 8 | 135 | 26 | 13 | 19 | 16 | 1 | 2 | — | .333 |
| Viebahn, Jersey City | 8 | 108 | 23 | 9 | 13 | 14 | 1 | 2 | — | .333 |
| Clark, Montreal | 6 | 77 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 18 | 1 | 2 | — | .333 |
| Brandt, Toronto | 16 | 277 | 66 | 44 | 58 | 47 | 3 | 7 | — | .300 |
| Coakley, Jersey City | 16 | 368 | 105 | 72 | 41 | 32 | 3 | 8 | — | .273 |
| Verbout, Jersey City | 9 | 237 | 58 | 44 | 20 | 23 | 1 | 6 | — | .143 |
| Cooney, Jersey City | 10 | 148 | 53 | 38 | 8 | 25 | — | 6 | — | .000 |
| Herbert, Toronto | 8 | 137 | 37 | 21 | 9 | 6 | — | 2 | — | .000 |
| Burke, Montreal | 6 | 59 | 31 | 25 | 7 | 12 | — | 2 | — | .000 |
| Gervais, Buffalo | 5 | 100 | 34 | 22 | 6 | 17 | — | 1 | — | .000 |
| Schwab, Toronto | 5 | 75 | 23 | 10 | 6 | 11 | — | 2 | 1 | .000 |
| Gaskell, Newark | 5 | 69 | 19 | 8 | 8 | 7 | — | 2 | — | .000 |

Participated in less than five games—Jensen, Orth, Bentley, Yates, North, Sweet, Klepfer, Upham, Taylor, Almeida, Vickers, Demmitt, Averatt, Kirley, Tompkins, Graham, Rudolph, Brown, Galm, Nelson, Beck, Pape, Jarman, Smith, Tuero, Saporel, McCleary, Hall, Davidson, Betts, Banker, Britton, Walker, Mullin.

# COLLEGE BASEBALL.

Though defeated in a series by Harvard, which in turn was beaten by Brown, Yale deserves the title to the so-called baseball championship. Brown and Harvard were strong contenders for the title. The scores of the principal games follow:

### Harvard.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Red Sox | 5 | 5 | Holy Cross |
| 4 | Georgtown | 4 | 3 | Syracuse |
| 6 | Columbia | 4 | 3 | Pennsylvania |
| 7 | Army | 9 | 7 | Princeton |
| 6 | Bowdoin | 4 | 4 | Brown |
| 7 | Maine | 3 | 4 | Andover |
| 2 | Colby | 5 | 5 | Williams |
| 11 | Boston | 3 | 3 | Pennsylvania |
| 4 | Vermont | 1 | 0 | Yale |
| 5 | Amherst | 0 | 4 | Yale |
| 2 | Lafayette | 4 | 6 | Yale |
| 11 | Cath. Univ. | 7 | | |

### Yale.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Wash. & Lee | 2 | 18 | Tufts |
| 7 | Holy Cross | 4 | 4 | Virginia |
| 4 | Pennsylvania | 5 | 4 | Brown |
| 18 | Georgetown | 1 | 14 | Amherst |
| 12 | S. OrangeF.C. | 3 | 4 | Pennsylvania |
| 18 | N. Y. Univ. | 0 | 5 | Dartmouth |
| 6 | Trinity | 0 | 4 | Holy Cross |
| 1 | Giants | 2 | 6 | Brown |
| 2 | Giants | 5 | 4 | Cornell |
| 6 | N. H'vn(Pro.) | 0 | 0 | Williams |
| 14 | Fordham | 3 | 6 | Holy Cross |
| 5 | Vermont | 0 | 0 | Princeton |
| 6 | N. H'vn(Pro.) | 3 | 5 | Princeton |
| 7 | N. H'vn(Pro.) | 6 | 3 | Cornell |
| 6 | Columbia | 4 | 2 | Harvard |
| 3 | Georgetown | 0 | 2 | Harvard |
| 18 | Pennsylvania | 5 | 5 | Harvard |

### Princeton.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | N. Carolina | 3 | 7 | Columbia |
| 7 | Trinity (So.) | 2 | 1 | Virginia |
| 0 | Virginia | 3 | 0 | Pennsylvania |
| 1 | Georgetown | 7 | 1 | Brown |
| 4 | Georgetown | 0 | 7 | Cornell |
| 9 | Rutgers | 3 | 8 | Williams |
| 5 | Villanova | 4 | 11 | Cornell |
| 15 | N. Y. Univ. | 1 | 0 | Harvard |
| 10 | Johns H'pkns | 6 | 3 | Lafayette |
| 9 | Pennsylvania | 12 | 0 | Amherst |
| 9 | Ursinus | 5 | 0 | Yale |
| 8 | Penn State | 3 | 4 | Yale |
| 1 | Brown | 8 | | |

### Pennsylvania.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Navy | 6 | 2 | Columbia |
| 5 | Yale | 4 | 2 | Yale |
| 10 | Johns H'pkns. | 4 | 6 | Lafayette |
| 0 | Holy Cross | 3 | 1 | Harvard |
| 0 | Athletics (A.) | 9 | 3 | Fordham |
| 5 | Swarthmore | 4 | 3 | Michigan |
| 6 | Cornell | 5 | 4 | Columbia |
| 2 | Dartmouth | 6 | 5 | Swarthmore |
| 12 | Princeton | 9 | 4 | Harvard |
| 0 | W'mton(Tr.S.) | 0 | 9 | Lafayette |
| 5 | Yale | 13 | 2 | Cornell |
| 6 | Lehigh | 5 | 6 | Lafayette |
| 2 | Princeton | 0 | 1 | Michigan |

### Army.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Colgate | 3 | 2 | Penn. State |
| 12 | N. Y. Univ. | 3 | 3 | Holy Cross |
| 10 | Stevens | 1 | 9 | Virginia |
| 2 | W. Maryland | 1 | 10 | Catholic Univ |
| 2 | Dickinson | 1 | 6 | Lehigh |
| 8 | Lafayette | 5 | 0 | Fordham |
| 11 | Norwich Un. | 4 | 5 | Union |
| 9 | Dartmouth | 5 | 3 | Notre Dame |
| 9 | Harvard | 7 | 9 | Ursinus |
| 10 | Swarthmore | 9 | 10 | Syracuse |

**Minnesota of cities with a population of less than 100,000 Virginia had the highest death rate in 1910—16.5 per 1,000—and Stillwater the lowest—11.3.**

**Navy.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Pennsylvania. | 0 | 10 | Virginia ..... 4 |
| 8 | Georgetown .. | 5 | 0 | Catholic Univ 4 |
| 5 | Amherst ..... | 0 | 9 | Georgetown .. 1 |
| 4 | Cornell ..... | 0 | 0 | Johns H'pkns 1 |
| 0 | St. John's.... | 5 | 12 | St. Mary's.... 0 |
| 5 | Dickinson ... | 4 | 7 | Notre Dame.. 1 |
| 3 | A. & M..... | 1 | | |

**Dartmouth.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Pennsylvania. | 2 | 3 | Norwich ..... 1 |
| 5 | Army ..... | 9 | 4 | Yale ..... 5 |
| 11 | Colby ..... | 2 | 2 | Williams .... 3 |
| 11 | Maine ..... | 1 | 3 | Tufts ..... 2 |
| 1 | Cornell ..... | 0 | 11 | Cornell ..... 3 |
| 8 | Syracuse .... | 0 | 2 | Vermont ..... 1 |
| 0 | M. A. C..... | 2 | 0 | Amherst ..... 2 |
| 2 | Lafayette ... | 5 | 3 | Amherst. .... 2 |

**Columbia.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | C. C. N. Y.. | 0 | 2 | Lehigh ..... 1 |
| 10 | Colgate ..... | 5 | 1 | Pennsylvania. 2 |
| 9 | Rutgers ..... | 7 | 14 | Cornell ..... 5 |
| 9 | Amherst ..... | 3 | 0 | Wesleyan .... 2 |
| 17 | Wm. & Mary | 0 | 16 | N. Y. U..... 0 |
| 4 | Yale ..... | 6 | 1 | Fordham .... 2 |
| 6 | Cornell ..... | 1 | 0 | Pennsylvania. 4 |
| 6 | Princeton .... | 7 | | |

**Brown.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Tufts ..... | 0 | 3 | Princeton .... 1 |
| 8 | Manhattan .. | 2 | 5 | Rhode Island. 1 |
| 7 | Providence .. | 0 | 4 | Yale ..... 6 |
| 14 | Colgate ..... | 2 | 9 | Harvard ..... 4 |
| 12 | N. Hampshire | 2 | 8 | Colby ..... 2 |
| 8 | Princeton .... | 1 | 3 | Tufts ..... 0 |
| 2 | Yale ..... | 4 | 0 | Holy Cross... 5 |

**Amherst.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Virginia ..... | 5 | 9 | Virginia ..... 3 |
| 8 | C. A. & M...10 | | 0 | Harvard ..... 5 |
| 1 | Trinity (So.)..10 | | 1 | Yale .....14 |
| 5 | N. Carolina.. | 2 | 7 | Tufts .....10 |
| 3 | Catholic Uni..14 | | 6 | Princeton .... 0 |
| 0 | Annapolis ... | 5 | 5 | Mass Aggies.. 4 |
| 3 | Columbia .... | 1 | 2 | Dartmouth .. 0 |
| 14 | Sp'gfd T. Sch | 4 | 2 | Dartmouth .. 3 |
| 5 | Wesleyan .... | 3 | | |

**Cornell.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Virginia ..... | 6 | 4 | Lafayette ... 5 |
| 3 | Virginia .....13 | | 8 | Colgate ..... 5 |
| 3 | Georgetown .. | 8 | 5 | Columbia ....14 |
| 3 | Georgetown .. | 4 | 1 | Princeton ... 7 |
| 2 | Catholic Univ | 3 | 2 | Michigan .... 6 |
| 0 | Annapolis ... | 4 | 4 | Princeton ....11 |
| 5 | Pennsylvania. | 6 | 3 | Michigan .... 5 |
| 7 | Niagara ..... | 2 | 1 | Yale ..... 4 |
| 0 | Tufts ..... | 2 | 1 | Vermont ..... 3 |
| 4 | Holy Cross... | 3 | 0 | Yale ..... 3 |
| 1 | Columbia .... | 6 | 3 | Dartmouth ..11 |
| 0 | Dartmouth .. | 1 | 7 | Pennsylvania. 2 |

# COLLEGE FOOTBALL.

Harvard won a clean-cut title to the so-called college football championship by playing through the season without a defeat, beating Yale, Princeton, Cornell and Brown, among others. Carlisle was ranked second, Dartmouth third and the United States Military Academy fourth.

Chicago was unbeaten in the Middle West.

The scores of the leading elevens follow:

**Harvard.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | Maine ..... | 0 | 21 | Wesleyan ... 0 |
| 14 | Bates ..... | 0 | 10 | Holy Cross.. 0 |
| 23 | Williams ... | 3 | 0 | Maine ..... 0 |
| 47 | Holy Cross.. | 7 | 27 | Lafayette ... 0 |
| 29 | Penn. State. | 0 | 37 | Lehigh ..... 0 |
| 23 | Cornell ... . | 6 | 0 | Wash. & Jeff. 0 |
| 3 | Princeton .. | 0 | 6 | Colgate ..... 16 |
| 37 | Brown ..... | 0 | 17 | Brown ..... 0 |
| 15 | Yale ..... | 6 | 3 | Princeton ... 3 |
| | | | 5 | Harvard .... 15 |
| 225 | | 21 | 126 | 34 |

**Princeton.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Rutgers ..... | 3 | 18 | Mass. A. C.. 3 |
| 69 | Fordham ... | 0 | 53 | Colby ..... 0 |
| 28 | Bucknell .... | 6 | 33 | Vermont .... 7 |
| 13 | Syracuse .... | 0 | 48 | Williams .... 6 |
| 0 | Dartmouth .. | 6 | 6 | Princeton .... 0 |
| 54 | Holy Cross.. | 0 | 21 | Amherst .... 7 |
| 0 | Harvard ..... | 3 | 34 | Dartmouth .. 21 |
| 3 | Yale ..... | 3 | 10 | Indians ..... 35 |
| 181 | | 21 | 223 | 79 |

**Army.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | Stevens ..... | 0 | 0 | Pittsburgh .. 0 |
| 29 | Rutgers .... | 0 | 23 | Georgetown . 0 |
| 7 | Colgate ..... | 6 | 29 | Dickinson ... 0 |
| 2 | Tufts ..... | 0 | 76 | Maryland ... 0 |
| 13 | Notre Dame.. | 35 | 39 | Lehigh ..... 0 |
| 77 | Albright .... | 0 | 70 | Bucknell .... 7 |
| 55 | Villanova ... | 0 | 10 | Penn. State . 0 |
| 14 | Springfield .. | 7 | 48 | N. Y. U..... 0 |
| 22 | Navy ..... | 9 | 9 | Army ..... 22 |
| 253 | | 57 | 304 | 29 |

**Indians.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Albright .... | 0 | 41 | Ursinus ..... 0 |
| 26 | Lebanon .... | 0 | 0 | Colgate ..... 0 |
| 25 | W. Virginia. | 0 | 37 | Oberlin ..... 12 |
| 21 | Lehigh ..... | 7 | 0 | Indians ..... 7 |
| 7 | Cornell ..... | 0 | 10 | Bucknell .... 7 |
| 6 | Pittsburgh .. | 12 | 7 | Pittsburgh .. 20 |
| 7 | Pennsylvania | 7 | 6 | Harvard .... 23 |
| 34 | Georgetown . | 0 | 0 | Michigan ... 17 |
| 61 | J. Hopkins... | 0 | 10 | Lafayette ... 2 |
| 35 | Dartmouth .. | 10 | 21 | Pennsylvania 0 |
| 35 | Syracuse .... | 27 | | |
| 13 | Brown ..... | 0 | 132 | 89 |
| 296 | | 63 | | |

**Cornell.**

**Pennsylvania.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53 | Gettysburg .. | 0 | 0 | Colby ..... 10 |
| 13 | F. and M.... | 6 | 19 | Rhode Island. 0 |
| 10 | Lafayette ... | 0 | 6 | Ursinus ..... 0 |
| 20 | Swarthmore . | 0 | 0 | Pennsylvania 28 |
| 28 | Brown ..... | 0 | 36 | Springfield .. 6 |
| 7 | Indians ..... | 7 | 19 | Vermont .... 0 |
| 17 | Penn. State.. | 0 | 0 | Yale ..... 17 |
| 21 | Dartmouth .. | 34 | 0 | Harvard .... 37 |
| 0 | Michigan ... | 13 | 0 | Indians ..... 13 |
| 0 | Cornell ..... | 21 | 70 | 111 |
| 169 | | 81 | | |

**Brown.**

**Chicago.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Indiana ..... | 7 | 48 | Case ..... 0 |
| 23 | Iowa ..... | 6 | 14 | Mt. Vernon.. 0 |
| 6 | Purdue ..... | 0 | 7 | Mich. A. C.. 12 |
| 28 | Illinois ..... | 7 | 33 | Vanderbilt .. 2 |
| 14 | Northwestern | 0 | 43 | Syracuse .... 7 |
| 13 | Minnesota ... | 7 | 17 | Cornell ..... 0 |
| 19 | Wisconsin ... | 0 | 13 | Pennsylvania 0 |
| 124 | | 27 | 175 | 21 |

**Michigan.**

The least populous county in the State of New York is Hamilton, which has 4,373 inhabitants in 1910.

## YALE-HARVARD GAMES.

Yale and Harvard have faced each other 33 times on the gridiron and Harvard has won only 6 games. Four ended in a tie, while Yale has won 23. No games were played in 1895 and 1896. The record since 1897 follows:

| Year. | Yale. | Harvard. | Year. | Yale. | Harvard. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1897 | 0 | 0 | 1906 | 6 | 0 |
| 1898 | 0 | 17 | 1907 | 12 | 0 |
| 1899 | 0 | 0 | 1908 | 0 | 4 |
| 1900 | 28 | 0 | 1909 | 8 | 0 |
| 1901 | 0 | 22 | 1910 | 0 | 0 |
| 1902 | 23 | 0 | 1911 | 0 | 0 |
| 1903 | 16 | 0 | 1912 | 0 | 20 |
| 1904 | 12 | 0 | 1913 | 5 | 15 |
| 1905 | 6 | 0 | | | |

## YALE-PRINCETON GAMES.

Yale and Princeton first met on the gridiron in 1873, and since that time 39 games have been played. Yale has won 20 and Princeton 10, while 9 ended in a tie. The record since 1888 follows:

| Year. | Yale. | Princeton. | Year. | Yale. | Princeton. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1883 | 6 | 0 | 1899 | 10 | 11 |
| 1884 | 6 | 4 | 1900 | 29 | 5 |
| 1885 | 5 | 6 | 1901 | 12 | 0 |
| 1886 | 4 | 0 | 1902 | 12 | 0 |
| 1887 | 12 | 0 | 1903 | 6 | 11 |
| 1888 | 10 | 0 | 1904 | 12 | 0 |
| 1889 | 0 | 10 | 1905 | 23 | 4 |
| 1890 | 32 | 0 | 1906 | 0 | 0 |
| 1891 | 19 | 0 | 1907 | 12 | 10 |
| 1892 | 12 | 0 | 1908 | 11 | 6 |
| 1893 | 0 | 6 | 1909 | 17 | 0 |
| 1894 | 24 | 0 | 1910 | 5 | 3 |
| 1895 | 20 | 10 | 1911 | 3 | 6 |
| 1896 | 6 | 24 | 1912 | 6 | 6 |
| 1897 | 6 | 0 | 1913 | 3 | 3 |
| 1898 | 0 | 6 | | | |

## ARMY-NAVY GAMES.

The Army and Navy elevens have played 18 games and the Navy has won 9 and the Army 8, one having ended in a tie. The series follow:

| Year. | Army | Navy | Year. | Army | Navy |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 | 0 | 24 | 1904 | 11 | 0 |
| 1891 | 32 | 16 | 1905 | 6 | 6 |
| 1892 | 4 | 12 | 1906 | 0 | 10 |
| 1893 | 4 | 6 | 1907 | 0 | 6 |
| 1899 | 17 | 5 | 1908 | 6 | 4 |
| 1900 | 7 | 11 | 1910 | 0 | 3 |
| 1901 | 11 | 5 | 1911 | 0 | 3 |
| 1902 | 22 | 8 | 1912 | 0 | 6 |
| 1903 | 40 | 5 | 1913 | 22 | 9 |

## PENNSYLVANIA-CORNELL GAMES.

Pennsylvania and Cornell have met at football 21 times, and Cornell has only two victories and one tie game to her credit. The record follows:

| Year. | Penn. | Cornell. | Year. | Penn. | Cornell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893 | 50 | 0 | 1904 | 34 | 0 |
| 1894 | 6 | 0 | 1905 | 6 | 5 |
| 1895 | 46 | 2 | 1906 | 0 | 0 |
| 1896 | 32 | 10 | 1907 | 12 | 4 |
| 1897 | 4 | 0 | 1908 | 17 | 4 |
| 1898 | 12 | 6 | 1909 | 17 | 6 |
| 1899 | 29 | 0 | 1910 | 12 | 6 |
| 1900 | 27 | 0 | 1911 | 21 | 0 |
| 1901 | 6 | 23 | 1912 | 7 | 2 |
| 1902 | 12 | 11 | 1913 | 0 | 21 |
| 1903 | 42 | 0 | | | |

## HARVARD-BROWN GAMES.

Following is the record of the Harvard-Brown football games in years past:

| Year. | Harvard. | Brown. | Year. | Harvard. | Brown. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1894 | 24 | 6 | 1905 | 10 | 0 |
| 1895 | 12 | 0 | 1906 | 9 | 5 |
| 1896 | 18 | 0 | 1907 | 6 | 5 |
| 1897 | 17 | 6 | 1908 | 6 | 2 |
| 1898 | 11 | 0 | 1909 | 11 | 0 |
| 1899 | 10 | 0 | 1910 | 12 | 0 |
| 1900 | 11 | 6 | 1911 | 20 | 6 |
| 1901 | 48 | 0 | 1912 | 30 | 10 |
| 1902 | 6 | 0 | 1913 | 37 | 0 |
| 1903 | 29 | 0 | | | |

## YALE-BROWN GAMES.

The results of the games between the Yale and Brown football elevens since 1892 follow:

| Year. | Yale. | Brown. | Year. | Yale. | Brown. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892 | 18 | 0 | 1906 | 5 | 0 |
| 1893 | 12 | 0 | 1907 | 22 | 0 |
| 1894 | 6 | 6 | 1908 | 10 | 10 |
| 1895 | 18 | 6 | 1909 | 22 | 0 |
| 1896 | 18 | 14 | 1910 | 0 | 21 |
| 1897 | 22 | 6 | 1911 | 15 | 0 |
| 1902 | 10 | 0 | 1912 | 10 | 0 |
| 1904 | 22 | 0 | 1913 | 17 | 0 |
| 1905 | 11 | 0 | | | |

## PENNSYLVANIA-BROWN GAMES.

The record of Pennsylvania-Brown football games follows:

| Year. | Penn. | Brown. | Year. | Penn. | Brown. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 12 | 0 | 1907 | 11 | 0 |
| 1901 | 26 | 0 | 1908 | 12 | 0 |
| 1902 | 6 | 15 | 1909 | 13 | 5 |
| 1903 | 30 | 0 | 1910 | 20 | 0 |
| 1904 | 6 | 0 | 1911 | 0 | 6 |
| 1905 | 8 | 6 | 1912 | 7 | 30 |
| 1906 | 14 | 0 | 1913 | 28 | 0 |

e third largest city in Russia is Odessa, which had a population of 520,000 in 1900

# YACHT RACES FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

| Date. | Course. | American yacht. | Time. H. M. S. | English yacht. | Time. H. M. S. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 22, 1851 | Around Isle of Wight..... | America..... | 10:37:00 | Aurora ..... | 10:55:00 | America won by 18:00 |
| Aug. 8, 1870 | New York Y. C. course..... | Magic..... | 3:58:26 2-10 | Cambria ..... | 4:37:33 9-10 | Magic won by 39:12 |
| Oct. 16, 1871 | New York Y. C. course..... | Columbia..... | 6:19:41 | Livonia ..... | 6:46:45 | Columbia won by 27:04 |
| Oct. 18, 1871 | 20 m. windward and back.. | Columbia..... | 3:07:42 | Livonia ..... | 3:18:15 | Columbia won by 10:33 |
| Oct. 19, 1871 | New York Y. C. course..... | *Columbia..... | 4:17:35 | Livonia ..... | 4:02:25 | *Livonia won by 15:10 |
| Oct. 21, 1871 | 20 m. windward and back.. | Sappho..... | 5:39:02 | Livonia ..... | 6:09:231 | Sappho won by 30:21 |
| Oct. 23, 1871 | New York Y. C. course..... | Sappho..... | 4:46:17 | Livonia ..... | 5:11:44 | Sappho won by 25:27 |
| Aug. 11, 1876 | New York Y. C. course..... | Madeleine..... | 5:23:54 | Countess of Dufferin | 5:34:53 | Madeleine won by 10:59 |
| Aug. 12, 1876 | 20 m. windward and back.. | Madeleine..... | 7:13:46 | Countess of Dufferin | 7:46:00 | Madeleine won by 27:14 |
| Nov. 9, 1881 | New York Y. C. course..... | Mischief..... | 4:17:09 | Atalanta ..... | 4:45:39¼ | Mischief won by 28:30¼ |
| Nov. 10, 1881 | 16 m. leeward and back..... | Mischief..... | 4:54:58 | Atalanta ..... | 5:33:47 | Mischief won by 38:54 |
| Sept. 14, 1885 | New York Y. C. course..... | Puritan..... | 6:06:05 | Genesta ..... | 6:22:24 | Puritan won by 16:19 |
| Sept. 16, 1885 | 20 m. leeward and back..... | Puritan..... | 5:03:14 | Genesta ..... | 5:04:53 | Puritan won by 1:33 |
| Sept. 9, 1886 | New York Y. C. course..... | Mayflower..... | 5:36:41 | Galatea ..... | 5:35:43 | Mayflower won by 13:03 |
| Sept. 11, 1886 | 20 m. leeward and back..... | Mayflower..... | 6:40:00 | Galatea ..... | 7:13:09 | Mayflower won by 29:09 |
| Sept. 27, 1887 | New York Y. C. course..... | Volunteer..... | 4:53:18 | Thistle ..... | 5:12:41¾ | Volunteer won by 19:23¾ |
| Sept. 30, 1887 | 20 m. windward and back.. | Volunteer..... | 5:42:56¼ | Thistle ..... | 5:54:45 | Volunteer won by 11:48¾ |
| Oct. 7, 1893 | 15 m. windward and back.. | Vigilant..... | 4:05:47 | Valkyrie II..... | 4:11:25 | Vigilant won by 5:48 |
| Oct. 9, 1893 | 30 m. triangular course..... | Vigilant..... | 3:25:01 | Valkyrie II..... | 3:35:36 | Vigilant won by 10:35 |
| Oct. 12, 1893 | 15 m. windward and back.. | Vigilant..... | 3:24:39 | Valkyrie II..... | 3:25:19 | Vigilant won by 0:40 |
| Sept. 7, 1895 | 15 m. windward and back... | Defender..... | 4:59:54 9-10 | Valkyrie III.... | 5:08:41 | Defender won by 8:49 1-10 |
| Sept. 10, 1895 | 30 m. triangular course..... | Defender..... | 3:55:56 | Valkyrie III.... | †disqualified | Defender won on foul |
| Sept. 12, 1895 | 15 m. leeward and back.... | Defender..... | 4:43:43 | Valkyrie III.... | withdrew | Defender had walkover |
| Oct. 16, 1899 | 15 m. windward and back.. | Columbia..... | 4:53:53 | Shamrock I..... | 5:04:01 | Columbia won by 10:08 |
| Oct. 17, 1899 | 30 m. triangular course..... | Columbia..... | 3:27:00 | Shamrock I..... | disabled | Columbia had walkover |
| Oct. 20, 1899 | 15 m. leeward and back.... | Columbia..... | 3:38:09 | Shamrock I..... | 3:44:43 | Columbia won by 6:34 |
| Sept. 22, 1901 | 15 m. windward and back.. | Columbia..... | 4:30:34 | Shamrock II.... | 4:31:44 | Columbia won by 1:20 |
| Oct. 3, 1901 | 30 m. triangular course..... | Columbia..... | 3:12:25 | Shamrock II.... | 3:16:10 | Columbia won by 3:35 |
| Oct. 4, 1901 | 15 m. leeward and back.... | Columbia..... | 4:32:57 | Shamrock II.... | 4:33:38 | ‡Columbia won by 0:41 |
| Aug. 22, 1903 | 15 m. windward and back.. | Reliance..... | 3:22:17 | Shamrock III... | 3:39:30 | Reliance won by 7:03 |
| Aug. 27, 1903 | 30 m. triangular course..... | Reliance..... | 3:14:34 | Shamrock III... | 3:16:13 | Reliance won by 1:19 |
| Sept. 3, 1903 | 15 m. leeward and back.... | Reliance..... | 4:28:06 | Shamrock III... | —— | §Reliance won |

*Columbia disabled, but finished. †Valkyrie III fouled the Defender, and the race was awarded to the American boat, though the challenger finished 47 secs. ahead, in 3:55:09. ‡Shamrock II finished first, but lost the race on time allowance of 43 secs. The Reliance allowed the Shamrock III 1 min. 57 sec. in all their races, the Reliance measuring 108.41 feet and Shamrock III 104.37 feet. In the preliminary trials between the Reliance, the Constitution and the Columbia the Constitution won three races, although the Reliance was selected as the Cup defender. §Shamrock III lost in fog.

# WINNING YACHTS AND POWER BOATS IN 1913.

## SAILING RACES.

| Clubs and Races. | Dates. | Winners, Rigs and Owners. | Distance, miles. | Actual time, H.M.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Yacht Club, Astor Cup (schooners) | Aug. 7 | Elena (schooner), M. F. Plant | 40 | 6:16:55 |
| N. Y. Yacht Club, Astor Cup (sloops) | Aug. 7 | Carolina II. (sloop), Pembroke Jones | 40 | 8:10:48 |
| N. Y. Yacht Club, King's Cup | Aug. 18 | Spartan (sloop), Edmund Randolph | 35½ | 5:19:50 |
| N. Y. Yacht Club, Commodore's Cup (schooners) | Aug. 12 | Irolita (schooner), E. W. Clark | 41 | 8:33:53 |
| N. Y. Yacht Club, Commodore's Cup (sloops) | Aug. 12 | Grayling (sloop), J. P. Morgan | 41 | 7:50:17 |
| N. Y. Yacht Club, Annual Regatta | June 26 | Elena (schooner), M. F. Plant | 21½ | 3:22:08 |
| Larchmont Y. C. Cruise (schooners) | Aug. 4 | Muriel (schooner), Charles Smithers | 40 | 8:29:46 |
| Larchmont Y. C. Cruise (schooners) | Aug. 5 | Elena (schooner), M. F. Plant | 38½ | 4:54:51 |
| N. Y. Yacht Club, Tod Cup | Aug. 11 | Corona (schooner), C. H. Dodge | 82 | 12:31:58 |
| Manhasset Bay Y. C., Challenge Cup | Sept. 25 | Michicago (sloop), Chicago Y. C. (final race) | 15 | 2:08:25 |
| N. Y. Athletic Club, Block Island Race | June 21 | Duchess (sloop), C. Ratsey | 100 | 24:19:30 |
| German-American Sonder Class Match Cup (President Wilson) | Sept. 10 | Ellen (sl.), C. P. Curtis (sailed off tie with Cima) | 12 | 2:26:57 |
| Brooklyn Y. C. Challenge Cup, Ocean Race | July 4–5 | Indiana, John A. Crowley | 280 | 52:48:27 |
| Childs Challenge Cup, Atlantic Y. C. | Aug. 21 | Virginia, J. S. Blackton | 11 | 1:49:37 |
| Thompson Cup, Atlantic Y. C. race week | Aug. 2 | Alice, Gherardi Davis | 16 | 2:29:17 |

## POWER BOAT RACES.

| Winning Boat and Owner. | Dates. | Courses and Prizes. | Distance, miles. | Actual time, H.M.S. | Ave. Speed, knots. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ankle Deep, Count C. N. Mankowski | Aug. 3 | St. Lawrence River, Gold Challenge Cup | 29.3 | 0:44:59 | 40.11† |
| Maple Leaf IV., E. Mackay Edgar | Sept. 12 | Osborne Bay, Harmsworth Cup | 32.4 | 0:39:28⅘ | 49.02* |
| Demon Reliance, J. S. Blackton | Sept. 4 | Buffalo M. B. Club, Cham. Com. Trophy | 25 | 0:39:07 | 38.35 |
| Baby Reliance II., J. S. Blackton | Sept. 5 | Buffalo M. B. Club, E. R. Thomas Trophy | 30 | 0:46:29 | 38.71 |
| Haida Papoose, Max Fleischman | Sept. 6 | Buffalo M. B. Club, Blackton Trophy | 35 | 0:51:28 | 40.91 |
| Baby Speed Demon, J. S. Blackton | Aug. 19 | Chicago, 26-ft. Champion Cup | 12 | 0:17:32 | 41.06 |
| Dream, C. L. Lagen | June 7–11 | Phila.-Bermuda, J. B. Bennett Cup ($1,000) | 734 | 98:44:00 | 7.47 |
| Bella L., Julius Lopez | July 16 | Gulf Coast Championship | 15 | 0:37:16 | 24.15 |
| Kitty Hawk V., H. H. Timkens | July 29 | Perry Centennial Free-for All ($1,500) | 30 | 0:41:20 | 43.5 |
| Oregon Kid, S. F. Block | Aug. 20 | Chicago, 32-ft. Championship | 12 | 0:18:34⅘ | 38.74 |
| Disturber III., James S. Pugh | Aug. 23 | Chicago Championship (all classes, $5,000) | 30 | 0:42:47 | 42.04 |
| Thistle, J. H. Wallace | June 21 | N. Y. Ath. Club, Block Isl. Race, Lipton Cup | 100 | 11:21:45 | 8.81 |
| Blue Peter V., A. Nachman | June 28 | N. Y. M. B. Club, Albany Race, Viking Cup | 285 | 28:55:21 | 9.82 |
| Vee, B. F. Ellsworth, jr. | Sept. 7 | Colonial Y. C., around Manhattan Island | 24 | 1:48:04 | 14.00 |

* Fastest of three runs—world's record. † Fastest of three races.

# SUMMARY OF NATIONAL AMATEUR GOLF TOURNAMENT, 1913.

Although barely qualifying in the testing round, Jerome D. Travers, of Upper Montclair, won the national amateur golf championship of the United States for the fourth time, over the links of the Garden City Golf Club, September 1 to 6.

In the testing round Travers, with eleven others, tied at 165. The twelve played off for eleven places and the single unfortunate golfer to drop out was none other than Heinrich Schmidt, who did so well in the British championship a few months earlier.

Charles W. Evans, jr., won the medal in the qualifying round, with a score of 148. Evans was defeated by John G. Anderson in the semi-final round, and Travers defeated Anderson by 5 up and 4 to play in the final round.

Harold H. Hilton and other prominent Britons failed to compete this year.

The summary follows:

| Name and qualifying score. | First round. | Second round. | Third round. | Semi-final round. | Final round. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John M. Ward, Garden City (164)<br>Eben M. Byers, Allegheny (162) | Byers, 3 and 2 | Evans, 1 (39 holes) | Evans, 5 and 4 | Anderson, 2 and 1 | Travers, 5 and 4 |
| W. C. Fownes, jr., Oakmont (161)<br>Charles Evans, jr., Edgewater (148) | Evans, 3 and 1 | | | | |
| Nelson Whitney, Audubon (165)<br>Fraser Hale, Edgewater (165) | Hale, 3 and 2 | Travis, 1 (38 holes) | | | |
| Hamilton K. Kerr, Ekwanok (165)<br>Walter J. Travis, Garden City (152) | Travis, 6 and 5 | | | | |
| B. P. Merriman, Waterbury (165)<br>Lee Maxwell, Scarsdale (165) | Merriman, 3 and 1 | Sherman, 3 and 1 | Anderson, 3 and 2 | | |
| T. M. Sherman, Yahnundasis (157)<br>C. J. Sullivan, Baltusrol (165) | Sherman, 6 and 5 | | | | |
| B. W. Corkran, Baltimore (165)<br>H. W. Perrin, Huntington Val. (165) | Corkran, 3 and 2 | Anderson, 4 and 3 | | | |
| Samuel J. Graham, Greenwich (164)<br>John G. Anderson, Brae Burn (158) | Anderson, 2 and 1 | | | | |
| H. J. Topping, Greenwich (155)<br>A. M. Reid, St. Andrews (162) | Reid, 2 up | Reid, 6 and 4 | Travers, 3 and 1 | Travers, 5 and 4 | |
| C. H. Gardner, Agawam Hunt (163)<br>Roy D. Webb, Englewood (154) | Webb, 6 and 5 | | | | |
| Robert C. Watson, Westbrook (165)<br>Jerome D. Travers, Upper Montclair (165) | Travers, 4 and 3 | Travers, 3 and 2 | | | |
| C. B. Buxton, Huntington Val. (164)<br>Francis Ouimet, Woodland (151) | Ouimet, 4 and 2 | | | | |
| A. C. Ulmer, Florida (165)<br>Paul Hunter, Midlothian (162) | Hunter, 1 (23 holes) | Herreshoff, 7 and 6 | Herreshoff, 4 and 3 | | |
| Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale (156)<br>Frederick Herreshoff, Ekwanok (162) | Herreshoff, 3 and 2 | | | | |
| P. W. Whittemore, Brookline (161)<br>J. M. Rhett, Sleepy Hollow (164) | Whittemore, 4 and 2 | Whittemore, 6 and 4 | | | |
| Philip V. G. Coster, Nassau (164)<br>F. A. Martin, Ekwanok (162) | Martin, 1 (19 holes) | | | | |

# SUMMARY OF WOMEN'S NATIONAL GOLF TOURNAMENT, 1913.

A representative of Great Britain, Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, won the women's championship of the United States Golf Association, at the annual tournament held on the links of the Wilmington Country Club, October 14 to 18.

Miss Ravenscroft defeated Miss Marion Hollins, of Westbrook, 2 up in the decisive round. The qualifying medal also went to Miss Ravenscroft, who made a score of 88 on the first day.

Miss Margaret Curtis, winner of the title on two previous years, was defeated in the first round. During the tournament Miss Ravenscroft eliminated Miss Muriel Dodd, the British champion.

The summary follows:

| Name and qualifying score. | First round. | Second round. | Third round. | Semi-final round. | Final round. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook (96)<br>Mrs. F. H. Elder, Overbrook (110) | Miss Hollins, 7 and 5 | Miss Hollins, 1 up | Miss Hollins, 2 up | Miss Hollins, 1 up 20 (holes) | Miss Ravenscroft, 2 up. |
| Miss Florence Harvey, Hamilton (112)<br>Miss F. B. Scott, Hamilton (109) | Miss Harvey, 5 and 3 | | | | |
| Mrs. Arthur L. Cahn, Century (111)<br>Miss Bertha Stratton, Cranford (103) | Mrs. Cahn, 1 up | Mrs. Fitler, 5 and 4 | | | |
| Miss Louise B. Elkins, Oakmont (106)<br>Mrs. E. H. Fitler, Merion (107) | Mrs. Fitler, 2 and 1 | | | | |
| Mrs. H. R. Stockton, Plainfield (112)<br>Miss Kate C. Harley, Fall River (94) | Mrs. Stockton 2 up | Miss Curtis, 3 and 1 | Miss Curtis, 4 and 3 | | |
| Miss H. C. Curtis, Essex County (91)<br>Miss Eleanor W. Allen, Oakley (101) | Miss Curtis, 3 and 2 | | | | |
| Miss Mabel Harrison, Ireland (107)<br>Mrs. William Hirsh, Philmont (111) | Miss Harrison 6 and 4 | Miss Harrison, 2 and 1 | | | |
| Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County (98)<br>Miss Caroline Painter, Midlothian (105) | Miss Painter, 1 up | | | | |
| Mrs. F. S. Coburn, Glen View (105)<br>Mrs. A. L. Billstein, Bala (112) | Mrs. Coburn, 3 and 2 | Mrs. Van'b'k, 4 and 3 | Miss Dodd, 5 and 3 | Miss Ravenscroft, 8 and 7 | |
| Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Phila. Cri't (101)<br>Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century (104) | Mrs. Vand'b'k. 3 and 2 | | | | |
| Miss Lillian B. Hyde, South Shore (97)<br>Miss Violet Pooley, Victoria (99) | Miss Pooley, 4 and 3 | Miss Dodd, 4 and 3 | | | |
| Miss Edith Noblit, Wilmington (102)<br>Miss Muriel Dodd, England (91) | Miss Dodd, 5 and 3 | | | | |
| Mrs. Thurston Wright, Allegheny (104)<br>Miss Fannie Osgood, Brookline (95) | Miss Osgood, 5 and 3 | Miss Osgood, 2 and 1 | Miss Ravenscroft, 3 and 2 | | |
| Miss Mildred Caverly, Phila. Cricket (96)<br>Miss Myra Helmer, Midlothian (103) | Miss Helmer, 2 and 1 | | | | |
| Miss Edith Rosenthal, Ravisloe (111)<br>Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, B'kl'n (100) | Miss Rosent'l. 2 and 1 | Miss Rav's't, 6 and 5 | | | |
| Miss Frances Griscom, Merion (104)<br>Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, England (88) | Miss Ravens't. 6 and 5 | | | | |

# FULL SUMMARY OF OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

## TRACK EVENTS.

| Event. | First. | Second. | Third. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ‡100-metre dash | Ralph Craig, United States. | Alvah T. Meyer, United States | D. Lippincott, United States. | 0:10 4-5 |
| *800-metre run | J. E. Meredith, United States. | Mel Sheppard, United States. | I. N. Davenport, United States. | 1:51 9-10 |
| †1,500-metre run | A. N. S. Jackson, England. | A. R. Kiviat, United States. | N. S. Taber, United States. | 3:56 4-5 |
| 10,000-metre run | H. Kolehmainen, Finland. | L. Tewanima, United States. | Stanroos, Finland. | 31:20 |
| 400-metre relay | England. | Sweden. | | 0:42 4-10 |
| *5,000-metre run | H. Kolehmainen, Finland. | J. Bouin, France. | E. W. Hutson, England. | 14:36 3-5 |
| 200-metre dash | Ralph Craig, United States. | D. Lippincott, United States. | W. R. Applegate, England. | 0:21 7-10 |
| †10,000-metre walk | G. Goulding, Canada. | E. J. Webb, England. | F. Altimani, Italy. | 46.28 2-5 |
| 110-metre hurdles | F. W. Kelly, United States. | J. J. Wendell, United States. | M. W. Hawkins, United States. | 0:15 1-10 |
| ¶400-metre run | C. R. Reidpath, United States. | Hans Braun, Germany. | E. F. Lindberg, United States. | 0:48 1-5 |
| †Marathon run | K. K. McArthur, South Africa. | C. W. Gitshaw, South Africa. | Gasten Strobino, United States. | 2:36 |
| 3,000-metre team race | United States. | Sweden. | Finland. | ——— |
| 1,600-metre relay race | United States. | France. | Great Britain. | 3:16 3-5 |
| 8,000-metre 'cross country | Sweden. | Finland. | Great Britain. | ——— |
| Pentathlon | James Thorpe, United States. | F. R. Bie, Norway. | A. Brundage, United States. | ——— |
| Decathlon | James Thorpe, United States. | H. Wieslander, Sweden. | C. Lomberg, Sweden. | ——— |

## FIELD EVENTS.

| Event. | First. | Second. | Third. |
|---|---|---|---|
| †Running high jump | A. W. Richard, U. S., 6 ft. 3¾ in. | Lische, Germany, 6 ft. 3 1-10 in. | G. L. Horine, U. S., 6 ft. 2 2-5 in. |
| Standing broad jump | Tsiclitiras, Greece, 11 ft. 7-10 in. | P. Adams, U. S., 11 ft. | Ben Adams, U. S., 10 ft. 11 in. |
| *16-pound shot | P. McDonald, U. S., 50.32 ft. | R. Rose, U. S., 50.03 ft. | L. A. Whitney, U. S., 44.06 ft. |
| *Javelin (best hand) | E. Lemming, Sweden, 198.4 ft. | J. J. Saaristo, Finland. | M. Kovacs, Hungary. |
| *Javelin (both hands) | J. J. Saaristo, Finland, 358 ft. 11 in. | Sukaniomi, Finland, 358 ft. 9 in. | Peltonen, Finland, 328 ft. 10 in. |
| 16-pound shot (both hands) | R. Rose, U. S., 90 ft. 5½ in. | P. McDonald, U. S., 90 ft. 3¾ in. | Niklander, Finland, 80 ft. |
| †Pole vault | H. S. Babcock, U. S., 12 ft. 11½ in. | §M. S. Wright, U. S. | §F. T. Nelson, U. S. |
| †Running broad jump | A. L. Gutterson, U. S., 24 ft. 11 in. | C. D. Bricker, Canada, 23 ft. 1 in. | G. Aberg, Sweden, 22 ft. 9 in. |
| *Discus (best hand) | A. R. Taipale, Finland, 148 ft. 1½ in. | R. L. Byrd, U. S., 138 ft. 9⅝ in. | J. H. Duncan, U. S., 138 ft. 8⅝ in. |
| Standing high jump | Platt Adams, U. S., 5 ft. 4 in. | B. W. Adams, U. S., 5 ft. 3 in. | C. Tsiclitiras, Greece, 5 ft. 2 in. |
| Discus (both hands) | A. R. Taipale, Finland, 271 ft. 9¾ in. | E. Niklander, Finland, 255 ft. 9¼ in. | Magnusson, Sweden, 253 ft. 9 2-3 in. |
| †Hammer throw | M. J. McGrath, U. S., 180 ft. 5 in. | D. Gillis, Canada, 158 ft. 9 1-10 in. | C. C. Childs, U. S., 158 ft. |
| Hop, step and jump | Lindblom, Sweden, 48 ft. 5 1-10 in. | Aberg, Sweden. | Almloef, Sweden. |

*New world's record. †New Olympic record. ‡In trial heat Lippincott established new Olympic record and equalled world's record of 10 3-5 seconds. §Tied for second place at 12 ft. 10 in. ¶Ted Meredith set new world's and Olympic record of 48 seconds in trial heat.

The first American flag of the present stars and stripes pattern was hoisted August 3, 1777, over Fort Schuyler, then a military post on the site of the village of Rome, N. Y.

## OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP, 1913.

For the first time in the history of American golf an amateur won the national open title, when Francis Ouimet headed the list in the tournament at Brookline, September 16 to 20.

Ouimet finished the 72 holes of the championship proper in a triple tie with Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, of Great Britain, with scores of 304.

In the eighteen-hole play-off Ouimet won decisively, making the round in 72, as against 77 for Vardon and 78 for Ray. John J. McDermott, the Atlantic City homebred, who had won the title the two previous years, got eighth money with a total of 308, while Jerome Travers, the national amateur champion, finished far down the list, his score being 322.

The scores of the ten prize winners were as follows:

| | 1st day. | 2d day. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Francis Ouimet, Woodland.. | 151 | 153 | 304 |
| Harry Vardon, England..... | 147 | 157 | 304 |
| Edward Ray, England..... | 149 | 155 | 304 |
| Walter Hagin, Rochester... | 151 | 156 | 307 |
| J. M. Barnes, Tacoma..... | 150 | 157 | 307 |
| Macdonald Smith, Wykagyl.. | 150 | 157 | 307 |
| Louis Tellier, France..... | 152 | 155 | 307 |
| J. J. McDermott, At'tic City | 153 | 155 | 308 |
| Herbert Strong, Inwood..... | 149 | 161 | 310 |
| Patrick Doyle, Myopia..... | 158 | 153 | 311 |

Play-off at 18 holes—Francis Ouimet, Woodland, 38—34—72; Harry Vardon, England, 38—39—77; Edward Ray, England, 38—40—78.

### RECORD OF OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

| Year. | Place. | Winner. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1913.. | Brookline ... | *F. Ouimet .... | 304 |
| 1912.. | Buffalo ..... | J. J. M'Derm'tt | 294 |
| 1911.. | Chicago .... | J. J. M'D'rm'tt | 307 |
| 1910.. | Phila. Cr'ket | Alec Smith.... | 298 |
| 1909.. | Englewood .. | George Sargent | 290 |
| 1908.. | Myopia ..... | Fred McLeod.. | 322 |
| 1907.. | Phila. Cr'ket | Alec Ross..... | 302 |
| 1906.. | Onwentsia .. | Alec Smith.... | 295 |
| 1905.. | Myopia ..... | Will Anderson. | 314 |
| 1904.. | Glen View... | Will Anderson. | 308 |
| 1903.. | Baltusrol ... | Will Anderson. | 307 |
| 1902.. | Garden City. | L. Auchterionie | 307 |
| 1901.. | Myopia ..... | Will Anderson. | 331 |
| 1900.. | Wheaton ... | Harry Vardon. | 313 |
| 1899.. | Baltimore ... | Will Smith.... | 315 |
| 1898.. | Myopia ..... | Fred Herd..... | 328 |
| 1897.. | Wheaton .... | Joe Lloyd..... | 162 |
| 1896.. | Shinnecock . | James Foulis.. | 152 |
| 1895.. | Newport .... | H. Rawlins.... | 173 |

### RECORD OF AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

| Year. | Club. | Player. |
|---|---|---|
| 1913. | Garden C'y | Jerome D. Travers. |
| 1912. | Wheaton.. | Jerome D. Travers. |
| 1911. | Apawamis | H. H. Hilton. |
| 1910. | Brookline | W. C. Fownes, Jr. |
| 1909. | Wheaton . | R. A. Gardner. |
| 1908. | Garden C'y | J. D. Travers. |
| 1907. | Euclid .... | J. D. Travers. |
| 1906. | Englewood. | E. M. Byers. |
| 1905. | Wheaton . | H. C. Egan. |
| 1904. | Baltusrol . | H. C. Egan. |
| 1903. | Nassau ... | W. J. Travis. |
| 1902. | Glen View | L. N. James. |
| 1901. | Atlan'c C'y | W. J. Travis. |
| 1900. | Garden C'y | W. J. Travis. |
| 1899. | Onwentsia | H. M. Harriman. |
| 1898. | Morris Co. | F. S. Douglas. |
| 1897. | Wheaton . | H. J. Whigham. |
| 1896. | Shinnecock | H. J. Whigham. |
| 1895. | Newport .. | C. B. Macdonald. |

### RECORD OF WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

| Year. | Club. | Player. |
|---|---|---|
| 1913. | Wilm'gton. | †Miss G. Ravenscroft. |
| 1912. | Essex Co. | Miss Margaret Curtis. |
| 1911. | Baltusrol . | Miss Margaret Curtis. |
| 1910. | Homeward. | Miss Dorothy Campbell. |
| 1909. | Merion ... | Miss Dorothy Campbell. |
| 1908. | Chevy Ch. | Miss Kate C. Harley. |
| 1907. | Midlothian. | Miss Margaret Curtis. |
| 1906. | Brae Burn. | Miss H. S. Curtis. |
| 1905. | Morris Co. | Miss Pauline Mackay. |
| 1904. | Merion ... | Miss Georgianna Bishop. |
| 1903. | Chicago .. | Miss Bessie Anthony. |
| 1902. | Brookline . | Miss Genevieve Hecker. |
| 1901. | Baltusrol . | Miss Genevieve Hecker. |
| 1900. | Shinnecock | Miss Frances Griscom. |
| 1899. | Phila. .... | Miss Ruth Underhill. |
| 1898. | Ardsley .. | Miss Beatrix Hoyt. |
| 1897. | Essex Co.. | Miss Beatrix Hoyt. |
| 1896. | Morris Co. | Miss Beatrix Hoyt. |
| 1895. | Shinnecock | Mrs. C. S. Brown. |

*Ouimet, an amateur, tied at 304 with Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, both of Great Britain, and in 18-hole play-off Ouimet won with 72, while Vardon returned 77 and Ray 78. †Miss Gladys Ravenscroft represented Great Britain and carried title across the ocean.

# BOXING.

Little of moment occurred in the boxing world during 1913. No new world's champions were crowned, although George Chip, of Newcastle, Pa., by virtue of his victory over Frank Klaus, is recognized by many as the middleweight champion. There is some strength to the claim of Chip. Klaus defeated the best middleweights in Europe, and there were few American boxers who cared to meet him at 158 pounds in the ring. Chip, however, after being sadly outpointed for five rounds, knocked him out in six rounds at Pittsburgh.

Georges Carpentier, the French champion, won undisputed title to the heavyweight championship of Europe by knocking out "Bombardier" Wells in a round on December 8.

Although generally discredited and denied bouts in this country, France and England, Jack Johnson is still considered the heavyweight champion.

The list of world's champions on December 8, 1913, follows:

Heavyweight .....Jack Johnson
Middleweight .....Open
Welterweight .....Open
Lightweight .....Willie Ritchie
Featherweight .....Johnny Kilbane
Bantamweight .....Johnny Coulon

George Chip is regarded by some as the middleweight champion, while Mike Gibbons and Packey McFarland are looked upon as the best welterweights.

**In the German Imperial budget of 1914 to the army and navy are assigned $304,250,000 and $122,000,000 respectively, making together almost**

# FULL SUMMARY OF OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

## TRACK EVENTS.

| Event. | First. | Second. | Third. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ‡100-metre dash | Ralph Craig, United States. | Alvah T. Meyer, United States | D. Lippincott, United States. | 0:10 4-5 |
| *800-metre run | J. E. Meredith, United States. | Mel Sheppard, United States. | I. N. Davenport, United States. | 1:51 9-10 |
| †1,500-metre run | A. N. S. Jackson, England. | A. R. Kiviat, United States. | N. S. Taber, United States. | 3:56 4-5 |
| 10,000-metre run | H. Kolehmainen, Finland. | L. Tewanima, United States. | Stanroos, Finland. | 31:20 |
| 400-metre relay | England. | Sweden. | ——— | 0:42 4-10 |
| *5,000-metre run | H. Kolehmainen, Finland. | J. Bouin, France. | E. W. Hutson, England. | 14:36 3-5 |
| 200-metre dash | Ralph Craig, United States. | D. Lippincott, United States. | W. R. Applegate, England. | 0:21 7-10 |
| †10,000-metre walk | G. Goulding, Canada. | E. J. Webb, England. | F. Altimani, Italy. | 46.28 2-5 |
| 110-metre hurdles | F. W. Kelly, United States. | J. J. Wendell, United States. | M. W. Hawkins, United States. | 0:15 1-10 |
| *400-metre run | C. R. Reidpath, United States. | Hans Braun, Germany. | E. F. Lindberg, United States. | 0:48 1-5 |
| †Marathon run | K. K. McArthur, South Africa. | C. W. Gitshaw, South Africa. | Gasten Strobino, United States. | 2:36 |
| 3,000-metre team race | United States. | Sweden. | Finland. | ——— |
| 1,600-metre relay race | United States. | France. | Great Britain. | 3:16 3-5 |
| 8,000-metre 'cross country | Sweden. | Finland. | Great Britain. | ——— |
| Pentathlon | James Thorpe, United States. | F. R. Bie, Norway. | A. Brundage, United States. | ——— |
| Decathlon | James Thorpe, United States. | H. Wieslander, Sweden. | C. Lomberg, Sweden. | ——— |

## FIELD EVENTS.

| Event. | First. | Second. | Third. |
|---|---|---|---|
| †Running high jump | A. W. Richard, U. S., 6 ft. 3¾ in. | Lische, Germany, 6 ft. 3 1-10 in. | G. L. Horine, U. S., 6 ft. 2 2-5 in. |
| Standing broad jump | Tsiclitiras, Greece, 11 ft. 7-10 in. | P. Adams, U. S., 11 ft. | Ben Adams, U. S., 10 ft. 11 in. |
| *16-pound shot | P. McDonald, U. S., 50.32 ft. | R. Rose, U. S., 50.03 ft. | L. A. Whitney, U. S., 44.06 ft. |
| *Javelin (best hand) | E. Lemming, Sweden, 198.4 ft. | J. J. Saaristo, Finland. | M. Kovacs, Hungary. |
| *Javelin (both hands) | J. J. Saaristo, Finland, 358 ft. 11 in. | Sukaniomi, Finland, 358 ft. 9 in. | Peltonen, Finland, 328 ft. 10 in. |
| 16-pound shot (both hands) | R. Rose, U. S., 90 ft. 5½ in. | P. McDonald, U. S., 90 ft. 3¾ in. | Niklander, Finland, 89 ft. |
| †Pole vault | H. S. Babcock, U. S., 12 ft. 11½ in. | §M. S. Wright, U. S. | §F. T. Nelson, U. S. |
| †Running broad jump | A. L. Gutterson, U. S., 24 ft. 11 in. | C. D. Bricker, Canada, 23 ft. 1 in. | G. Aberg, Sweden, 22 ft. 9 in. |
| *Discus (best hand) | A. R. Taipale, Finland, 148 ft. 1½ in. | R. L. Byrd, U. S., 138 ft. 9⅝ in. | J. H. Duncan, U. S., 138 ft. 8⅝ in. |
| Standing high jump | Platt Adams, U. S., 5 ft. 4 in. | B. W. Adams, U. S., 5 ft. 3 in. | C. Tsiclitiras, Greece, 5 ft. 2 in. |
| Discus (both hands) | A. R. Taipale, Finland, 271 ft. 9¾ in. | E. Niklander, Finland, 255 ft. 9¼ in. | Magnusson, Sweden, 253 ft. 9 2-3 |
| †Hammer throw | M. J. McGrath, U. S., 180 ft. 5 in. | D. Gillis, Canada, 158 ft. 9 1-10 in. | C. C. Childs, U. S., 158 ft. |
| Hop, step and jump | Lindblom, Sweden, 48 ft. 5 1-10 in. | Aberg, Sweden. | Almloef, Sweden. |

*New world's record. †New Olympic record. ‡In trial heat Lippincott established new Olympic record and equalled world's record of 10 3-5 seconds. §Tied for second place at 12 ft. 10 in. ¶Ted Meredith set new world's and Olympic record of 48 seconds in trial heat.

he first American flag of the present stars and stripes pattern was hoisted 3, 1777, over Fort Schuyler, then a military post on the site of the village of Rome, N. Y.

# OLYMPIC GAMES, SWEDEN, 1912.

America won a striking victory at the Fifth Olympiad, held under the auspices of the Swedish Olympic Committee at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1912. Twenty-seven countries were represented. The United States showed that Uncle Sam's athletes are the best in the world in nearly every event on the track and field programme. Not only were premier honors won on track and field but also in shooting and swimming. The rifle shooting of the American representatives outclassed that of the other countries.

Records were made in nearly every track and field event, a large share of them falling to American runners, jumpers and weightmen.

Though two South Africans finished first and second in the classic Marathon run, an American was the third runner home and teammates followed close behind.

The Olympic games were renewed in 1896, when a modified series of track and field events were held in Athens, Greece. America won nine of the eleven contests. Four years later Paris was the scene of the games, and again America was to the fore. The Olympiad of 1904 was decided at St. Louis, and America swept the boards. In 1906 the Olympics were held in Athens, America taking the majority of the honors. America continued supreme at the Olympics in London in 1908. Then the victory at Stockholm rounded out a clean slate for this country. The sixth Olympiad will be at Berlin, Germany, in 1916.

The following tables show at a glance the results in the various events:

**Final Point Score on Track and Field at Olympic Games.**

| Events. | America | Finland | Great Britain | Sweden | Greece | Norway | Germany | Hungary | France | Denmark |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100-metre dash | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 800-metre run | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,500-metre run | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Javelin (best hand) | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Javelin (both hands) | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10,000-metre run | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 400-metre relay | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Running high jump | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Standing broad jump | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16-pound shot | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pentathlon | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5,000-metre run | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 200-metre dash | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10-000-metre walk | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16-pound shot (both hands) | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pole vault | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 110-metre hurdles | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Running broad jump | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Discus (best hand) | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 400-metre run | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,000-metre team race | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Standing high jump | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Discus (both hands) | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hammer throw | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marathon run | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,600-metre relay race | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 8,000-metre 'cross-country | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hop, step and jump | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Decathlon | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 85 | 27 | 24 | 21 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 0 |

Italy scored one point for third place in the 10,000-metre walk. The five points scored by South Africa in the Marathon run and the two points by Canada in the hammer throw are credited to Great Britain.

**RECORDS IN OLYMPIC GAMES.**

| Event. | Record Holder. | Time. | Year. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 60 metres | Hahn (America) | 00:07 | 1904 | St. Louis. |
| 100 metres | Lippincott (America) | 00:10⅘ | 1912 | Stockholm. |
| 200 metres | Hahn (America) | 00:21⅘ | 1904 | St. Louis. |
| 400 metres | Lippincott (America) | 00:48⅘ | 1912 | Stockholm. |
| 800 metres | Meredith (America) | 01:52½ | 1912 | Stockholm. |
| 1,500 metres | Sheppard (America) | 04:03⅘ | 1908 | London. |
| 110 metre hurdles | Smithson (America) | 00:15 | 1908 | London. |
| 200 metre hurdles | Hillman (America) | 00:24⅘ | 1904 | St. Louis. |
| 400 metre hurdles | Hillman (America) | 00:53 | 1904 | St. Louis. |

Prussia has grown faster in the last forty years than any other state of Western Europe.

| Event. | Record Holder. | Time. | Year. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,500 metre steeplechase | Orton (America) | 07:34 | 1900 | Paris. |
| 3,200 metre steeplechase | Russell (England) | 10:47⅘ | 1908 | London. |
| 4,000 metre steeplechase | Rimmer (England) | 12:58⅘ | 1900 | Paris. |
| Running broad jump | Gutterson (America) | 24 ft., 11⅛ in. | 1912 | Stockholm. |
| Running high jump | Richards (America) | 6 ft., 3.98 in. | 1912 | Stockholm. |
| Running triple jump | Ahearne (England) | 48 ft., 11¼ in. | 1908 | London. |
| Standing broad jump | Ewry (America) | 11 ft., 4⅞ in. | 1904 | St. Louis. |
| Standing high jump | Ewry (America) | 5 ft., 5 in. | 1900 | Paris. |
| Standing triple jump | Ewry (America) | 34 ft., 8½ in. | 1900 | Paris. |
| Pole vault | Babcock (America) | 12 ft., 11⅛ in. | 1912 | Stockholm. |
| Shot-put | McDonald (America) | 50 ft., 3.9 in. | 1912 | Stockholm. |
| Discus | Sheridan (America) | 136 ft., ½ in. | 1906 | Athens. |
| 16-lb. hammer | McGrath (America) | 179 ft., 7.1 in. | 1912 | Stockholm. |
| Throwing 56-lb. weight | Desmarteau (Canada) | 34 ft., 4 in. | 1904 | St. Louis. |
| Shot put (both hands) | Rose (America) | 90 ft., 5.4 in. | 1912 | Stockholm. |
| Marathon race | Sherring (Canada) | 2:51:23⅘ | 1906 | Athens. |
| Team race (3 miles) | England | 14:39⅘ | 1908 | London. |
| 5-mile run | Voigt (England) | 25:11⅛ | 1908 | London. |
| Throwing javelin (free style) | Lemming (Sweden) | 178 ft., 7½ in. | 1908 | London. |
| Throwing javelin (held in middle) | Lemming (Sweden) | 179 ft., 10½ in. | 1908 | London. |
| 1,500 metre walk | Bonhag (America) | 07:12⅘ | 1906 | Athens. |
| 2,500 metre walk | Larner (England) | 14:55 | 1908 | London. |
| 10 mile walk | Larner (England) | 1:15:57⅘ | 1908 | London. |
| Throwing discus (Greek style) | Sheridan (America) | 124 ft., 8 in. | 1908 | London. |
| 1,600 metre relay | Reidpath, Sheppard, Meredith and Lindberg (America) | 3:16⅘ | 1912 | Stockholm. |

# AMERICAN ATHLETICS.

## NATIONAL TEN-MILE RUN.

The national ten-mile run championship was held at Columbia University, New York, on November 1. Hannes Kolehmainen broke every record from 8½ miles up to the finish, winning by half a mile in 51:03⅘. The results follow:

| Pos. | Name. | Club. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | H. Kolehmainen | Irish-American | 51:03⅘ |
| 2 | Harry Smith | Bronx Church House | 53:59 |
| 3 | W. Kyronen | ——— | 54:08⅘ |
| 4 | G. Strobino | ——— | 54:26 |
| 5 | N. Gianakopulos | ——— | 55:26 |
| 6 | H. S. Biddle | Mohawk A. C. | 56:12⅘ |
| 7 | F. Zuna | Irish-American A. C. | 57:01 |

## NATIONAL SEVEN-MILE WALK.

The national seven-mile walk championship was held at Columbia University, New York, on November 1. The race was won by Fred Kaiser, of the New York A. C., in 55:09⅘. The order of finish follows:

1. Fred Kaiser, New York A. C. 2. Richard F. Remer, Irish-American A. C. 3. Edward Renz, Mohawk A. C.

## SENIOR 'CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP.

H. Kolehmainen won the senior metropolitan 'cross-country championship at Van Cortlandt Park, New York, on November 14. The first twenty to finish follow:

| Pos. | Name and club. | Time. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | H. Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C. | 33:30⅘ |
| 2 | S. L. Leslie, Long Island A. C. | 33:58 |
| | *R. Springsteen, Yonkers Y. M. C. A. | 34:01 |
| | *G. F. Holden, Yonkers Y. M. C. A. | 34:05 |
| 3 | T. Barden, Irish-American A. C. | 34:24 |
| | *G. Strobino, unattached | 34:33 |
| 4 | J. J. McNamara, Irish-American A. C. | 34:54 |
| 5 | John Eke, Irish-American A. C. | 34:56 |
| | *Arthur Roth, Mohawk A. C. | 35:00 |
| 6 | A. R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C. | 35:09 |
| 7 | F. G. Bellars, New York A. C. | 35:13 |
| 8 | G. Critchley, New York A. C. | 35:18 |
| 9 | H. Honahan, New York A. C. | 35:24 |
| 10 | M. Hughes, New York A. C. | 35:26 |
| 11 | F. Masterson, New York A. C. | 35:31 |
| 12 | W. J. Horton, New York A. C. | 35:51 |
| 13 | J. W. Plant, Long Island A. C. | 36:13 |
| 14 | O. Gibbons, New York A. C. | 36:15 |
| 15 | F. Ruggiero, Bronx Church House | 36:16 |
| 16 | H. L. Kramer, Long Isl. A. C. | 36:18 |
| 17 | F. Smith, New York A. C. | 36:26 |
| 18 | C. Scheffler, Long Island A. C. | 36:39 |
| 19 | A. J. Fogel, Irish-American A. C. | 36:52 |
| 20 | H. G. Earle, Bronx Church House | 37:34 |

*Competing for individual championship.

The largest city in Finland is Helsingfors, which had a population of 130,844 in 1907.

## AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The winners and their records in the senior championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, held at Chicago, July 6, follow:

### Track Events.

| Event. | Winner. | Time. |
|---|---|---|
| 100-yard dash | H. P. Drew | 0:10⅘ |
| 220-yard dash | H. P. Drew | 0:22⅘ |
| 440-yard run | C. B. Haff | 0:51½ |
| 880-yard run | H. Baker | 2:00⅛ |
| One-mile run | N. S. Taber | 4:26⅘ |
| 120-yard hurdle | F. W. Kelly | 0:16⅘ |
| 220-yard hurdle | C. Corey | 0:25⅘ |
| Five-mile run | H. Kolehmainen | 26:10⅘ |
| Three-mile walk | E. Renz | 23:19⅛ |

### Field Events.

| Event. | Winner. | Time. |
|---|---|---|
| Running high jump | A. W. Richards | 6 ft. 1⅜ in. |
| Running broad jump | P. Stiles | 22 ft. 3¼ in. |
| Hop, step and jump | D. Ahearn | 50 ft. |
| Pole vault | S. B. Waggoner | 13 ft. |
| Discus | E. Muller | 132 ft. 7½ in. |
| 16-pound hammer | P. Ryan | 177 ft. 7⅜ in. |
| 16-pound shot | L. A. Whitney | 46 ft. ⅝ in. |
| 56-pound weight | M. McGrath | 37 ft. 6 in. |
| Throwing javelin | Bruno Brodd | 161 ft. 3 in. |

## RUNNING, INDOORS AND OUTDOORS.

**(American Amateur Records Accepted by the A. A. U.)**

| Distance. | Time. | Record Holder. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *50 yards | 00:05⅘ | W. D. Eaton | Feb. 20, 1904 |
| | | V. S. Rice | May 9, 1891 |
| | | R. L. Murray | Mch. 17, 1906 |
| | | F. Kuhn | April 1, 1911 |
| *60 yards | 00:06⅘ | W. J. Keating | Feb. 8, 1910 |
| | | R. Cloughen | Jan. 23, 1910 |
| | | J. Wasson | Mch. 12, 1911 |
| | | H. P. Drew | Jan. 25, 1913 |
| *65 yards | 00:07 | Lawson Robertson | Mch. 2, 1906 |
| *75 yards | 00:07⅘ | L. H. Carey | Oct. 10, 1908 |
| | | B. J. Wefers | Jan. 25, 1896 |
| | | Archie Hahn | June 23, 1906 |
| *90 yards | 00:09⅘ | E. A Frey | May 2, 1910 |
| 100 yards | 00:09⅘ | Daniel Kelly | June 23, 1906 |
| 110 yards | 00:10⅘ | R. Cloughen | Sept. 5, 1910 |
| 125 yards | 00:12⅘ | Gwyn Henry | May 30, 1911 |
| 150 yards | 00:14⅘ | C. H. Sherrill | May 17, 1890 |
| | | J. Owen, jr | Sept. 13, 1890 |
| 200 yards | 00:20 | W. Baker | Nov. 8, 1890 |
| | | B. J. Wefers | May 30, 1896 |
| | | Daniel Kelly | June 23, 1906 |
| 220 yards | 00:21⅛ | R. C. Craig | May 27, 1911 |
| | | D. F. Lippincott | May 31, 1913 |
| 300 yards | 00:30⅘ | B. J. Wefers | Sept. 26, 1896 |
| 400 yards | 00:42⅛ | M. W. Long | Oct. 4, 1900 |
| 440 yards | 00:47 | M. W. Long | Oct. 4, 1900 |
| *440 yards | 00:49⅘ | T. J. Halpin | Mch. 15, 1913 |
| 500 yards | 00:57⅘ | M. W. Sheppard | Aug. 14, 1910 |
| 600 yards | 01:10⅘ | M. W. Sheppard | Aug. 14, 1910 |
| *600 yards | 01:13⅘ | J. E. Meredith | April 11, 1913 |
| 700 yards | 01:26⅘ | M. W. Sheppard | May 30, 1910 |
| 800 yards | 01:43⅘ | M. W. Sheppard | Aug. 23, 1910 |
| 880 yards | 01:52⅘ | Emile Lunghi | Sept. 6, 1909 |
| 900 yards | 01:57⅛ | M. W. Sheppard | Aug. 7, 1910 |
| 1,000 yards | 02:12⅘ | M. W. Sheppard | July 17, 1910 |
| 1 mile | 04:14⅘ | J. P. Jones | May 31, 1913 |
| *1 mile | 04:18⅛ | A. R. Kiviat | Feb. 15, 1913 |
| 2 miles | 09:25⅛ | T. S. Berna | May 27, 1911 |
| *2 miles | 09:14⅛ | G. V. Bonhag | Feb. 28, 1910 |
| *3 miles | 14:18⅛ | H. Kolehmainen | Feb. 12, 1913 |
| 3 miles | 14:22⅘ | H. Kolehmainen | Aug. 17, 1913 |
| *4 miles | 19:39⅘ | G. V. Bonhag | Feb. 5, 1910 |
| 4 miles | 20:02 | H. Kolehmainen | Nov. 1, 1913 |
| *5 miles | 24:29⅛ | H. Kolehmainen | Feb. 12, 1913 |

**The Bulgarians were subject to the Byzantine emperors from 1018 to 1186.**

| Distance. | Time. | Record Holder. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 miles | 30:24 | H. Kolehmainen | Nov. 1, 1913 |
| *6 miles | 25:08 | H. Kolehmainen | Feb. 1, 1913 |
| 6 miles | 30:20⅘ | H. Kolehmainen | Nov. 1, 1913 |
| *7 miles | 35:16⅘ | H. Kolehmainen | Feb. 1, 1913 |
| 7 miles | 35:35⅘ | H. Kolehmainen | Nov. 1, 1913 |
| *8 miles | 40:47⅘ | H. Kolehmainen | Feb. 1, 1913 |
| 8 miles | 40:48⅘ | H. Kolehmainen | Nov. 1, 1913 |
| *9 miles | 46:00⅘ | H. Kolehmainen | Feb. 1, 1913 |
| 9 miles | 46:00 | H. Kolehmainen | Nov. 1, 1913 |
| *10 miles | 51:06⅘ | H. Kolehmainen | Feb. 1, 1913 |
| 10 miles | 51:03⅘ | H. Kolehmainen | Nov. 1, 1913 |
| 11 miles | 1:00:56⅕ | J. F. Crowley | Nov. 14, 1909 |
| 12 miles | 1:06:50⅘ | J. F. Crowley | Nov. 14, 1909 |
| 13 miles | 1:12:49⅘ | J. F. Crowley | Nov. 14, 1909 |
| 14 miles | 1:18:56⅘ | J. F. Crowley | Nov. 14, 1909 |
| 15 miles | 1:25:15 | J. F. Crowley | Nov. 14, 1909 |
| 16 miles | 1:31:49 | J. F. Crowley | Nov. 14, 1909 |
| 17 miles | 1:38:37⅕ | J. F. Crowley | Nov. 14, 1909 |
| 18 miles | 1:45:11⅘ | James Clark | Nov. 14, 1909 |
| 19 miles | 1:51:41⅘ | James Clark | Nov. 14, 1909 |
| 20 miles | 1:58:27⅘ | James Clark | Nov. 14, 1909 |
| 30 miles | 3:36:03⅕ | J. Gassman | Feb. 22, 1884 |
| 40 miles | 5:20:30 | W. C. Davies | Feb. 22, 1882 |
| 50 miles | 7:29:47 | P. Golden | Feb. 22, 1882 |
| 60 miles | 9:44:20 | J. Saunders | Feb. 22, 1882 |
| 70 miles | 11:34:05 | J. Saunders | Feb. 22, 1882 |
| 80 miles | 13:13:55 | J. Saunders | Feb. 22, 1882 |
| 90 miles | 15:24:10 | J. Saunders | Feb. 22, 1882 |
| 100 miles | 17:36:14 | J. Saunders | Feb. 22, 1882 |

*Indoor records.

## WALKING.

| Distance. | Time. | Record Holder. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 75 yards | 00:12⅘ | H. W. Fitzpatrick | May 15, 1911 |
| 220 yards | 00:36⅘ | William Young | Aug. 3, 1905 |
| 440 yards | 01:23 | H. L. Curtis | Sept. 26, 1891 |
| 880 yards | 03:02⅘ | F. P. Murray | Oct. 22, 1883 |
| 1 mile | 06:28 | G. H. Goulding | Dec. 16, 1911 |
| 2 miles | 13:45⅕ | G. H. Goulding | Mch. 18, 1911 |
| 3 miles | 21:09⅕ | F. P. Murray | Nov. 6, 1883 |
| 4 miles | 29:40⅘ | T. H. Armstrong, jr | Nov. 6, 1877 |
| 5 miles | 38:58 | W. H. Purdy | May 22, 1880 |
| 10 miles | 1:17:40⅘ | E. E. Merrill | Oct. 5, 1880 |
| 20 miles | 3:06:10 | J. B. Clark | Dec. 5, 1879 |
| 25 miles | 4:08:35 | J. B. Clark | Dec. 6, 1879 |
| 50 miles | 9:29:22 | G. B. Gillie | May 11, 1878 |
| 100 miles | 21:00:42 | G. B. Gillie | May 11, 1878 |

## HURDLE RACING.

| Distance. | Time. | Record holder. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40 yards | 0:00:05 | T. N. Richards | Feb. 19, 1910 |
| 50 yards | 0:00:07 | M. S. Catlin | Feb. 20, 1904 |
| 60 yards | 0:00:07⅘ | J. J. Eller | Jan. 25, 1913 |
| 80 yards | *0:00:11⅕ | A. A. Jordan | Oct. 9, 1887 |
| 100 yards | *0:00:13⅕ | H. L. Williams | Sept. 20, 1890 |
| | | J. P. Nicholson | June 1, 1912 |
| 120 yards | *0:00:15⅕ | A. B. Shaw | May 29, 1908 |
| | | W. A. Edwards | Oct. 22, 1909 |
| | | A. C. Kraenzlein | June 18, 1898 |
| | | F. W. Kelly | Mch. 22, 1913 |
| 220 yards | 0:00:22⅘ | A. C. Kraenzlein | May 28, 1898 |
| 220 yards | *0:00:27⅘ | J. J. Eller | Oct. 11, 1908 |
| 300 yards | 0:00:38⅘ | H. L. Hillman, jr | Nov. 10, 1906 |
| 440 yards | 0:00:54⅘ | H. L. Hillman, jr | Oct. 1, 1904 |
| 440 yards | *0:01:00 | C. J. Bacon | June 26, 1910 |

*Hurdles 3½ feet high; others 2½ feet.

## JUMPING.

| Style. | Distance. | Record holder | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Standing high | 5 feet 15¾ inches | Leo Gehring | June 24, 1913 |
| Running high | 6 feet 6⅛ inches | G. L. Horine | Mch. 29, 1912 |
| Pole vault | 13 feet 2¼ inches | M. S. Wright | June 8, 1912 |

## JUMPING (Continued).

| Style. | Distance. | Record Holder. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Running broad | 24 feet 7¼ inches | M. Prinstein | April 28, 1900 |
| Running hop, step and jump | 50 feet 11 inches | D. F. Ahearne | May 30, 1911 |
| Standing hop, step and jump | 33 feet 8 inches | Platt Adams | Nov. 23, 1910 |

## THROWING WEIGHTS.

| Style. | Distance. | Record holder. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16-lb. hammer | 189 feet 3 inches | P. Ryan | Sept. 1, 19 |
| 12-lb. hammer | 213 feet 9¼ inches | P. Ryan | Oct. 17, 19 |
| 12-lb. shot | 55 feet 11⅝ inches | Ralph Rose | Sept. 14, 190 |
| 16-lb. shot | 49 feet 10 inches | Ralph Rose | Sept. 7, 190 |
| 24-lb. shot | 39 feet 3¼ inches | P. J. McDonald | Sept. 1, 191 |
| Discus | 145 feet 9½ inches | J. Duncan | June 2, 1912 |
| 56-lb. weight | 38 feet 8 inches | J. Flanagan | Sept. 7, 190 |
| 56-lb. weight for height | 16 feet 9¼ inches | P. Donovan | June 1, 1913 |

## RELAY RACING.

| Distance. | Time. | Record holder. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2,400 yards | 0:05:06⅕ | Irish-American A. C. | Feb. 5, 1910 |
| 2 miles | 0:07:53 | Irish-American A. C. | Sept. 5, 1910 |
| 4 miles | 0:17:43⅗ | Cornell University | Mch. 1, 1912 |

## JAVELIN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Throwing the javelin | 169 feet 10¼ inches | Bruno Brodd | June 14, 1911 |

## INTERCOLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Pennsylvania won the championship at the track and field games of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes, held at the Howard Stadium, on May 30 and 31, with a total of 24 points. Howard was second, with 21½ points.

| Event. | Winner. | College. | Record. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 yards | Patterson | Pennsylvania | 0:09⅘* |
| 220 yards | Lippincott | Pennsylvania | 0:21⅕* |
| 440 yards | Huff | Michigan | 0:48⅗ |
| 880 yards | Brown | Yale | 1:55⅕ |
| One mile | Jones | Cornell | 4:14⅗** |
| Two mile | McCurdy | Pennsylvania | 9:45⅗ |
| 120-yard hurdle | Wendell | Wesleyan | 0:15⅗ |
| 220-yard hurdle | Wendell | Wesleyan | 0:23⅗* |

*Equals Intercollegiate record. **Intercollegiate and world's record.

| Event. | Winner. | College. | Record. |
|---|---|---|---|
| High jump | Beeson | California | 6 feet ⅞ inch |
| | Camp | Harvard | |
| Broad jump | Mercer | Pennsylvania | 23 feet 3⅞ inches |
| Hammer throw | Cowen | Harvard | 156 feet |
| Shot put | Whitney | Dartmouth | 47 feet 2⅝ inches |
| Pole vault | Fishe | Princeton | 12 feet 8 inches |

## INTERCOLLEGIATE TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS AND WHEN MADE.

| Event. | Record. | Holder and College. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100-yard dash | 0:09⅘ | R. C. Craig, Michigan | 1911 |
| | | B. J. Wefers, Georgetown | 1896 |
| | | H. Patterson, Pennsylvania | 1913 |
| 220-yard dash | 0:21⅕ | R. C. Craig, Michigan | 1910 |
| | | B. J. Wefers, Georgetown | 1896 |
| | | T. L. Lippincott, Pennsylvania | 1913 |
| 440-yard dash | 0:48 | C. D. Reidpath, Syracuse | 1912 |
| 880-yard run | 1:53⅘ | J. P. Jones, Cornell | 1912 |
| One-mile run | 4:14⅗ | J. P. Jones, Cornell | 1913 |
| Two-mile run | 9:24⅗ | P. Withington, Harvard | 1912 |
| 120-yard hurdles | 0:15⅕ | A. B. Shaw, Dartmouth | 1908 |
| 220-yard hurdles | 0:23⅗ | R. A. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania | 1898 |
| High jump | 6:03¼ | T. Moffit, Pennsylvania | 1907 |
| Broad jump | 24:04½ | A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania | 1899 |
| Hammer throw | 164:10 | J. R. Dewitt, Princeton | 1902 |
| Shot put | 48:10⅗ | R. L. Beatty, Columbia | 1912 |
| Pole vault | 13:01 | R. A. Gardner, Yale | 1912 |

**In the first ten years of Hawaii's life as a territory its bank deposits increased from $4,000,000 to more than $13,000,000, and savings deposits increased**

## INTERSCHOLASTIC TRACK RECORDS.

| Event. | Record. | Holder. |
|---|---|---|
| 100-yard dash | 0:09⅘ | E. B. Nelson |
| 220-yard run | 0:21⅘ | W. Schick |
| 440-yard run | 0:48⅘ | J. E. Meredith |
| 880-yard run | 1:56⅘ | J. E. Meredith |
| One-mile run | 4:26⅘ | T. D. Mackenzie |
| Two-mile run | 9:33 | E. Humphreys |
| 120-yard hurdle | 0:15⅘ | H. Whitted |
| 220-yard hurdle | 0:25 | F. Shouber |
| High jump | 6 feet 2½ inches | J. S. Spraker |
| Broad jump | 23 feet 5 inches | E. T. Cook |
| Pole vault | 12 feet 1 inch | R. Mercer |
| 12-lb. shot | 52 feet 8⅘ inches | R. Rose |
| 16-lb. shot | 45 feet 6¼ inches | R. Rose |
| 12-lb. hammer | 197 feet ½ inch | L. J. Talbott |
| Discus throw | 136 feet 5 inches | J. Mucks |

## INTERCOLLEGIATE 'CROSS-COUNTRY RUN.

The annual intercollegiate 'cross-country run was held at Van Cortlandt Park on November 22. Cornell won the team championship. The order of the first fifty men and the team scores follow:

| Pos. | Name. | College. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | R. St. B. Boyd | Harvard | 34:37 |
| 2 | J. S. Hoffmier | Cornell | 34:55 |
| 3 | William McCurdy | Penn. | 35:01 |
| 4 | F. H. Blackma | Harvard | 35:02 |
| 5 | G. T. Safford | Yale | 35:35 |
| 6 | F. R. Marceau | Dartmouth | 35:42 |
| 7 | A. B. Coop | Brown | 35:45 |
| 8 | D. S. Morrison | Princeton | 35:46 |
| 9 | F. L. Cook | M. I. T. | 35:57 |
| 10 | A. Langner | Pennsylvania | 36:00 |
| 11 | F. M. Frederickson | Cornell | 36:05 |
| 12 | A. F. Nye | M. I. T. | 36:06 |
| 13 | F. J. Burke | Cornell | 36:13 |
| 14 | H. S. Benson | M. I. T. | 36:14 |
| 15 | C. L. Speidden | Cornell | 36:15 |
| 16 | H. H. Barnett | Princeton | 36:16 |
| 17 | A. Hunter | Princeton | 36:22 |
| 18 | W. D. Stroud | Pennsylvania | 36:25 |
| 19 | M. Tugman | Harvard | 36:28 |
| 20 | C. F. Durgin | Dartmouth | 36:29 |
| 21 | A. L. Langley | Brown | 36:31 |
| 22 | C. Southworth | Harvard | 36:37 |
| 23 | W. R. Granger | Dartmouth | 36:40 |
| 24 | S. W. Saltmarsh | Dartmouth | 36:45 |
| 25 | J. A. Leyden | Penn. State | 36:4[illegible] |
| 26 | R. S. Young | Yale | 36:47 |
| 27 | J. E. Golrick | Cornell | 36:48 |
| 28 | C. E. Clark | Yale | 36:49 |
| 29 | A. L. Barton | Syracuse | 36:50 |
| 30 | S. K. Atha | Princeton | 36:51 |
| 31 | L. B. Huston | Pennsylvania | 36:52 |
| 32 | W. R. Waterman | Brown | 36:54 |
| 33 | E. M Newlin | M. I. T. | 36:55 |
| 34 | E. A Burtt | Yale | 36:58 |
| 35 | C. G. Guething | M. I. T. | 36:59 |
| 36 | W. C. Schroeder | Penn. State | 37:03 |
| 37 | C. S. Lee | M. I. T. | 37:14 |
| 38 | A. G. Cadez | Cornell | 37:15 |
| 39 | G. S. Inglehardt | Cornell | 37:17 |
| 40 | H. W. Flack | Syracuse | 37:19 |
| 41 | A. N. Cook | Brown | 37:29 |
| 42 | H. M. Taylor | Boston | 37:39 |
| 43 | L. L. Glover | Princeton | 37:41 |
| 44 | W. A. Sargent | Syracuse | 37:42 |
| 45 | L. C. Madeira | Pennsylvania | 37:43 |
| 46 | A. R. Boynton | Harvard | 37:44 |
| 47 | W. S. Daly | Princeton | 37:52 |
| 48 | H. B. McClure | Harvard | 38:02 |
| 49 | E. P. Stone | Harvard | 38:07 |

### TEAM SCORES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cornell | 2 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 27 | 68 |
| Harvard | 1 | 4 | 19 | 22 | 46 | 92 |
| M. I. T. | 9 | 12 | 14 | 33 | 35 | 103 |
| Penn. | 3 | 10 | 18 | 31 | 45 | 107 |
| Princeton | 8 | 16 | 17 | 30 | 43 | 114 |
| Dartmouth | 6 | 20 | 23 | 24 | 52 | 125 |
| Brown | 7 | 21 | 32 | 41 | 42 | 143 |
| Yale | 5 | 26 | 28 | 34 | 53 | 146 |
| Syracuse | 29 | 40 | 44 | 51 | 60 | 224 |
| Penn. State | 25 | 36 | 56 | 57 | 62 | 236 |
| Columbia | 50 | 59 | 72 | 75 | 77 | 333 |
| Michigan | 61 | 64 | 66 | 68 | 76 | 335 |

# ROWING.

## IMPORTANT RACES OF 1913.

Oxford defeated Cambridge by a quarter of a length on the Thames on March 13, the winner's time being 20:53.

Syracuse proved the dark horse in the annual intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie on June 21. The Syracuse crew, in a desperate race with Cornell and the University of Washington, won the 'varsity eight-oared race by almost a length. The results follow:

Syracuse, first, 19:28⅘; Cornell, second, 19:31; Washington, third, 19:33; Wisconsin, fourth, 19:36; Columbia, fifth, 19:38⅘; Pennsylvania, sixth, 20:11¼.

Cornell, first, 10:47⅘; Pennsylvania, second, 10:52⅘; Columbia, third, 10:54⅘; Wisconsin, fourth, 10:58⅘; Washington, fifth, 12:08⅘; Syracuse, sixth, no time taken.

Freshman eight-oared race (two miles).—Cornell, first, 10:04⅘; Wisconsin, second, 10:07⅘; Syracuse, third, 10:14⅘; Pennsylvania, fourth, 10:25⅘; Columbia, fifth, 10:29.

For the second consecutive season Harvard won all three races from Yale in their annual regatta at New London, held on June 20. The results follow:

Harvard, first, 21:42; Yale, second, 22:20.

Varsity four-oared race (two miles).—Harvard, first, 11:52; Yale, second, 12:11.

Freshman eight-oared race (two miles).—Harvard, first, 10:41; Yale, second, 10:45.

The annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held on the Charles River, Boston, August 8 and 9. The results of the principal races follow:

Championship senior single sculls (1¼ miles).—R. Dibble, Don R. C., Toronto, first; E. B. Butler, Argonaut R. C., Toronto, second; F. H. Shepheard, Harlem R. C., New York, third. Time, 08:19.

Senior association single sculls (1¼ miles).—R. Dibble, Don R. C., Toronto first; T. J. Rooney, Ravenswood B. C., New York, second; G. W. Smith, New York A. C., third. Time, 08:21.

Senior double sculls (1¼ miles).—Don R C., Toronto, first; Union B. C., Boston, second; Riverside B. C., Cambridge, third. Time, 07:45⅗.

Senior four-oared shells (1¼ miles).—Duluth B. C., first; Vesper B. C., Philadelphia, second; Argonaut R. C., Toronto, third. Time, 07:34.

Intermediate single sculls.—W. J. Gardiner, Union B. C., Boston, first; J. Holland, A. O. H. R. C., Halifax, second; F. Miller, New York A. C., third. Time, 08:35⅗.

Senior eight-oared shells (1¼ miles).—Duluth B. C.'s intermediate crew, first; Duluth B. C.'s senior crew, second; New York A. C., third. Time, 6:58½.

## RECORD OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

| Date. | First. | Second. | Time |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1895 | Columbia | Cornell | 21:25 |
| 1896 | Cornell | Harvard | 19:59 |
| 1897 | Cornell | Yale | 20:34 |
| 1898 | Cornell | Columbia | 20:47⅘ |
| 1899 | Pennsylvania | Wisconsin | 20:04 |
| 1900 | Pennsylvania | Wisconsin | 19:44⅗ |
| 1901 | Cornell | Columbia | 18:58¼ |
| 1902 | Cornell | Wisconsin | 20:05⅗ |
| 1903 | Cornell | Georgetown | 18:57 |
| 1904 | Syracuse | Cornell | 20:22⅗ |
| 1905 | Cornell | Syracuse | 20:29 |
| 1906 | Cornell | Pennsylvania | 19:36⅘ |
| 1907 | Cornell | Columbia | 20:02⅘ |
| 1908 | Syracuse | Columbia | 19:34⅘ |
| 1909 | Cornell | Columbia | 19:02 |
| 1910 | Cornell | Pennsylvania | 20:42⅘ |
| 1911 | Cornell | Columbia | 20:10⅗ |
| 1912 | Cornell | Wisconsin | 19:21⅗ |
| 1913 | Syracuse | Cornell | 19:2[illegible] |

## RECORD OF YALE-HARVARD RACES

Yale and Harvard have met in the water in forty-seven races, and Yale has won 24, to 23 for Harvard. The record since 1883 follows:

| Date. | Won by. | Time. Winner M. S. | Time. Loser M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| June 28, 1883 | Harvard | 24:26 | 25:50 |
| June 26, 1884 | Yale | 20:21 | 20:46 |
| June 26, 1885 | Harvard | 25:15⅘ | 26:20 |
| July 2, 1886 | Yale | 20:40¼ | 21:05 |
| July 1, 1887 | Yale | 22:56 | 23:10⅗ |
| June 29, 1888 | Yale | 20:10 | 21:24⅗ |
| June 29, 1889 | Yale | 21:20 | 21:56 |
| June 27, 1890 | Yale | 21:29 | 21:40 |
| June 26, 1891 | Harvard | 21:23 | 21:57 |
| July 1, 1892 | Yale | 20:46 | 21:42⅗ |
| June 8, 1893 | Yale | 25:01⅗ | 26:15 |
| June 28, 1894 | Yale | 22:47 | 24:40 |
| June 28, 1895 | Yale | 21:20 | 22:05 |
| June 29, 1899 | Harvard | 20:52⅘ | 21:12 |
| June 28, 1900 | Yale | 21:12⅗ | 21:37⅗ |
| June 27, 1901 | Yale | 22:37 | 22:45 |
| June 26, 1902 | Yale | 20:20 | 20:33 |
| June 25, 1903 | Yale | 20:19⅗ | 20:29⅗ |
| June 30, 1904 | Yale | 21:40⅘ | 22:10 |
| June 29, 1905 | Yale | 22:23 | 22:36 |
| June 28, 1906 | Harvard | 22:02 | 23:11 |
| June 27, 1907 | Yale | 21:10 | 21:13 |
| June 25, 1908 | Harvard | 24:10 | 27:45 |
| July 1, 1909 | Harvard | 21:50 | 22:10 |
| June 30, 1910 | Harvard | 20:46⅘ | 21:04 |
| June 30, 1911 | Harvard | 22:44 | 23:41⅘ |
| June 30, 1912 | Harvard | 21:43⅘ | 22:04 |
| June 20, 1913 | Harvard | 21:42 | 22:20 |

In 1896 Harvard was beaten at Poughkeepsie by Cornell, Yale not rowing. In 1897 Yale and Harvard both rowed at Poughkeepsie, Cornell winning, with Yale second and Harvard third. In the following year Cornell went to New London for a three-cornered race, and again won with Yale second and Harvard third

## RECORD OF OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE REGATTAS.

Oxford and Cambridge have rowed seventy annual dual regattas, Oxford winning thirty-nine, Cambridge thirty, while one (1877) resulted in a dead heat. Distance, about four miles. Record time, 18 min., 21 sec., made by Oxford in 1911. The results in detail since 1898 follow:

| Year. | Date. | Winner. | Time. M. | Time. S. | Won by. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1898 | March 26 | Oxford | 22 | 15 | 12 lengths |
| 1899 | March 25 | Cambridge | 21 | 4 | 3¼ lengths |
| 1900 | March 31 | Cambridge | 18 | 47 | Won easily |
| 1901 | March 30 | Oxford | 22 | 31 | ⅝ length |
| 1902 | March 22 | Cambridge | 19 | 9 | Won easily |
| 1903 | April 1 | Cambridge | 19 | 32½ | 6 lengths |
| 1904 | March 26 | Cambridge | 21 | 34 | 4½ lengths |
| 1905 | April 1 | Oxford | 20 | 35 | 3 lengths |
| 1906 | April 7 | Cambridge | 19 | 24 | 2 lengths |
| 1907 | March 16 | Cambridge | 20 | 36 | 4½ lengths |
| 1908 | April 4 | Cambridge | 19 | 19 | 3 lengths |
| 1909 | April 3 | Oxford | 19 | 50 | 3 lengths |
| 1910 | March 24 | Oxford | 20 | 14 | 3½ lengths |
| 1911 | April 1 | Oxford | 18 | 21 | 3 lengths |
| 1912 | April 1 | Oxford | 22 | 03 | 6 lengths |
| 1913 | March 13 | Oxford | 20 | 53 | ¼ length |

In Wisconsin, of cities with less than 100,000 population, Ashland had, in 1910, the highest death rate, 19.9 per 1,000, and Oshkosh the lowest, 11.3.

# LAWN TENNIS.

## DAVIS CUP MATCHES.

Davis Cup preliminary round, at West Side Club, New York City, 1913: Singles—Maurice E. McLoughlin, United States, defeated Horace Rice, Australasia, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3; R. Norris Williams, United States, defeated Stanley N. Doust, Australasia, 6—4, 6—4, 1—6, 7—5. Doubles—Stanley N. Doust and A. B. Jones, Australasia, defeated Harold H. Hackett and Maurice E. McLoughlin, United States, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5, 2—6, 9—7. Singles—Maurice E. McLoughlin, United States, defeated Stanley N. Doust, Australasia, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2; R. Norris Williams, United States, defeated Horace Rice, Australasia, 1—6, 4—6, 6—1 9—7, 6—2.

Preliminary round, at Wiesbaden, Germany: Singles—O. Kreuzer, Germany, defeated Andre H. Gobert, France 1—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3; Max Decugis, France, defeated F. W. Rahe, Germany, 2—6, 6—4, 2—6, 8—6, 7—5. Doubles—H. Kleinschroth and F. W. Rahe, Germany, defeated Max Decugis and M Germot, France, 7—5, 6—4, 4—6, 9—7 Singles—O. Kreuzer, Germany, defeated Max Decugis, France, retired; F. W Rahe, Germany, defeated Andre H. Gobert, France, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

Preliminary round, at Queen's Club, London: Singles—Robert B. Powell Canada, defeated R. F. La Sueur, South Africa, 6—3, 4—6, 3—6, 7—5; V. R Gauntlett, South Africa, defeated Bernard P. Schwengers, Canada, 11—9, 6—3, 6—0. Doubles—Robert B. Powell and Bernard P. Schwengers, Canada, defeated V. R. Gauntlett and R. F. Le Sueur, South Africa, 7—5, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3. Singles—Bernard P. Schwengers, Canada, defeated R. F. Le Sueur, South Africa, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3; other match not played.

Semi-final, at Nottingham, England: Singles—R. Norris Williams, United States, defeated Oscar Kreuzer, Germany, 6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1; Maurice E. McLoughlin, United States, defeated Otto Froitzheim, Germany, 5—7, 2—6 6—4, 6—2, 6—2. Doubles—Harold H. Hackett and Maurice E. McLoughlin, United States, defeated Herman Kleinschroth and Frederich Wilhelm Rahe, Germany, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3, 8—6. Singles—R. Norris Williams, United States, defeated Otto Froitzheim, Germany, 5—7, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1; Wallace F. Johnson, United States, defeated Oscar Kreuzer, Germany, 7—5, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4

Semi-final, at Folkstone, England: Singles—Robert B. Powell, Canada, defeated Chevalier Paul de Borman, Belgium, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1; Bernard P. Schwengers, Canada, defeated A. G. Watson, Belgium, 6—4, 6—1, 6—0. Doubles—Robert B. Powell and Bernard P. Schwengers, Canada, defeated A. G Watson and W. H. du Vivier, Belgium, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2. Singles—Bernard P. Schwengers, Canada, defeated Chevalier Paul de Borman, Belgium, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2; Robert B. Powell, Canada, defeated A. G. Watson, Belgium, by default.

Singles—Maurice E. McLoughlin, United States, defeated Robert B. Powell, Canada, 10—8, 6—1, 6—4; R. Norris Williams, United States, defeated Bernard P. Schwengers, Canada, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4. Doubles—Harold H. Hackett and Maurice E. McLoughlin, United States, defeated Robert B. Powell and Bernard P. Schwengers, Canada, 6—3, 6—3, 12—10. Singles—Remaining matches not played.

Challenge round, at Wimbledon, London: Singles—J. C. Parke, British Isles, defeated Maurice E. McLoughlin, United States, 8—10, 7—5, 6—4, 1—6, 7—5; R. Norris Williams, United States, defeated C. P. Dixon, British Isles, 8—6, 3—6, 6—2, 1—6, 7—5. Doubles—Maurice E. McLoughlin and Harold H. Hackett, United States, defeated C. P. Dixon and H. Roper Barrett, British Isles, 5—7, 1—1, 2—6, 7—5, 6—1. Singles—Maurice E. McLoughlin, United States, defeated C. P. Dixon, British Isles, 8—6, 6—3, 6—2; J. C. Parke, British Isles, defeated R. Norris Williams, United States, 6—2, 5—7, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2.

## NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

All Comers national championship, at Newport, R. I.: Men's singles, final and championship round—Maurice E. McLoughlin defeated R. Norris Williams, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1; men's doubles, challenge round—Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy, holders, defeated John R. Strachan and Clarence J. Griffin, challengers, 6—4, 7—5, 6—1; interscholastic singles, final and championship round—G. Colket Caner, St. Marks Academy, Harvard, defeated Jerry H. Weber, Harvard School (University of Chicago), 6—0, 6—1, 6—1.

Preliminary National Doubles, at Chicago, semi-final round: John S. Strachan and Clarence J. Griffin, Pacific Coast, defeated J. B. Adoue and Robert F. Shelton, Southern, 6—1, 6—4, 9—7; Gustave F. Touchard and Watson M. Washburn, Eastern, defeated Heath T. Byford and Ralph H. Burdick, Western, 6—4, 5—7, 8—3, 9—7; final round—John S. Strachan and Clarence J. Griffin, Pacific Coast, defeated Gustave F. Touchard and Watson M. Washburn, Eastern, 6—1, 8—6, 6—4.

Women's national championship, at Philadelphia: Singles, challenge round—Miss Mary Browne, holder, defeated Miss Dorothy Green, challenger, 6—2, 7—5; doubles, final round—Miss Mary Browne and Mrs. R. H. Williams defeated Miss Edna Wildey and Miss Dorothy Green, 12—10, 2—6, 6—3; mixed doubles—Miss Mary Browne and W. T. Tilden defeated Miss Dorothy Green and C. S. Rogers, 7—5, 7—5.

National Clay Court Championship, at Omaha: Men's singles, final round—John R. Strachan defeated Walter Merrill Hall, 6—0, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; doubles, final round—John R. Strachan and Clarence J. Griffin defeated Walter Merrill Hall and Fred H. Harris, by default.

Men's National Indoor Championship, at New York City: Singles, final round—Gustave F. Touchard defeated George C. Shafer, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4; doubles,

ınd William B. Cragin, Jr., 6—2, 6—2, ı—4.

Women's National Indoor Championhip, at New York City: Singles, final ound—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. 'harles N. Beard, 6—1, 6—1; doubles, ınal round—Miss Marie Wagner and Miss 'lara Kuttroff defeated Miss Fannie Fish ınd Miss Alice Fish, 10—8, 6—2.

## NTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

National Intercollegiate Championhip, at Haverford, Pa.: Singles, final ound—R. Norris Williams, Harvard, deeated Watson M. Washburn, Harvard, ı—4, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1; doubles, final ound—Watson M. Washburn and J. J. Armstrong, Harvard, defeated R. Norris Williams and E. H. Whitney, Harvard, ı—6, 4—6, 7—5, 8—6, 6—2.

New England Intercollegiate Chamionship, at Boston: Singles, final round —Charles L. Johnston, Jr., defeated F. 'ady, Amherst, 6—4, 1—6, 6—1, 3—6, ı—2; doubles, final round—Bacon and Richards, Wesleyan, defeated Johnston ınd Cady, Amherst, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4.

## STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

New York State Championship, at New 'ork: Men's singles, final round—William M. Johnston defeated S. Howard Voshell, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; men's loubles, final round—Raymond D. Little ınd Frederick C. Inman defeated S. Howard Voshell and Frederick C. Baggs, ı—1, 6—0, 7—5.

Central New York State Championhip, at Utica, N. Y: Men's singles, challenge round—Frederick H. Harris, holder, defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., challenger, 6—3, 6—1, 3—6, 0—6, 6—4; men's doubles, final round—Frederick H. Harris and Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated Percy Siverd and W. S. McElroy, 6—4, ı—2, 2—6, 6—4; mixed doubles, final round—Miss M. Patten and A. L. Beekman defeated Miss Jane Patten and Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—0, 12—10.

New Jersey State Championship, at Morristown, N. J: Men's singles, final ınd championship round—Neal C. Stevens defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., 6—1, ı—4, 1—6, 6—1; Men's doubles—final and championship round—Charles M. Bull Jr., and Dr. William Rosenbaum deeated S. Miller, Jr., and R. W. Seabury, —6, 6—1, 6—3; women's singles, final ınd championship round—Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss Marie Wagner, ı—4, 8—6; women's doubles, final and hampionship round—Miss Clare Cassell ınd Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs V. H. Pouch and Miss Weber, 6—4, 1—6, —3; mixed doubles, final and championship round—Mrs. Frederick Schmitz ınd Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated Miss Florence Sheldon and F. B. Hague, 6—2, —4.

New Jersey Coast Championship, at Bay Head, N. J.: Men's singles, final ınd championship round—G. C. Burgwin, Jr., defeated E. H. Doeg, 6—4, 7—5, 3—6, —1; men's doubles, final and championhip round—F. S. Farr and G. C. Burgwin, Jr., defeated R. B. McClave and W. T. Hallsted, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2; women's ingles, final and championship round—Miss Clare Cassell defeated Miss Edna Wildey, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

Pennsylvania State Championship, at Haverford, Pa.: Men's singles, final round—Wallace F. Johnson defeated W. T. Tilden, Jr., 7—5, 6—1, 6—0; doubles, final round—Wallace F. Johnson and A. D. Thayer defeated H. A. Sands and F. E. Dixon, 5—7, 6—4, 11—13, 7—5, 6—3.

Southern Pennsylvania Championship, at Bedford Springs: Men's singles—Percy D. Siverd defeated J. L. Cote, 6—2, 7—5, 7—5; men's doubles, final round—P. D. Siverd and J. L. Cote defeated Charles Garland and Chisholm Garland, 6—0, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4; mixed doubles, final round—Miss Guthrie and C. T. Garrison defeated Miss Garrison and S. Garrison, Jr., 6—2, 6—3.

Northwestern Pennsylvania Championship, at Country Club of Scranton: Men's singles, final and championship round—G. Carlton Shafer defeated N. W. Swayne, 5—7, 6—1, 6—0, 6—2; men's doubles, final and championship round—Leonard Beekman and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Swayne and Rendall, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, 7—5; women's singles, final and championship round—Miss Gilleaudeau defeated Miss Cresswell, 6—3, 6—3.

Massachusetts State Championship, at Boston: Challenge round—Nathaniel W. Niles, holder, defeated E. H. Whitney, challenger, 7—5, 6—1, 2—6, 4—6, 6—3.

Rhode Island State Championship, at Providence, R. I.: Men's singles, final and championship round—E. H. Whitney defeated H. A. Mackinney, 6—3, 7—5, 6—1; men's doubles, final and championship round—J. D. E. Jones and S. Henshaw defeated H. A. Mackinney and E. H. Whitney, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

Middle States Championship, at Orange, N. J.: Men's singles, final round—Gustave F. Touchard defeated Dean Mathey, 4—6, 6—2, 9—7, 3—6, 8—6; men's doubles, final round, Watson M. Washburn and Gustave F. Touchard defeated Otto H. Hinck and Frank Kidde, 6—4, 6—3, 1—6, 6—2; women's singles, challenge round—Miss Edith E. Rotch, challenger, defeated Mrs. C. N. Beard, holder, 7—5, 6—1; mixed doubles, final round—Mrs. Gordon Douglas and Gustave F. Touchard defeated Miss Margaret Seymour and E. A. Clark, 6—2, 6—4.

Connecticut State Championship, at Litchfield: Men's singles, challenge round—Frederick H. Harris, challenger, defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., holder, 6—1, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; men's doubles, final round—Man and Woodbury defeated Peaslee and Cushing, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

Delaware State Championship, at Wilmington: Men's singles, challenge round—George M. Church, challenger, defeated Dean Mathey, holder, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3, 8—6; men's doubles, challenge round—A. D. Thayer, Jr., and H. M. Tilden, challengers, defeated Frederick C. Inman and A. Holmes, holders, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Western State Championship, at Chicago: Men's singles, final round—Clarence J. Griffin defeated J. J. Armstrong, 6—4, 6—0, 4—6, 6—1; men's doubles, final round—H. T. Byford and R. H. Burdick defeated W. T. Hayes and J. H. Winston, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4; women's singles, final round—Miss Gwendolyn Rees defeated Miss C. B. Neely, 6—3, 6—4; women's doubles, final round—Miss C. B. Neely and Miss Gwendolyn Rees defeated Miss Edith Hoyt and Miss Miriam Steever, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1.

**The total coal consumption of the world approximates 1,278,577,812 tons.**

North Central States Championship, at hicago: Men's singles, final and championship round—H. T. Byford defeated W. T. Hayes, 7—5, 7—5, 7—5; men's loubles, final and championship round—Burdick and Byford defeated Hayes and Gifford, 6—4, 7—5, 2—6, 4—6, 6—1; women's singles, final and championship round—Miss C. B. Neely defeated Miss Margaret Manson, 6—0, 6—2.

Indiana State Championship, at Indianapolis: Men's singles, final and championship round—William G. Hoag defeated John Wentzel, 4—6, 6—2, 6—0, 6—3; men's doubles, final and championship round—Kipp and Hoag defeated Frask and Sutphin, 6—2, 6—4, 10—8.

Minnesota State Championship, at Duluth: Men's singles, challenge round—J. J. Armstrong, challenger, defeated John Adams, holder, 6—1, 6—2, 7—5; men's doubles, final round—J. J. Armstrong and John Adams defeated Ward T. Burton and John Wheeler, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, 7—5; women's singles, challenge round—Miss Gwendolyn Rees, challenger, defeated Miss Margurite Davis, holder, 6—2, 6—0.

Michigan State Championship, at Detroit: Men's singles, challenge round—C. O. Benton, holder, defeated A. L. Green, challenger, 6—1, 6—2, 7—5; men's doubles, final round—Green and Lindauer defeated Benton and Gross, 8—6, 7—5, 6—6.

Maryland State Championship, at Baltimore: Men's singles, challenge round—Wallace F. Johnson, challenger, defeated Frederick C. Colston, holder, 6—3, 6—3; doubles, final round—Wagner and Fisher defeated Johnson and Zinn, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

Ohio State Championship, at Cleveland: Men's singles, final and championship round—C. O. Benton defeated A. F. Reed, 6—0, 8—6, 6—3; men's doubles, final and championship round—J. C. Boyon and A. F. Reed defeated W. H. Webber and C. H. Farber, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4; women's singles, final and championship round—Miss Edith E. Rotch defeated Mrs. C. N. Beard, 6—2, 6—3; women's doubles, final and championship round—Mrs. C. N. Beard and Miss Edith E. Rotch defeated Miss Alice Cobb and Mrs. C. J. Peck, 6—3, 6—3.

Georgia State Championship, at Atlanta: Men's singles, challenge round—T. Y. Smith, challenger, defeated Nat Thornton, holder, 7—5, 6—2, 6—2; men's doubles, final and championship round—Grant and Thornton defeated Mansfield and Smith, 6—4, 11—9, 7—5.

Idaho State Championship, at Lewiston: Men's singles, challenge round—J. T. Tyler, holder, defeated Philip Brain, challenger, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; men's doubles, final round—Tyler and Brain defeated Peters and Peters, 6—4, 6—6, 6—4, 6—2; women's singles, final round—Miss Anderson defeated Miss Fix, 6—3, 6—2.

Iowa State Championship, at Des Moines: Men's singles, final round—Fred Bradley defeated R. L. Branson, 6—1, 6—4, 1—6, default; men's doubles, final round—Branson and Young defeated Sweet and Bradley, 4—6, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3, 11—11, 6—4.

Southern States Singles and Doubles Championship, at New Orleans: Men's singles, challenge round—Nat Thornton, challenger, defeated Carlton Y. Smith, holder, 9—7, 6—3; sectional doubles, final round—J. B. Adoue and R. F. Shelton defeated C. Y. Smith and J. Mansfield, 6—8, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2.

## SECTIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Metropolitan Championship, at New York City: Men's singles, final round—Watson M. Washburn defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell, 1—6, 6—1, 9—7, 6—1; doubles, final round—C. M. Bull, Jr., and watson M. Washburn defeated Raymond D. Little and Walter Merrill Hall, 6—3, 7—5, 6—1.

New England Championship, at Hartford, Conn.: Men's singles, challenge round—Alrick H. Man, Jr., challenger, defeated Frederick H. Harris, holder, 13—11, 6—3, 8—6; men's doubles, final round, C. E. Bacon and J. A. Richards defeated W. C. Grant and R. H. Cole, 9—7, 6—4, 7—5.

Long Island Championship, at Brooklyn, N. Y.: Men's singles, challenge round, Gustave F. Touchard, holder, defeated S. Howard Voshell, challenger, 2—6, 6—0, 6—2, 6—4, men's doubles, final round—S. Howard Voshell and F. C. Baggs defeated S. A. Westfall and H. L. Westfall, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3.

Hudson River Championship, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: Men's singles, final round—Homer W. Guernsey defeated Col. W. A. Bethel, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3; men's doubles, final round—Homer W. Guernsey and R. G. Guernsey defeated J. L. Jova and C. C. Taylor, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3; women's singles, final round—Miss Adelaide Browning defeated Mrs. W. H. Pouch, 6—2, 6—1; mixed doubles, final round—Mrs. W. H. Pouch and J. L. Jova defeated Miss Elizabeth Cooley and L. H. Crowley, 7—5, 6—1.

Longwood Singles and Eastern Doubles, at Boston: Men's singles, final round—William M. Johnston defeated George Peabody Gardner, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4; men's doubles, final round—Gustave F. Touchard and Watson M. Washburn defeated Nathaniel W. Niles and Alfred S. Dabney, 6—2, 7—5, 3—6, 14—12.

Old Dominion Championship, at Richmond, Va.: Men's singles, challenge round—Dr. Nat Thornton, holder, defeated W. Erskine Buford, challenger, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2; men's doubles, challenge round—Buford and Dunn, challengers, defeated Evans and Shauer, holders, by default; women's singles, challenge round—Mrs. Willard Sullivan, challenger, defeated Mrs. J. Saunders Taylor, holder, 6—4, 13—11.

Seabright Cup Tournament, at Seabright, N. J.: Men's singles, challenge round—Theodore Roosevelt Pell, challenger, defeated Nathaniel W. Niles, holder, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, 4—6, 8—6; doubles, final round, George M. Church and Dean Mathey defeated Karl H. Behr and Frederick C. Inman, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3.

Southern California Championship, at Los Angeles: Men's singles, final and championship round—Thomas C. Bundy defeated Willis E. Davis, 6—1, 4—6, 12—10, 6—4; men's doubles, challenge round—Sinsabaugh and Wayne, challengers, defeated Duncan and Browne, holders,

3—6, 5—6, 8—6, 6—1, 6—4; women's singles, challenge round—Mrs. B. O. Bruce, holder, defeated Miss Alice Scott, challenger, 6—3, 6—2.

Pacific Coast Championship, at Del Monte, Cal.: Men's singles, final round—William M. Johnston defeated John R. Strachan, 6—1, 6—1, 3—6, 4—6, 6—4; men's doubles, final round—William M. Johnston and Elia Fottrell defeated John R. Strachan and Clarence J. Griffin, 10—8, 6—0, 2—6, 6—3; women's singles, final round—Miss Van Vliet defeated Mrs. Nicholas, 6—2, 6—1; women's doubles, final round—Miss Meyers and Miss Van Vliet defeated Miss Cully and Miss Herron, 6—1, 6—2.

Pacific Coast Championship Doubles, at Los Angeles, Cal: Final round—Clarence J. Griffin and John R. Strachan defeated Clifton B. Herd and Ward Dawson, 7—5, 6—1, 7—5.

North Pacific International Championship, at Tacoma, Wash: Men's singles, final and championship round—T. C. Fulton defeated H. C. Evans, 3—6, 8—6, 7—5, 7—5; men's doubles, final and championship round—J. C. Tyler and Philip Brain defeated W. A. MacBurney and Samuel Russell, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

Northwest Championship, at Tacoma, Wash.: Men's singles, final and championship round—Elia Fottrell defeated J. C. Tyler, 6—4, 5—7, 6—1, 10—8; men's doubles, final and championship round—Elia Fottrell and E. R. McCormick defeated H. C. Evans and A. S. Milne, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5.

## OPEN TOURNAMENTS.

Meadow Club Cup Tournament, at Southampton, N. Y.: Men's singles, final round—William J. Clothier defeated Gustave F. Touchard, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3; men's doubles, final round—J. S. Strachan and Clarence J. Griffin defeated William A. Larned and William J. Clothier, 3—6, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Nassau Country Club Cup Tournament, at Glen Cove, N. Y.: Men's singles, final round—Dean Mathey defeated Gustave F. Touchard, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2; men's doubles, final round—Harold H. Hackett and Theodore Roosevelt Pell defeated Raymond D. Little and Frederick C. Inman, 6—4, 6—4, 6—8, 6—2.

New York Lawn Tennis Club, Open Tournament, at New York City: Men's singles, final round—S. Howard Voshell defeated G. C. Shafer, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3; men's doubles, final round—King Smith and G. C. Shafer defeated S. Howard Voshell and F. C. Baggs, 1—6, 6—4, 7—5, 6—2.

Westchester Doubles, at Westchester, N. Y.: Final match—Raymond D. Little and Theodore Roosevelt Pell defeated Robert LeRoy and Watson M. Washburn, 1—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

New Rochelle Open Tournament, at New Rochelle, N. Y.: Men's singles, final round—M. I. L. Galvao defeated Ralph Baggs, 7—5, 6—3, 6—2; men's doubles, final round—Leonard Beekman and Allen Tobey defeated M. I. L. Galvao and O. Jolliffe, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5; women's singles, final round—Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Helen Bernard, 6—1, 6—1; women's doubles, final round—Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Fannie Fish defeated Mrs. Frederick Schmitz and Mrs. C. F. Porter, 6—2, 7—5.

Longwood Women's Cup, at Boston: Singles, championship, challenge round—Mrs. George W. Wightman, challenger, defeated Miss Mary Browne, holder, 6—0, 6—3; doubles, final and championship round—Mrs. George W. Wightman and Miss Marion H. Fenno defeated Miss Clark and Miss Harding, 6—3, 6—3.

Siwanoy Open Tournament, at Mount Vernon, N. Y.: Men's singles, final round—G. A. L. Dionne defeated H. Fraser Campbell, 6—2, 6—0, 6—4; men's doubles, final round—M. I. L. Galvao and A. Jolliffe defeated E. F. Leo and A. J. Ostendorf, 6—4, 6—3, 4—6, 8—6; women's singles, final round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Margaret Grove, 6—2, 6—4; women's doubles, final round—Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Fish defeated Mrs. C. N. Beard and Miss Handy, 9—7, 6—3.

Lake George Championship, at Hotel Sagamore: Men's singles, final and championship round—C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated C. E. Bacon, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, 9—7; men's doubles, final and championship round—C. L. Johnston, Jr., and F. H. Gates defeated R. W. Bacon and C. E. Bacon, 11—9, 6—3; women's singles, final and championship round—Miss Helen Simpson defeated Mrs. E. P. Townsend, 6—2, 9—7.

## FOREIGN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

English Championship, at Wimbledon, London: Men's singles, final round—Maurice E. McLoughlin defeated S. N. Doust, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5; challenge round—Anthony F. Wilding, holder, defeated Maurice E. McLoughlin, challenger, 8—6, 6—3, 10—8; men's doubles, final round—F. W. Rahe and H. Kleinschroth defeated A. E. Beamish and J. C. Parke, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4; challenge round—C. P. Dixon and H. Roper Barrett, holders, defeated F. W. Rahe and H. Kleinschroth, challengers, 6—2, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; women's singles, challenge round—Mrs. Lambert Chambers, challenger, defeated Mrs. Larcombe, holder, by default; women's doubles, final round—Mrs. McNair and Miss Boothby defeated Mrs. Sterry and Mrs. Lambert Chambers, 4—6, 2—4, default.

Canadian International Championship, at Niagara-on-the-Lake: Men's singles, final and championship round—Clarence J. Griffin defeated E. H. Whitney, 9—7, 1—6, 6—2, 9—7; men's doubles, final and championship round—Clarence J. Griffin and William Johnston defeated R. C. Seaver and E. H. Whitney, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3; mixed doubles, final round—Miss Mary Browne and William Johnston defeated Mrs. Robert Williams and Clarence J. Griffin, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; women's singles, final round—Mrs. Robert Williams defeated Miss Mary Browne, 8—6, 3—6, 6—4.

Hard Court Championship of the World, at St. Cloud, France: F. Wilding defeated Andre H. Gobert, 6—3, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4; men's doubles, final round—R. Kleinschroth and Baron von Bissing defeated Otto Froitzheim and Anthony F. Wilding, 7—5, 0—6, 6—3, 8—6; women's singles, final round—Miss M. Rieck defeated Miss M. Broquedis, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; mixed doubles, final round—Miss E. Ryan and Max Decugis defeated Mrs. Golding and Anthony F. Wilding by default.

# SKATING.

**Fastest Times on Record by Amateurs.**

| Distance. | Time. | Record Holder. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 yards | 0:00:06 | S. D. See | Dec. 28, 1885 |
| | | C. B. Davidson | Dec. 28, 1885 |
| 75 yards | 0:00:08⅘ | S. D. See | Dec. 30, 1883 |
| 100 yards | 0:00:09⅘ | Morris Wood | Jan. 24, 1903 |
| 120 yards | 0:00:11⅘ | J. S. Johnson | Mar. 1, 1893 |
| 150 yards | 0:00:15⅘ | G. D. Phillips | Jan. 27, 1883 |
| 200 yards | 0:00:16⅘ | J. C. Hamment | Jan. 24, 1896 |
| 220 yards | 0:00:19 | Morris Wood | Jan. 24, 1903 |
| 300 yards | 0:00:31⅘ | G. D. Phillips | Dec. 30, 1882 |
| 440 yards | 0:00:35⅕ | H. P. Mosher | Jan. 1, 1896 |
| [1]546.8 yards | 0:00:41⅘ | J. S. Johnson | Jan. 24, 1896 |
| 600 yards | 0:00:55¼ | O. Rudd | Mar. 5, 1893 |
| 880 yards | 0:01:20⅘ | J. Nilssen | Feb. 1, 1896 |
| [1]1,093.61 yards | 0:01:47 | J. K. McCulloch | Feb. 10, 1897 |
| 1,320 yards | 0:02:13 | J. S. Johnson | Feb. 26, 1894 |
| [1]1,640.42 yards | 0:02:40⅘ | J. K. McCulloch | Feb. 6, 1897 |
| 1 mile | 0:02:36 | J. Neilson | Feb. 2, 1895 |
| 2 miles | 0:05:42⅘ | O. Rudd | Jan. 25, 1885 |
| 3 miles | 0:08:22 | J. F. Donoghue | Feb. 4, 1897 |
| [2]5,000 metres | 0:09:25⅘ | J. K. McCulloch | Feb. 16, 1897 |
| 4 miles | 0:12:00½ | A. Nilssen | Feb. 12, 1894 |
| | | A. Schiebe | Feb. 18, 1894 |
| 5 miles | 0:14:24 | O. Rudd | Feb. 20, 1896 |
| 10 miles | 0:31:11½ | J. S. Johnson | Feb. 26, 1894 |
| 15 miles | 0:49:17⅘ | A. D. Smith | Jan. 26, 1894 |
| 20 miles | 1:06:36⅘ | A. D. Smith | Jan. 26, 1894 |
| 30 miles | 1:53:20 | J. F. Donoghue | Jan. 26, 1893 |
| 40 miles | 2:34:46 | J. F. Donoghue | Jan. 26, 1893 |
| 50 miles | 3:15:59⅘ | J. F. Donoghue | Jan. 26, 1893 |
| 60 miles | 4:07:00⅘ | J. F. Donoghue | Jan. 26, 1893 |
| 70 miles | 4:55:15⅘ | J. F. Donoghue | Jan. 26, 1893 |
| 80 miles | 5:41:55 | J. F. Donoghue | Jan. 26, 1893 |
| 90 miles | 6:25:57⅘ | J. F. Donoghue | Jan. 26, 1893 |
| 100 miles | 7:11:38½ | J. F. Donoghue | Jan. 26, 1893 |

[1]Respectively, 500, 1,000 and 1,500 metres. [2]Three miles, 188.06 yards.

# CHESS.

Following the unusual activity in international chess in Europe the previous year, there came a distinct reaction and the masters had opportunity to obtain a much needed rest in 1913.

Budapest and Scheveningen did arrange meetings that were not distinctly first class, these being won by R. Spielmann and A. Alechine, respectively. Attention of the chess world, therefore, centred to a large extent upon this side of the water, where the second American national tournament, in New York, in January, was followed immediately by the Havana congress. In both the honors were monopolized by J. R. Capablanca, of Havana, and F. J. Marshall, of New York, the former being first in New York and second at his own home.

During the summer good tournaments were held in New York, Capablanca winning the first with a record score and Marshall winning the second. In this wise the collapse of the proposed New York-Havana international championship tournament was in a measure atoned for. Moreover, the Cuban tournament paved the way for an international tournament on a grand scale at Havana in 1914, the start being planned for February 1.

Europe, on the other hand, will have at least one gala attraction of like nature in the international congress to be begun at St. Petersburg in April. Two tours were made by Marshall, the United States champion, one upon his return from Havana by way of New Orleans and the other in midsummer, when he responded to a call from the Pacific Coast.

At Pittsburgh Marshall established a new record for simultaneous play in this country, meeting fifty-seven opponents without suffering a defeat.

Capablanca spent the great part of the year in Havana and in October departed for St. Petersburg, there to take up his duties as chancellor of the Cuban Embassy.

In August Dr. E. Lasker and A. K. Rubinstein agreed to terms for a championship match to be played in 1914. Funds will be raised through subscriptions to the "Book of the Match," a limited edition of which will be printed.

An effort to revive the college cable matches with Oxford and Cambridge for the Rice international trophy failed, but a match is assured for 1914. Professor L. L. Rice, of New York, also provided what will be known as the Cuban-American Chess Trophy, which was forwarded to the Havana Chess Club. Correspondence chess flourished during 1913. Among the notable deaths are to be re-

*Italy employs 103 consuls and 600 consular agents.*

corded those of C. A. Maurian, L. Vedemann, D. G. Baird and L. Hoffer.

**Twenty-first Intercollegiate Chess Tournament**—New York, December 22, 23 and 24, 1912. Won by Columbia, with totals of 8—4; Harvard, second with 7½—4½; Yale, third with 4½—7½; Princeton, fourth with 2—10. The winning team was H. A. Wise, '14; S. H. Childs, '13 S; E. L. Gluck, '13 L; A. P. Sachs, '13 S. The record: Columbia and Harvard, each 9; Yale and Princeton, each 1. In addition, Harvard and Yale tied in 1909. It was not played off.

**Fourteenth Triangular College Chess League**—December 26, 27 and 28, 1912. Won by Pennsylvania, with totals of 7½—½; Cornell, second with 4—4; Brown, third with ½—7½. The winning team: R. Sze, '14, Ch. E., and M. J. Teitelbaum, '14, Wharton. The record: Pennsylvania, 7; Cornell, 5. In addition, Pennsylvania tied once with Brown and once with Cornell.

**Second American National Chess Tournament**—New York, January 19 to February 5. Winner, J. R. Capablanca, of Havana, 11—2; second, F. J. Marshall, 10½—2½; third, C. Jaffe, 9½—3½, fourth, D. Janowski, 9—4; fifth and sixth, each 8—5. Fourteen entries.

**Western College Tournament**—Chicago, December 30 and January 2, 3 and 5. Won by University of Chicago, with totals of 8½—3½; Illinois, second with 5½—6½; Michigan, third with 4—8. The winning team: E. W. Gruer, W. G. Ringer and R. W. Stevens.

**Havana Masters' Tournament**—Havana, February 15 to March 6, 1913. Winner; F. J. Marshall, of New York, 10½—3½; second, J. R. Capablanca, Havana, 10—4; third, D. Janowski, Paris, 9—5; fourth and fifth, O. Chajes and A. Kupchik, each 6½—7½. Eight entries.

**New York State Meeting**—New York, February 22. Championship tournament won by L. B. Meyer and G. J. Beihoff, each 3½—½ (tie not played off); third and fourth, tie between J. Rosenthal, R. T. Black, A. F. Kreymborg and A. Marder, each 3—1. General tournament: J. Liebling and M. I. Franklin, tie for first and second, with scores of 4—0 each; third, W. M. P. Mitchell, 3—1; fourth and fifth, tie between S. H. Childs, M. Hago and S. Wintner, each 2½—1½.

**New Jersey State Meeting**—Bayonne, February 22. Championship tournament won by T. F. Hatfield of Hoboken and C. H. Armstrong of East Orange, tied at 2½ each; third, fourth and fifth, tie between M. W. Schor of Newark, E. E. Cobb of Paterson and H. Johnson of Bayonne, each with 1½—1½. General tournament, section A: Won by A. Braelow of Newark, 4 points; section B: won by J. Kuzma of Newark, 4 points; section C: won by B. R. Phelps of East Orange, 3 points.

**High School Championships**—Manhattan League: Won by High School of Commerce. Brooklyn League, won by Brooklyn Boys' High School. Interborough championship: March 16 and 23, won by Boys' High by 3—0 and 2—0.

**College Club Matches**—Harvard Club *vs. Yale Club*, New York, March 6: *Harvard Club*, 3½; Yale Club, 1½; March 20: Harvard Club, 6; Yale Club, 0. Totals: Harvard Club, 9½; Yale Club, 1½.

**Manhattan C. C. Championship**—Won by Magnus Smith, with 8½ to 1½; second, Dr. G. F. Adair, 7½—2½; third, H. Rosenbaum, 7—3; fourth, G. E. Northrup, 6½—3½.

**Brooklyn C. C. Championship**—Won by G. J. Schwietzer, 10—1; second, R. T. Black, 8½—2½; third, E. B. Heal, 6½—4½; fourth, fifth and sixth, tie between Dr. G. F. Adair, A. Schroeder and M. Schroeder, each 5—6.

**Rice C. C. Championship**—Won by J. Grommer, 7—2; second and third, J. Rosenthal and I. Tenenwurzel, each 6½—2½; fourth and fifth, S. Rubinstein and T. Turover, each 5—4. Handicap tourney, won by S. Schuldenfrei, 24½—½; second, S. T. Kemp, 21—4.

**Manhattan vs. Brooklyn Match**—Brooklyn, May 10: Manhattan C. C., 7½; Brooklyn C. C., 2½. May 17: Manhattan C. C., 4½; Brooklyn C. C., 5½. Totals: Manhattan C. C., 12; Brooklyn C. C., 8.

**New York vs. Philadelphia Match**—Philadelphia, May 30: Manhattan C. C., 8½; Franklin C. C., 7½. The record: Manhattan C. C., 11 matches; Franklin C. C., 4; drawn, 3.

**Hungarian Masters Tournament**—Budapest, June, 1913. Won by R. Spielmann, Munich, 8½—2½; second, Dr. S. Tartakower, Vienna, 8—3; third, L. Forgacs, Budapest, 7½—3½; fourth and fifth, S. Balla, Budapest, and G. Marco, Vienna, each 6—5.

**Mid-summer Masters Tournament**—Rice Chess Club, July 2 to August 19. Won by J. R. Capablanca of Havana, 13—0; second, O. Duras of Prague, 10½—2½; third, R. T. Black, Brooklyn, 10—3; fourth and fifth, O. Chajes and A. Kupchik, each 9—4. Fourteen entries.

**N. Y. State, Mid-summer Meeting**—Rochester, August 18 to 23. General tournament. First class: Won by L. Tolins, Staten Island, 7—2; second and third, R. J. Guckemus, Utica, and D. F. Searle, Rome, each 6—3; fourth, D. W. Waller, Johnstown, 5½—3½. Second class: Won by H. Ring of Hartford, Conn. Third class: Won by Dr. B. B. Williamson of Gloversville. Genesee Trophy Match: Won by Richmond County (W. T. Ryan, L. Tolins, C. S. Taber and C. Broughton) against Schenectady County; score, 3—1.

**Scheveningen Tournament** — Scheveningen, July 28 to August 7. Won by A. Alechine, St. Petersburg, 11½—1½; second, D. Janowski, Paris, 11—2; third, Dr. A. G. Olland, Amsterdam, 9—4; fourth, F. D. Yates, Leeds, 8½—4½; fifth, E. Lasker, London, 6—5. Fourteen entries.

**Quadrangular Masters Tournament**—Progressive Chess Club, New York, August 27 to September 12. Won by F. J. Marshall, 5—1; second, O. Duras, 4—2; third, O. Chajes, 2½—3½; fourth, C. Jaffe, ½—5½.

**Exhibition Matches**—September, 1913: Progressive Chess Club: Duras, 2; Kupchik, 1. Manhattan Chess Club, September 28 to October 7: Marshall, 3½; Duras, 1½.

**Pennsylvania State Tournament**—Philadelphia, February 22. Won by M. Eschner and S. T. Sharp, each 3—0.

**The number of establishments in the United States engaged in the manufacture of furniture and refrigerators was 3,155 in 1909.**

**Minnesota State Meeting**—St. Paul, February 22. Won by E. Michelsen, 4—0.

**North Dakota State Meeting**—Fargo, February 22. Won by W. G. Richter, 11½—1½. Minor tourney won by T. T. Kahlles.

**Iowa State Meeting**—Des Moines, August 25. Won by Lee Edwards, Dunlap, 7½—½.

**Western Pennsylvania Championship**—Pittsburg, July 1913. Score: Howard L. Dolde, 4; Kalman Erdeky, 0.

**Oklahoma State Championship**—Geary, September, 1913. Score: Charles Luja, 5; Dr. C. A. Freeman, 0.

**San Francisco Invitation Tournament**—San Francisco, September, 1913. Won by George Hallwegen, 4½—2½.

## SWIMMING CHAMPIONS, 1913.

### INDOOR.

50 yards (one turn)—Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu; August 6, 1913; 0:23⅘.

100 yards (straightaway)—Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu; June 11, 1913; 0:55⅕.

220 yards (one turn)—Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu; June 11, 1913; 2:34⅘.

440 yards (three turns)—Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu; June 11, 1913; 5:37⅘.

500 yards (bath, 19 turns)—Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C.; March 22, 1913; 6:15⅘.

800 yards (open still water; 9 turns)—L. J. Goodwin, N. Y. A. C.; September 4, 1913; 11:17⅘.

1,200 yards (open still water, 14 turns)—L. J. Goodwin, N. Y. A. C.; September 4, 1913; 17:04.

One mile (open still water, 21 turns)—L. J. Goodwin, N. Y. A. C.; September 4, 1913; 25:18⅘.

### Best Amateur Records.

| Distance. | Time. | Holder. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 yards... | 0:11⅘... | C. M. Daniels.... | 1910 |
| 50 yards... | 0:23⅘... | D. P. Kah'm'ku. | 1913 |
| 75 yards... | 0:41⅘... | C. M. Daniels.... | 1906 |
| 100 yards... | 0:54⅘... | C. M. Daniels.... | 1910 |
| 220 yards... | 2:25⅘... | C. M. Daniels.... | 1909 |
| 440 yards... | 5:22⅘... | P. McGillivray.. | 1912 |
| 880 yards... | 11:44⅘... | C. M. Daniels.... | 1907 |
| 1 mile.... | 23:40⅘... | C. M. Daniels.... | 1907 |

The record for the distance plunge with one minute's time limit is 80 feet, made by F. B. Willis, University of Pennsylvania, on March 9, 1912.

The record for the 400 yards relay race is 3:46, made by the Illinois Athletic Club team on May 1, 1913. The team was composed of William Vosburgh, A. C. Rathel, H. J. Hebner and P. McGillivray.

## THOROUGHBRED RACING.

Thoroughbred racing was revived in New York State in 1913 and meetings were held at Belmont Park and Saratoga Springs.

The sport was marked by the remarkable performance of Harry Payne Whitney's Whisk Broom II, which not only won the three big spring handicaps—Metropolitan, Brooklyn and Suburban—in quick succession but established a world's record for one mile and a quarter in the last named by running the distance in the amazing time of 2:00 flat with 130 pounds up.

This time was discredited by some clockers, but it was accepted as official and supplanted the mark of 2:02⅘ set by Broomstick, the sire of Whisk Broom II, in 1904.

Froglegs, a four-year-old colt., also established a world's record for one mile and twenty yards. He took up 103 pounds and ran the distance in 1:39.

Fred Johnson's Cock o' the Walk, winner of the Saratoga Handicap among other stakes, was rated the best three-year-old of the season, with August Belmont's Rockview a close second.

Opinion was divided among the two-year-olds, some giving the palm to Harry Payne Whitney's unbeaten Pennant, winner of the historic Futurity, and H. C. Applegate's Old Rosebud, easily the champion of the west and a colt of high quality.

Harry Payne Whitney headed the list of winning owners for the season with $42,860, while R. T. Wilson was second with $19,555, R. F. Carman third with $18,330 and August Belmont fourth with $17,790.

### THOROUGHBRED RUNNING RECORDS.

| Distance. | Horse. | Place. | Date. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ m..... | Bob Wade (4)..... | Butte, Mont..... | Aug. 20, 1890 | 0:21¼ |
| ⅝ m..... | Atoka (aged), 115 lb..... | Butte, Mont..... | Aug. 22, 1906 | 0:33⅘ |
| ⅝ m..... | Red S. (aged), 122 lb..... | Butte, Mont..... | July 23, 1896 | 0:34 |
| 3½ fur..... | Carmine (3) ..... | Emeryville, Cal..... | Feb. 21, 1908 | 0:40⅘ |
| ¼ m..... | Geraldine (4), 122 lb..... | Morris Park (straight)... | Aug. 30, 1899 | 0:46 |
| ⅛ m..... | Bessie Macklin (3), 100 lb. | Dallas, Tex..... | Oct. 3, 1899 | 0:46⅕ |
| 4½ fur..... | Tanya (3), 107 lb..... | Morris Park (straight)... | May 12, 1904 | 0:51⅕ |
| 4½ fur..... | Preceptor (2), 112 lb..... | Belmont Park (straight). | May 19, 1906 | 0:51 |
| 5 fur..... | Maid Marian (4), 111 lb.. | Morris Park (straight)... | Oct. 9, 1894 | 0:56⅘ |
| 5 fur..... | Jack Nunnally (3), 106 lb. | Oakland ..... | Dec. 3, 1907 | 0:58⅘ |
| 5½ fur..... | Plater (3), 107 lb..... | Morris Park (straight)... | Oct. 21, 1903 | 1:02½ |
| 5½ fur..... | Lady Irma (3), 98 lb..... | Los Angeles ..... | Dec. 29, 1908 | 1:04⅘ |
| (*) ..... | Kingston (aged), 139 lb.. | Sheepshead Bay ..... | June 22, 1891 | 1:08 |
| ⅞ m..... | Artful (2), 130 lb..... | Morris Park (straight)... | Oct. 15, 1904 | 1:38 |

*At Baltimore the first telegraph message was received and the first electric railway operated.*

3—6, 5—6, 8—6, 6—1, 6—4; women's singles, challenge round—Mrs. B. O. Bruce, holder, defeated Miss Alice Scott, challenger, 6—3, 6—2.

Pacific Coast Championship, at Del Monte, Cal.: Men's singles, final round—William M. Johnston defeated John R. Strachan, 6—1, 6—1, 3—6, 4—6, 6—4; men's doubles, final round—William M. Johnston and Elia Fottrell defeated John R. Strachan and Clarence J. Griffin, 10—8, 6—0, 2—6, 6—3; women's singles, final round—Miss Van Vliet defeated Mrs. Nicholas, 6—2, 6—1; women's doubles, final round—Miss Meyers and Miss Van Vliet defeated Miss Cully and Miss Herron, 6—1, 6—2.

Pacific Coast Championship Doubles, at Los Angeles, Cal: Final round—Clarence J. Griffin and John R. Strachan defeated Clifton B. Herd and Ward Dawson, 7—5, 6—1, 7—5.

North Pacific International Championship, at Tacoma, Wash: Men's singles, final and championship round—T. C. Fulton defeated H. C. Evans, 3—6, 8—6, 7—5, 7—5; men's doubles, final and championship round—J. C. Tyler and Philip Brain defeated W. A. MacBurney and Samuel Russell, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

Northwest Championship, at Tacoma, Wash.: Men's singles, final and championship round—Elia Fottrell defeated J. C. Tyler, 6—4, 5—7, 6—1, 10—8; men's doubles, final and championship round—Elia Fottrell and E. R. McCormick defeated H. C. Evans and A. S. Milne, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5.

## OPEN TOURNAMENTS.

Meadow Club Cup Tournament, at Southampton, N. Y.: Men's singles, final round—William J. Clothier defeated Gustave F. Touchard, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3; men's doubles, final round—J. S. Strachan and Clarence J. Griffin defeated William A. Larned and William J. Clothier, 3—6, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Nassau Country Club Cup Tournament, at Glen Cove, N. Y.: Men's singles, final round—Dean Mathey defeated Gustave F. Touchard, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2; men's doubles, final round—Harold H. Hackett and Theodore Roosevelt Pell defeated Raymond D. Little and Frederick C. Inman, 6—4, 6—4, 6—8, 6—2.

New York Lawn Tennis Club, Open Tournament, at New York City: Men's singles, final round—S. Howard Voshell defeated G. C. Shafer, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3; men's doubles, final round—King Smith and G. C. Shafer defeated S. Howard Voshell and F. C. Baggs, 1—6, 6—4, 7—5, 6—2.

Westchester Doubles, at Westchester, N. Y.: Final match—Raymond D. Little and Theodore Roosevelt Pell defeated Robert LeRoy and Watson M. Washburn, 1—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

New Rochelle Open Tournament, at New Rochelle, N. Y.: Men's singles, final round—M. I. L. Galvao defeated Ralph Baggs, 7—5, 6—3, 6—2; men's doubles, final round—Leonard Beekman and Allen Tobey defeated M. I. L. Galvao and O. Jolliffe, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5; women's singles, final round—Miss Clare Cassell defeated Miss Helen Bernard, 6—1, 6—1; women's doubles, final round—Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Fannie Fish defeated Mrs. Frederick Schmitz and Mrs. C. F. Porter, 6—2, 7—5.

Longwood Women's Cup, at Boston: Singles, championship, challenge round—Mrs. George W. Wightman, challenger, defeated Miss Mary Browne, holder, 6—0, 6—3; doubles, final and championship round—Mrs. George W. Wightman and Miss Marion H. Fenno defeated Miss Clark and Miss Harding, 6—3, 6—3.

Siwanoy Open Tournament, at Mount Vernon, N. Y.: Men's singles, final round—G. A. L. Dionne defeated H. Fraser Campbell, 6—2, 6—0, 6—4; men's doubles, final round—M. I. L. Galvao and A. Jolliffe defeated E. F. Leo and A. J. Ostendorf, 6—4, 6—3, 4—6, 8—6; women's singles, final round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Margaret Grove, 6—2, 6—4; women's doubles, final round—Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Fish defeated Mrs. C. N. Beard and Miss Handy, 9—7, 6—3.

Lake George Championship, at Hotel Sagamore: Men's singles, final and championship round—C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated C. E. Bacon, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, 9—7; men's doubles, final and championship round—C. L. Johnston, Jr., and F. H. Gates defeated R. W. Bacon and C. E. Bacon, 11—9, 6—3; women's singles, final and championship round—Miss Helen Simpson defeated Mrs. E. P. Townsend, 6—2, 9—7.

## FOREIGN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

English Championship, at Wimbledon, London: Men's singles, final round—Maurice E. McLoughlin defeated S. N. Doust, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5; challenge round—Anthony F. Wilding, holder, defeated Maurice E. McLoughlin, challenger, 8—6, 6—3, 10—8; men's doubles, final round—F. W. Rahe and H. Kleinschroth defeated A. E. Beamish and J. C. Parke, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4; challenge round—C. P. Dixon and H. Roper Barrett, holders, defeated F. W. Rahe and H. Kleinschroth, challengers, 6—2, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; women's singles, challenge round—Mrs. Lambert Chambers, challenger, defeated Mrs. Larcombe, holder, by default; women's doubles, final round—Mrs. McNair and Miss Boothby defeated Mrs. Sterry and Mrs. Lambert Chambers, 4—6, 2—4, default.

Canadian International Championship, at Niagara-on-the-Lake: Men's singles, final and championship round—Clarence J. Griffin defeated E. H. Whitney, 9—7, 1—6, 6—2, 9—7; men's doubles, final and championship round—Clarence J. Griffin and William Johnston defeated R. C. Seaver and E. H. Whitney, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3; mixed doubles, final round—Miss Mary Browne and William Johnston defeated Mrs. Robert Williams and Clarence J. Griffin, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; women's singles, final round—Mrs. Robert Williams defeated Miss Mary Browne, 8—6, 3—6, 6—4.

Hard Court Championship of the World, at St. Cloud, France: F. Wilding defeated Andre H. Gobert, 6—3, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4; men's doubles, final round—R. Kleinschroth and Baron von Bissing defeated Otto Froitzheim and Anthony F. Wilding, 7—5, 0—6, 6—3, 8—6; women's singles, final round—Miss M. Rieck defeated Miss M. Broquedis, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; mixed doubles, final round—Miss E. Ryan and Max Decugis defeated Mrs. Golding and Anthony F. Wilding by default.

**The first newspaper in England was issued in 1621.**

| Distance. | Name. | Place. | Date. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 mile by a yearling | Abdell* | San Jose | Sept. 28, 1894 | 2:23 |
| 1 mile, 2-year-old colt | Peter Volo | Lexington | Oct. 7, 1913 | 2:04½ |
| 1 mile, 2-year-old filly | Native Belle | Lexington | Oct. 6, 1909 | 2:07¾ |
| 1 mile by a 3-year-old | Colorado E | Lexington | Oct. 15, 1910 | 2:04¾ |
| 1 mile, 4-year-old | Joan | Lexington | Oct. 13, 1910 | 2:04¾ |
| 1 mile by 5 yr. old | Lou Dillon* | Memphis† | Oct. 24, 1908 | 1:58½ |
| 1 mile to h. w. sulky | Major Delmar* | Memphis | Oct. 26, 1904 | 2:07 |
| Best 2 heats | Hamburg Belle | Cleveland | Aug. 25, 1909 | 2:01¼<br>2:01¾ |
| Best 3 heats | Hamburg Belle | Hartford | Sept. 17, 1908 | 2:05<br>2:06<br>2:04¾ |
| 2 miles | The Harvester* | Lexington | Oct. 15, 1910 | 4:15¼ |
| 3 miles | Nightingale*<br>Fairy Wood | Nashville<br>Minneapolis | Oct. 20, 1892<br>July 1, 1895 | 7:16¼<br>6:54½ |
| 4 miles | Bertie R.<br>Senator L. | Blackpool, Eng.†<br>San José | Sept. 11, 1899<br>Nov. 2, 1894 | 9:55<br>10:12 |
| 5 miles | Bishop Hero | Oakland | Oct. 14, 1896 | 12:30¾ |
| 10 miles | Pascal*<br>Controller | New York<br>San Francisco | Nov. 2, 1898<br>Nov. 28, 1879 | 26:15<br>27:28¼ |
| 20 miles | Capt McGowan* | Boston | Oct. 31, 1885 | 54:25 |
| 30 miles | Gen Taylor* | San Francisco | Feb. 21, 1857 | 1:47:59 |
| 50 miles | Ariel* | Albany | May 5, 1846 | 2:55:40½ |
| 100 miles | Conqueror* | Centreville | Nov. 12, 1853 | 8:56:53 |

**Trotting to Saddle.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 mile | Country Jay | Cleveland | Aug. 13, 1909 | 2:06¼ |

**Trotting to Wagon.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 mile against time | Uhlan* | Cleveland | Aug. 8, 1911 | 2:00 |
| 1 mile in a race | Lou Dillon | Memphis | Oct. 21, 1908 | 2:04¾ |
| 1 mile by a gelding | Uhlan | Cleveland | Aug. 8, 1911 | 2:00 |
| Best 2 heats | Lou Dillon | Memphis | Oct. 21, 1908 | 2:04¾<br>2:04¾ |
| Best 3 heats | Hopeful | Chicago | Oct. 12, 1878 | 2:16½<br>2:17<br>2:17 |
| 2 miles | Pelagon | Philadelphia | Oct. 20, 1909 | 4:38 |
| 3 miles | Ed. Bryan | Point Breeze | Nov. 8, 1905 | 7:20½ |
| 5 miles | Fillmore | San Francisco | April 15, 1882 | 13:16 |
| 10 miles | Julia Aldrich | San Francisco | June 15, 1885 | 29:04½ |
| 20 miles | Controller | San Francisco | April 20, 1878 | 58:57 |
| 1 mile by a team | Uhlan* / Lewis Forrest* | Lexington | Oct. 11, 1911 | 2:03¼ |

*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying wind shield, runner preceding trotter; such performances are now prohibited by the rules of the National Trotting Association.

**WORLD'S PACING RECORDS.**

| Distance. | Name. | Place. | Date. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 mile against time | Dan Patch* | Memphis | Nov. 11, 1905 | 1:58 |
| 1 mile<br>1 mile by a stallion | Dan Patch* | Lexington† | Oct. 7, 1905 | 1:55¼ |
| 1 mile by a gelding | Prince Alert* | New York† | Sept. 28, 1903 | 1:57 |
| 1 mile by a mare | Daniel | Memphis† | Oct. 24, 1908 | 2:00¼ |
| 1 mile (½ mile track) | Dan Patch | Allentown | Sept. 21, 1905 | 2:02 |
| 1 mile in a race | Minor Heir | Indianapolis | Sept. 13, 1910 | 1:59 |
| 1 mile by a yearling | Frank Perry | Lexington | Sept. 13, 1911 | 2:15 |
| 1 mile by 2 yr. old | Directly* | Galesburg | Sept. 20, 1894 | 2:07¾ |
| 1 mile by 3 yr. old | Miss De Forest | Lexington | Oct. 6, 1911 | 2:05¼ |
| 1 mile by 4 yr. old | Braden Direct | Lexington | Oct. 12, 1912 | 2:03¾ |

| Distance. | Name. | Place. | Date. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 mile to h. w. sulky | Dan Patch* | Macon† | Nov. 30, 1903 | 2:04¾ |
| 2 miles | Dan Patch* | Macon† | Nov. 30, 1903 | 4:17 |
| 3 miles | Elastic Pointer* | Kendallville | Oct. 1, 1909 | 7:31½ |
| 4 miles | Joe Jefferson* | Knoxville, Ia. | Nov. 13, 1891 | 10:10 |
| 5 miles | Fisherman | San Francisco | Dec. 19, 1874 | 13:08½ |
| Best 2 heats | Prince Alert | Memphis | Oct. 26, 1901 | 2:02¼<br>2:00¾ |

**To Wagon.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 mile against time | Dan Patch* | Memphis† | Oct. 27, 1903 | 1:57¼ |
| 1 mile in a race | Angus Pointer | Memphis | Oct. 20, 1904 | 2:04½ |
| 2 miles | James K. Polk | Centreville | Oct. 15, 1847 | 5:04¾ |
| 3 miles | Longfellow | Sacramento | Sept. 7, 1889 | 7:58 |
| 4 miles | Longfellow | San Francisco | Dec. 31, 1889 | 10:42½ |

**Baltimore was the first city in America to be lighted by gas and the first to have public water supply.**

corded those of C. A. Maurian, L. Uedemann, D. G. Baird and L. Hoffer.

**Twenty-first Intercollegiate Chess Tournament**—New York, December 22, 23 and 24, 1912. Won by Columbia, with totals of 8—4; Harvard, second with 7½—4½; Yale, third with 4½—7½; Princeton, fourth with 2—10. The winning team was H. A. Wise, '14; S. H. Childs, '13 S; E. L. Gluck, '13 L; A. P. Sachs, '13 S. The record: Columbia and Harvard, each 9; Yale and Princeton, each 1. In addition, Harvard and Yale tied in 1909. It was not played off.

**Fourteenth Triangular College Chess League**—December 26, 27 and 28, 1912. Won by Pennsylvania, with totals of 7½—½; Cornell, second with 4—4; Brown, third with ½—7½. The winning team: R. Sze, '14, Ch. E., and M. J. Teitelbaum, '14, Wharton. The record: Pennsylvania, 7; Cornell, 5. In addition, Pennsylvania tied once with Brown and once with Cornell.

**Second American National Chess Tournament**—New York, January 19 to February 5. Winner, J. R. Capablanca, of Havana, 11—2; second, F. J. Marshall, 10½—2½; third, C. Jaffe, 9½—3½, fourth, D. Janowski, 9—4; fifth and sixth, each 8—5. Fourteen entries.

**Western College Tournament**—Chicago, December 30 and January 2, 3 and 5. Won by University of Chicago, with totals of 8½—3½; Illinois, second with 5½—6½; Michigan, third with 4—8. The winning team: E. W. Gruer, W. G. Ringer and R. W. Stevens.

**Havana Masters' Tournament**—Havana, February 15 to March 6, 1913. Winner; F. J. Marshall, of New York, 10½—3½; second, J. R. Capablanca, Havana, 10—4; third, D. Janowski, Paris, 9—5; fourth and fifth, O. Chajes and A. Kupchik, each 6½—7½. Eight entries.

**New York State Meeting**—New York, February 22. Championship tournament won by L. B. Meyer and G. J. Belhoff, each 3½—½ (tie not played off); third and fourth, tie between J. Rosenthal, R. T. Black, A. F. Kreymborg and A. Marder, each 3—1. General tournament: J. Liebling and M. I. Franklin, tie for first and second, with scores of 4—0 each; third, W. M. P. Mitchell, 3—1; fourth and fifth, tie between S. H. Childs, M. Hago and S. Wintner, each 2½—1½.

**New Jersey State Meeting**—Bayonne, February 22. Championship tournament won by T. F. Hatfield of Hoboken and C. H. Armstrong of East Orange, tied at 2½ each; third, fourth and fifth, tie between M. W. Schor of Newark, E. E. Cobb of Paterson and H. Johnson of Bayonne, each with 1½—1½. General tournament, section A: Won by A. Braelow of Newark, 4 points; section B: won by J. Kuzma of Newark, 4 points; section C: won by B. R. Phelps of East Orange, 3 points.

**High School Championships**—Manhattan League: Won by High School of Commerce. Brooklyn League, won by Brooklyn Boys' High School. Interborough championship: March 16 and 23, won by Boys' High by 3—0 and 2—0.

**College Club Matches**—Harvard Club vs. Yale Club, New York, March 6: Harvard Club, 3½; Yale Club, 1½; March 20: Harvard Club, 6; Yale Club 0. Totals: Harvard Club, 9½; Yale Club, 1½.

**Manhattan C. C. Championship**—Won by Magnus Smith, with 8½ to 1½; second, Dr. G. F. Adair, 7½—2½; third, H. Rosenbaum, 7—3; fourth, G. E. Northrup, 6½—3½.

**Brooklyn C. C. Championship**—Won by G. J. Schwietzer, 10—1; second, R. T. Black, 8½—2½; third, E. B. Heal, 6½—4½; fourth, fifth and sixth, tie between Dr. G. F. Adair, A. Schroeder and M. Schroeder, each 5—6.

**Rice C. C. Championship**—Won by J. Grommer, 7—2; second and third, J. Rosenthal and I. Tenenwurzel, each 6½—2½; fourth and fifth, S. Rubinstein and T. Turover, each 5—4. Handicap tourney, won by S. Schuldenfrei, 24½—½; second, S. T. Kemp, 21—4.

**Manhattan vs. Brooklyn Match**—Brooklyn, May 10: Manhattan C. C., 7½; Brooklyn C. C., 2½. May 17: Manhattan C. C., 4½; Brooklyn C. C., 5½. Totals: Manhattan C. C., 12; Brooklyn C. C., 8.

**New York vs. Philadelphia Match**—Philadelphia, May 30: Manhattan C. C., 8½; Franklin C. C., 7½. The record: Manhattan C. C., 11 matches; Franklin C. C., 4; drawn, 3.

**Hungarian Masters Tournament**—Budapest, June, 1913. Won by R. Spielmann, Munich, 8½—2½; second, Dr. S. Tartakower, Vienna, 8—3; third, L. Forgacs, Budapest, 7½—3½; fourth and fifth, S. Balla, Budapest, and G. Marco, Vienna, each 6—5.

**Mid-summer Masters Tournament**—Rice Chess Club, July 2 to August 19. Won by J. R. Capablanca of Havana, 13—0; second, O. Duras of Prague, 10½—2½; third, R. T. Black, Brooklyn, 10—3; fourth and fifth, O. Chajes and A. Kupchik, each 9—4. Fourteen entries.

**N. Y. State, Mid-summer Meeting**—Rochester, August 18 to 23. General tournament. First class: Won by L. Tolins, Staten Island, 7—2; second and third, R. J. Guckemus, Utica, and D. F. Searle, Rome, each 6—3; fourth, D. W. Waller, Johnstown, 5½—3½. Second class: Won by H. Ring of Hartford, Conn. Third class: Won by Dr. B. B. Williamson of Gloversville. Genesee Trophy Match: Won by Richmond County (W. T. Ryan, L. Tolins, C. S. Taber and C. Broughton) against Schenectady County; score, 3—1.

**Scheveningen Tournament** — Scheveningen, July 28 to August 7. Won by A. Alechine, St. Petersburg, 11½—1½; second, D. Janowski, Paris, 11—2; third, Dr. A. G. Olland, Amsterdam, 9—4; fourth, F. D. Yates, Leeds, 8½—4½; fifth, E. Lasker, London, 6—5. Fourteen entries.

**Quadrangular Masters Tournament**—Progressive Chess Club, New York, August 27 to September 12. Won by F. J. Marshall, 5—1; second, O. Duras, 4—2; third, O. Chajes, 2½—3½; fourth, C. Jaffe, ½—5½.

**Exhibition Matches**—September, 1913: Progressive Chess Club: Duras, 2; Kupchik, 1. Manhattan Chess Club, September 28 to October 7: Marshall, 3½; Duras, 1½.

**Pennsylvania State Tournament**—Philadelphia, February 22. Won by M. Eschner and S. T. Sharp, each 3—0.

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The number of establishments in the United States engaged in the manufacture of

**Minnesota State Meeting**—St. Paul, February 22. Won by E. Michelsen, 4—0.

**North Dakota State Meeting**—Fargo, February 22. Won by W. G. Richter, 11½—1½. Minor tourney won by T. T. Kahlies.

**Iowa State Meeting**—Des Moines, August 25. Won by Lee Edwards, Dunlap, 7½—½.

**Western Pennsylvania Championship**—Pittsburg, July 1913. Score: Howard L. Dolde, 4; Kalman Erdeky, 0.

**Oklahoma State Championship**—Geary, September, 1913. Score: Charles Luja, 5; Dr. C. A. Freeman, 0.

**San Francisco Invitation Tournament**—San Francisco, September, 1913. Won by George Hallwegen, 4½—2½.

# SWIMMING CHAMPIONS, 1913.

## INDOOR.

50 yards (one turn)—Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu; August 6, 1913; 0:23⅘.

100 yards (straightaway)—Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu; June 11, 1913; 0:55⅕.

220 yards (one turn)—Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu; June 11, 1913; 2:34⅘.

440 yards (three turns)—Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu; June 11, 1913; 5:37⅘.

500 yards (bath, 19 turns)—Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C.; March 22, 1913; 6:15⅘.

800 yards (open still water; 9 turns)—L. J. Goodwin, N. Y. A. C.; September 4, 1913; 11:17⅘.

1,200 yards (open still water, 14 turns)—L. J. Goodwin, N. Y. A. C.; September 4, 1913; 17:04.

One mile (open still water, 21 turns)—L. J. Goodwin, N. Y. A. C.; September 4, 1913; 25:18⅘.

### Best Amateur Records.

| Distance. | Time. | Holder. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 yards... | 0:11⅘... | C. M. Daniels.... | 1910 |
| 50 yards... | 0:23⅘... | D. P. Kah'm'ku. | 1913 |
| 75 yards... | 0:41⅘... | C. M. Daniels.... | 1908 |
| 100 yards... | 0:54⅘... | C. M. Daniels.... | 1910 |
| 220 yards... | 2:25⅘... | C. M. Daniels.... | 1909 |
| 440 yards... | 5:22⅘... | P. McGillivray. | 1912 |
| 880 yards... | 11:44⅘... | C. M. Daniels.... | 1907 |
| 1 mile.... | 23:40⅘... | C. M. Daniels.... | 1907 |

The record for the distance plunge with one minute's time limit is 80 feet, made by F. B. Willis, University of Pennsylvania, on March 9, 1912.

The record for the 400 yards relay race is 3:46, made by the Illinois Athletic Club team on May 1, 1913. The team was composed of William Vosburgh, A. C. Rathel, H. J. Hebner and P. McGillivray.

# THOROUGHBRED RACING.

Thoroughbred racing was revived in New York State in 1913 and meetings were held at Belmont Park and Saratoga Springs.

The sport was marked by the remarkable performance of Harry Payne Whitney's Whisk Broom II, which not only won the three big spring handicaps—Metropolitan, Brooklyn and Suburban—in quick succession but established a world's record for one mile and a quarter in the last named by running the distance in the amazing time of 2:00 flat with 130 pounds up.

This time was discredited by some clockers, but it was accepted as official and supplanted the mark of 2:02⅘ set by Broomstick, the sire of Whisk Broom II, in 1904.

Froglegs, a four-year-old colt., also established a world's record for one mile and twenty yards. He took up 103 pounds and ran the distance in 1:39.

Fred Johnson's Cock o' the Walk, winner of the Saratoga Handicap among other stakes, was rated the best three-year-old of the season, with August Belmont's Rockview a close second.

Opinion was divided among the two-year-olds, some giving the palm to Harry Payne Whitney's unbeaten Pennant, winner of the historic Futurity, and H. C. Applegate's Old Rosebud, easily the champion of the west and a colt of high quality.

Harry Payne Whitney headed the list of winning owners for the season with $42,860, while R. T. Wilson was second with $19,555, R. F. Carman third with $18,330 and August Belmont fourth with $17,790.

### THOROUGHBRED RUNNING RECORDS.

| Distance. | Horse. | Place. | Date. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ m..... | Bob Wade (4)..... | Butte, Mont..... | Aug. 20, 1890 | 0:21¼ |
| ⅜ m..... | Atoka (aged), 115 lb..... | Butte, Mont..... | Aug. 20, 1906 | 0:28⅘ |
| ⅝ m..... | Red B. (aged), 122 lb.... | Butte, Mont..... | July 22, 1896 | 0:24 |
| 3½ fur..... | Carmina (3)..... | Emeryville, Cal..... | Feb. 21, 1903 | 0:40⅘ |
| ½ m..... | Geraldine (4), 122 lb..... | Morris Park (straight)... | Aug. 30, 1899 | 0:46 |
| ½ m..... | Bessie Mackin (3), 100 lb. | Dallas, Tex..... | Oct. 8, 1899 | 0:49¼ |
| 4½ fur..... | Tanya (3), 107 lb..... | Morris Park (straight)... | May 13, 1904 | 0:51¼ |
| 4½ fur..... | Preceptor (3), 112 lb..... | Belmont Park (straight). | May 19, 1900 | 0:51 |
| 5 fur..... | Maid Marian (4), 111 lb.. | Morris Park (straight)... | Oct. 9, 1894 | 0:56⅘ |
| 5 fur..... | Jack Nunnally (3), 108 lb. | Oakland ..... | Dec. 3, 1897 | 0:58⅘ |
| 5½ fur..... | Plater (3), 107 lb..... | Morris Park (straight)... | Oct. 21, 1903 | 1:02¼ |
| 5½ fur..... | Lady Irma (3), 99 lb..... | Los Angeles ..... | Dec. 29, 1908 | 1:04⅘ |
| (*) ..... | Kingston (aged), 130 lb.. | Sheepshead Bay ..... | June 22, 1891 | 1[illegible] |
| ⅞ m..... | Artful (3), 120 lb..... | Morris Park (straight)... | Oct. 15, 1904 | 1[illegible] |

At Baltimore the first telegraph message was received and the first electric

### THOROUGHBRED RUNNING RECORDS (Continued).

| Distance. | Horse. | Place. | Date. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¾ m..... | Chapultepec (3), 111 lb.. | Los Angeles ..... | Dec. 29, 1908 | 1:11 |
| ¾ m..... | Priscillian (6), 113 lb.... | Hamilton, Ont..... | June 19, 1911 | 1:11 |
| 6½ fur..... | Lady Vera (3), 99 lb..... | Belmont Park (straight). | Oct. 19, 1908 | 1:16⅘ |
| 6½ fur..... | E'kdale Nymph (4), 124 lb. | Belmont Park ..... | Oct. 14, 1907 | 1:17⅘ |
| ⅞ m..... | Roseben (5), 126 lb..... | Belmont Park ..... | Oct. 16, 1906 | 1:28 |
| 7½ fur..... | Raging (3), 104 lb..... | Washington Pk., Chicago. | July 1, 1908 | 1:32⅘ |
| 1 m..... | Salvator (4), 110 lb..... | Monm'th Pk. (straight, against time) ..... | Aug. 28, 1890 | 1:35⅘ |
| 1 m..... | Kildeer (4), 91 lb..... | Monm'th Pk. (straight).. | Aug. 18, 1888 | 1:37⅘ |
| 1 m..... | Centre Shot (3), 106 lb.. | Santa Anita, Los Angeles. | Dec. 28, 1908 | 1:37⅘ |
| 1 m., 20 ydz.. | Froglegs (4), 103 lb..... | Louisville ..... | May 13, 1913 | 1:39 |
| 1 m., 50 yds.. | Haviland (6), 95 lb..... | W'hington Pk., Chicago.. | July 9, 1908 | 1:41⅘ |
| 1 m., 70 yds... | Bubbling Water (4), 121 lb.. | Oakland..... | Nov. 30, 1910 | 1:42⅘ |
| 1 3-16 m..... | Royal Tourist (5), 102 lb. | Emeryville, Cal..... | Nov. 11, 1908 | 1:44⅘ |
| 1⅛ m..... | Vox Populi (4), 110 lb... | Los Angeles, Cal..... | Dec. 19, 1908 | 1:50 |
| 1 3-16 m..... | Olambala (6), 120 lb..... | Fort Erie..... | Aug. 2, 1911 | 1:57⅘ |
| 1¼ m..... | Whisk Broom II (5), 139 lb. | Belmont Park..... | June 29, 1913 | 2:00 |
| 1 m., 900 yds.. | Ben d'Or (4), 115 lb..... | Saratoga ..... | July 29, 1893 | 2:09⅘ |
| 1 5-16 m..... | Ballot (4), 126 lb..... | Sheepshead Bay ..... | July 1, 1908 | 2:09⅘ |
| 1⅜ m..... | Irish Lad (4), 126 lb..... | Sheepshead Bay ..... | June 25, 1904 | 2:17⅘ |
| 1½ m..... | Goodrich (3), 102 lb..... | W'hington Pk., Chicago. | July 16, 1908 | 2:30⅘ |
| 1⅝ m..... | Africander (3), 126 lb.... | Sheepshead Bay ..... | July 7, 1908 | 2:49⅘ |
| 1¾ m..... | Major Daingerfield (4), 139 lb..... | Morris Park..... | Oct. 8, 1908 | 2:57 |
| 1⅞ m..... | Julius Cæsar (5), 102 lb.. | New Orleans ..... | Feb. 21, 1909 | 3:10 |
| 2 m..... | Everett (3), 107..... | Pimlico..... | Oct. 31, 1910 | 3:25⅘ |
| 2 m..... | Ten Broeck (5), 110 lb... | Louisville (agt. time).... | May 20, 1877 | 3:27⅘ |
| 2⅛ m..... | Joe Murphy (4), 99 lb.... | Hawthorne Pk., Chicago. | Aug. 20, 1894 | 3:42 |
| 2⅛ m..... | Ethelbert (4), 126 lb..... | Brighton Beach ..... | Aug. 4, 1900 | 3:49⅘ |
| 2⅛ m..... | Kyrat (3), 86 lb..... | Newport, Ky..... | Nov. 12, 1889 | 4:04⅘ |
| 2⅜ m..... | Ten Broeck (5), 110 lb... | Lexington, Ky..... | Sept. 14, 1876 | 4:26⅘ |
| 2⅝ m..... | Hubbard (4), 107 lb..... | Saratoga ..... | Aug. 9, 1878 | 4:39⅘ |
| 3 m..... | Drake Carter (4), 115 lb.. | Sheepshead Bay ..... | Sept. 6, 1894 | 5:24 |
| 4 m..... | Lucretia Borgia (4), 85 lb. | Oakland (against time).. | May 20, 1897 | 7:11 |
| 4 m..... | The Bachelor (aged), 113 lb..... | Oakland, Cal..... | Feb. 22, 1899 | 7:10⅘ |

*Futurity Course (170 feet less than 6 furlongs).

### WINNERS ENGLISH DERBY.

1867, Hermit; 1868, Blue Gown; 1869, Pretender; 1870, Kingcraft; 1871, Favonius; 1872, Cremorne; 1873, Doncaster; 1874, George Frederick; 1875, Galopin; 1876, Kisber; 1877, Silvio; 1878, Sefton; 1879, Sir Bevys; 1880, Bend Or; 1881, Iroquois; 1882, Shotover; 1883, St. Blaise; 1884, St. Gatien-Harvester (dead heat); 1885, Melton; 1886, Ormonde; 1887, Hampton; 1888, Ayrshire; 1889, Donovan; 1890, Sainfoin; 1891, Common; 1892, Sir Hugo; 1893, Isinglass; 1894, Ladas; 1895, Sir Visto; 1896, Persimmon; 1897, Galtee More; 1898, Jeddah; 1899, Flying Fox; 1900, Diamond Jubilee; 1901, Volodyovski; 1902, Ard Patrick; 1903, Rock Sand; 1904, St. Amant; 1906, Cicero; 1906, Spearmint; 1907, Orby; 1908, Signorinetta; 1909, Minoru; 1910, Lemberg; 1911, Sunstar; 1912, Tagalie; 1913, Aboyeur.

## TROTTING AND PACING.

The trotting and pacing season of 1913 was notable for the setting of a new world's record for a two-year colt. Peter Volo trotted one mile at Lexington on October 7 in 2:04¼, smashing the old mark of 2:09¼, held by Justice Brooke.

The other standard records stood the test, but Uhlan trotted a quarter of a mile in 27 seconds flat, a world's mark.

Tenara, by Moko, headed the list of winning trotters, with $24,140, followed by Etawah, with $21,375. Frank Bogash, Jr., showed the way among the pacers, with $20,841.

T. W. Murphy headed the list of winning drivers, thanks largely to Frank Bogash, jr., with $71,945, while Walter R. Cox was second, with $64,210, and Ed F. ("Pop") Geers third, with $52,143.

### WORLD'S TROTTING RECORDS.

| Distance. | Name. | Place. | Date. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 mile against time..... | Uhlan*..... | Lexington..... | Oct. 8, 1912 | 1:58 |
| 1 mile ..... | Lou Dillon*..... | Memphis† ..... | Oct. 24, 1905 | 1:58⅘ |
| 1 mile in a race..... | Hamburg Belle .... | Cleveland ..... | Aug. 25, 1909 | 2:01⅘ |
| 1 mile (half mile track). | Uhlan*..... | Goshen..... | Aug. 24, 1911 | 2:02⅘ |
| 1 mile by a stallion..... | The Harvester*..... | Columbus ..... | Sept. 22, 1910 | 2:01 |
| 1 mile by a gelding..... | Major Delmar*..... | Memphis† ..... | Oct. 22, 1903 | 1:59⅘ |
| 1 mile by a mare..... | Lou Dillon*..... | Memphis† ..... | Oct. 24, 1908 | 1:58⅘ |
| 1 mile (running mate).. | Ayres P.*..... | Kirkwood ..... | July 8, 1903 | 2:03⅘ |
| 1 mile by a yearling..... | Miss Stokes*..... | Lexington ..... | Sept. 17, 1909 | 2:19⅘ |

**The first trunk line railroad in the world, the Baltimore and Ohio, was begun in Baltimore.**

| Distance. | Name. | Place. | Date. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 mile by a yearling | Abdell* | San Jose | Sept. 28, 1894 | 2:28 |
| 1 mile, 2-year-old colt | Peter Volo | Lexington | Oct. 7, 1913 | 2:04½ |
| 1 mile, 2-year-old filly | Native Belle | Lexington | Oct. 6, 1909 | 2:07¾ |
| 1 mile by a 3-year-old | Colorado E. | Lexington | Oct. 15, 1910 | 2:04¾ |
| 1 mile, 4-year-old | Joan | Lexington | Oct. 13, 1910 | 2:04¾ |
| 1 mile by 5 yr. old | Lou Dillon* | Memphis† | Oct. 24, 1908 | 1:58½ |
| 1 mile to h. w. sulky | Major Delmar* | Memphis | Oct. 26, 1904 | 2:07 |
| Best 2 heats | Hamburg Belle | Cleveland | Aug. 25, 1909 | 2:01¼<br>2:01¾ |
| Best 3 heats | Hamburg Belle | Hartford | Sept. 17, 1908 | 2:05<br>2:06<br>2:04¾ |
| 2 miles | The Harvester* | Lexington | Oct. 15, 1910 | 4:15¼ |
| 3 miles | Nightingale* | Nashville | Oct. 20, 1892 | 7:16¼ |
| | Fairy Wood | Minneapolis | July 1, 1895 | 6:55½ |
| 4 miles | Bertie R. | Blackpool, Eng.† | Sept. 11, 1899 | 9:58 |
| | Senator L. | San Jose | Nov. 8, 1894 | 10:13 |
| 5 miles | Bishop Hero | Oakland | Oct. 14, 1898 | 12:20¾ |
| 10 miles | Pascal* | New York | Nov. 2, 1896 | 26:15 |
| | Controller | San Francisco | Nov. 20, 1879 | 27:32¼ |
| 20 miles | Capt McGowan* | Boston | Oct. 31, 1885 | 56:25 |
| 30 miles | Gen Taylor* | San Francisco | Feb. 21, 1897 | 1:47:59 |
| 50 miles | Ariel* | Albany | May 5, 1846 | 3:59:40½ |
| 100 miles | Conqueror* | Centreville | Nov. 12, 1853 | 8:55:53 |

**Trotting to Saddle.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 mile | Country Jay | Cleveland | Aug. 13, 1908 | 2:08¼ |

**Trotting to Wagon.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 mile against time | Uhlan* | Cleveland | Aug. 8, 1911 | 2:00 |
| 1 mile in a race | Lou Dillon | Memphis | Oct. 21, 1908 | 2:04¾ |
| 1 mile by a gelding | Uhlan | Cleveland | Aug. 8, 1911 | 2:00 |
| Best 2 heats | Lou Dillon | Memphis | Oct. 21, 1908 | 2:04¾<br>2:04¾ |
| Best 3 heats | Hopeful | Chicago | Oct. 12, 1878 | 2:16½<br>2:17<br>2:17 |
| 2 miles | Pelagon | Philadelphia | Oct. 20, 1909 | 4:28 |
| 3 miles | Ed. Bryan | Point Breeze | Nov. 8, 1905 | 7:20½ |
| 5 miles | Fillmore | San Francisco | April 18, 1888 | 12:16 |
| 10 miles | Julia Aldrich | San Francisco | June 15, 1883 | 26:04½ |
| 20 miles | Controller | San Francisco | April 20, 1878 | 55:57 |
| 1 mile by a team | Uhlan* / Lewis Forrest* | Lexington | Oct. 11, 1912 | 2:03¼ |

*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying wind shield, runner preceding trotter; such performances are now prohibited by the rules of the National Trotting Association.

## WORLD'S PACING RECORDS.

| Distance. | Name. | Place. | Date. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 mile against time | Dan Patch* | Memphis | Nov. 11, 1905 | 1:58 |
| 1 mile / 1 mile by a stallion | Dan Patch* | Lexington† | Oct. 7, 1905 | 1:55¼ |
| 1 mile by a gelding | Prince Alert* | New York† | Sept. 28, 1908 | 1:57 |
| 1 mile by a mare | Dariel | Memphis† | Oct. 24, 1908 | 2:00¼ |
| 1 mile (½ mile track) | Dan Patch | Allentown | Sept. 21, 1905 | 2:02 |
| 1 mile in a race | Minor Heir | Indianapolis | Sept. 12, 1910 | 1:59 |
| 1 mile by a yearling | Frank Perry | Lexington | Sept. 13, 1911 | 2:15 |
| 1 mile by 2 yr. old | Directly* | Galesburg | Sept. 20, 1894 | 2:07¾ |
| 1 mile by 3 yr. old | Miss De Forest | Lexington | Oct. 6, 1911 | 2:05¼ |
| 1 mile by 4 yr. old | Braden Direct | Lexington | Oct. 12, 1912 | 2:08¾ |

| Distance. | Name. | Place. | Date. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 mile to h. w. sulky | Dan Patch* | Macon† | Nov. 30, 1903 | 2:04¾ |
| 2 miles | Dan Patch* | Macon† | Nov. 30, 1903 | 4:17 |
| 3 miles | Elastic Pointer* | Kendallville | Oct. 1, 1909 | 7:21½ |
| 4 miles | Joe Jefferson* | Knoxville, Ia. | Nov. 18, 1891 | 10:10 |
| 5 miles | Fisherman | San Francisco | Dec. 19, 1874 | 12:06½ |
| Best 2 heats | Prince Alert | Memphis | Oct. 26, 1901 | 2:02½<br>2:00¾ |

**To Wagon.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 mile against time | Dan Patch* | Memphis† | Oct. 27, 1908 | 1:57¼ |
| 1 mile in a race | Angus Pointer | Memphis | Oct. 20, 1904 | 2:04½ |
| 2 miles | James K. Polk | Centreville | Oct. 15, 1847 | 5:04¼ |
| 3 miles | Longfellow | Sacramento | Sept. 7, 1869 | 7:[illegible] |
| 4 miles | Longfellow | San Francisco | Dec. 31, 1869 | [illegible] |

**Baltimore was the first city in America to be lighted by gas and the first to public water supply.**

**WORLD'S PACING RECORDS (Continued).**

| Distance. | Name. | Place. | Date. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| es..... | Lady St. Clair..... | San Francisco... | Dec. 11, 1874 | 123[illegible] |
| 2 heats..... | Edith W..... | Memphis..... | Oct. 22, 1902 | 2:05¾ 2:05¾ |
| 3 heats..... | Johnston..... | St. Paul..... | Sept. 16, 1887 | 2:16¼ 2:15½ 2:15¼ |
| e by a team..... | Minor Heir * George Gano* | Lexington..... | Oct. 13, 1912 | 2:02 |

*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying wind shield, runner pre- ng trotter; such performances are now prohibited by the rules of the National ting Association.

# AUTOMOBILING.

**RAIGHTAWAY FREE-FOR-ALL RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.**

| Time. | Driver and Car. | Place. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15.88... | Burman—Blitzen Benz. | Daytona ..... | April 23, 1911 |
| 26.40... | Burman—Blitzen Benz. | Daytona ..... | April 23, 1911 |
| 51.28... | Burman—Blitzen Benz. | Daytona ..... | April 23, 1911 |
| 2:34 ... | Hemery—Darracq ..... | Daytona ..... | January 24, 1906 |
| 5:14⅘ ... | Bruce-Brown—Benz ... | Daytona ..... | March 24, 1909 |
| 10:00 ... | Lancia—Fiat ..... | Daytona ..... | January 29, 1906 |
| 13:11.92... | Burman—Buick Bug... | Jacksonville ..... | March 30, 1911 |
| 35:52.31... | Burman—Buick Bug... | Jacksonville ..... | March 28, 1911 |
| 1:12:45⅘ ... | Bernin—Renault ..... | Daytona ..... | March 6, 1908 |
| 1:55:18 ... | Disbrow—Special ..... | Jacksonville ..... | March 31, 1911 |
| 2:34:12 ... | Disbrow—Special ..... | Jacksonville ..... | March 31, 1911 |
| 3:14:55 ... | Disbrow—Special ..... | Jacksonville ..... | March 31, 1911 |
| 3:53:33.50... | Disbrow—Special ..... | Jacksonville ..... | March 31, 1911 |
| one hour.... | Disbrow—Special..... | Jacksonville..... | March 28, 1911 |
| (Standing Start.) | | | |
| 40.53... | Oldfield—Benz ..... | Daytona ..... | March 16, 1910 |

**CLASS B STRAIGHTWAY RECORDS—STOCK CHASSIS.**

**161 to 230 Cubic Inches.**

| Time. | Driver and Car. | Place. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4:24.13 ... | Towers—War.-Detroit.. | Jacksonville ..... | March 29, 1911 |
| 9:10.52... | Towers—War.-Detroit.. | Jacksonville ..... | March 30, 1911 |
| **231 to 300 Cubic Inches.** | | | |
| 8:16.35... | Wilson—Cole ..... | Jacksonville ..... | March 29, 1911 |
| **301 to 450 Cubic Inches.** | | | |
| 26.75... | Merz—National ..... | Jacksonville ..... | March 29, 1911 |
| 40.32... | Wilcox—National ..... | Jacksonville ..... | March 30, 1911 |
| 3:56.82... | Wilcox—National ..... | Jacksonville ..... | March 30, 1911 |
| 8:03.67... | Merz—National ..... | Jacksonville ..... | March 29, 1911 |

**SPEEDWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.**

| Time. | Driver and Car. | Place. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8.16... | Burman—Blitzen Benz. | Indianapolis ..... | May 29, 1911 |
| 16.80... | Burman—Blitzen Benz. | Indianapolis ..... | May 29, 1911 |
| 21.40... | Burman—Blitzen Benz. | Indianapolis ..... | May 29, 1911 |
| 35.35... | Burman—Blitzen Benz. | Indianapolis ..... | May 29, 1911 |
| 1:15.96... | Bragg—Fiat ..... | Los Angeles..... | April 18, 1910 |
| 1:54:83... | Bragg—Fiat ..... | Los Angeles..... | May 5, 1912 |
| 2:33:37... | Bragg—Fiat ..... | Los Angeles..... | May 5, 1912 |
| 3:11:75... | Bragg—Fiat ..... | Los Angeles..... | May 5, 1912 |
| 6:35.62... | Robertson—Simplex ... | Los Angeles..... | April 9, 1910 |
| 10:25.17... | Hearne—Benz ..... | Indianapolis ..... | July 4, 1910 |
| 14:06.72... | Hearne—Benz ..... | Indianapolis ..... | July 4, 1910 |
| 18:22.60... | Tetzlaff—Lozier ..... | Los Angeles..... | March 19, 1911 |
| 16:35.80... | Tetzlaff—Lozier ..... | Los Angeles..... | March 19, 1911 |
| 14:50.20... | Tetzlaff—Lozier ..... | Los Angeles..... | March 19, 1911 |
| 8:37 25... | Tetzlaff—Fiat ..... | Indianapolis ..... | May 30, 1912 |
| 9:52.84... | Tetzlaff—Fiat ..... | Indianapolis ..... | May 30, 1912 |
| 5:59.52... | Tetzlaff—Fiat ..... | Indianapolis ..... | May 30, 1912 |
| 7:13.94... | Tetzlaff—Fiat ..... | Indianapolis ..... | May 30, 1912 |
| 1:49:30... | Dawson—National .... | Indianapolis ..... | May 30, 1912 |
| 1:15.27... | Dawson—National .... | Indianapolis ..... | May 30, 1912 |

pan's imports from China have increased from 5,674,540 yen to 54,807,116 and her exports thither from 5,051,929 yen to 114,823,727 yen, or more than twentyfold.

| Miles. | Time. | Driver and Car. | Place. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 5:04:14.23... | Dawson—National .... | Indianapolis ..... | May 30, 191 |
| 450 | 5:44:04.54... | Dawson—National .... | Indianapolis ..... | May 30, 191 |
| 500 | 6:21:06.03... | Dawson—National .... | Indianapolis ..... | May 30, 191 |

**Hour Records.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 74 | 1:00:00 ... | Harroun—Marmon .... | Los Angeles..... | April 16, 191 |
| 148 | 2:00:00 ... | Harroun—Marmon .... | Los Angeles..... | April 16, 191 |

**ONE MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 46.40... | Oldfield—Christie..... | Bakersfield, Cal..... | April 27, 191 |
| 2 | 1:35.89... | Oldfield—Christie ..... | Cleveland Ohio..... | September 14, 191 |
| 3 | 2:27.81... | Disbrow—Simplex .... | Cleveland Ohio..... | September 14, 191 |
| 4 | 3:17.02... | Disbrow—Simplex .... | Cleveland Ohio..... | September 14, 191 |
| 5 | 4:06:58... | Disbrow—Simplex .... | Cleveland Ohio..... | September 14, 191 |
| 10 | 8:17.02... | Disbrow—Simplex .... | Cleveland Ohio..... | September 14, 191 |
| 15 | 13:30.00... | Disbrow—Simplex .... | San Jose, Cal..... | April 14, 191 |
| 20 | 17:57.40... | Disbrow—Simplex .... | San Jose, Cal..... | April 14, 191 |
| 25 | 22:26.60... | Disbrow—Simplex .... | San Jose, Cal..... | April 14, 191 |
| 50 | 47:21.65... | De Palma—Simplex.... | Syracuse ..... | September 16, 191 |
| 75 | 1:15:52.50... | Wishart—Mercer ..... | Columbus, Ohio..... | August 25, 191 |
| 100 | 1:40:51.00... | Wishart—Mercer ..... | Columbus, Ohio..... | August 25, 191 |
| 150 | 2:30:51.00... | Wishart—Mercer ..... | Columbus, Ohio..... | August 25, 191 |
| 200 | 3:27:23.80... | Cooper—Stutz..... | Fresno, Cal..... | February 10, 191 |

**CLASS "B" SPEEDWAY RECORDS.**

**(Stock chassis, piston displacement and minimum weight.)**

**451 to 600 cubic inches—2,300 pounds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 4:01.36... | Oldfield—Knox ..... | Indianapolis ..... | May 30, 191 |
| 10 | 7:47.71... | Robertson—Fiat ..... | Atlanta ..... | November 11, 190 |
| 20 | 15:57.41... | De Palma—Fiat..... | Atlanta ..... | May 5, 191 |
| 50 | 42:02.96... | Robertson—Fiat ..... | Atlanta ..... | November 13, 190 |
| 100 | 1:22:55.35... | Robertson—Fiat ..... | Atlanta ..... | November 13, 190 |
| 150 | 2:05:00.63... | Robertson—Fiat ..... | Atlanta ..... | November 13, 190 |
| 200 | 2:53:48.32... | Disbrow—Rainier ..... | Atlanta ..... | November 13, 190 |

**301 to 450 cubic inches—2,000 pounds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 4:05.76... | Kincaid—National .... | Indianapolis ..... | May 27, 191 |
| 10 | 7:55.12... | Aitken—National ..... | Indianapolis ..... | July 2, 191 |
| 15 | 11:48.78... | Aitken—National ..... | Indianapolis ..... | July 1, 191 |
| 20 | 15:57.63... | Dawson—Marmon ..... | Indianapolis ..... | May 27, 191 |
| 50 | 39:47.55... | Dawson—Marmon ..... | Atlanta ..... | November 3, 191 |
| 75 | 1:00:16.34... | Dawson—Marmon ..... | Indianapolis ..... | May 27, 191 |
| 100 | 1:23:43.11... | Kincaid—National .... | Indianapolis ..... | May 27, 191 |
| 150 | 2:05:02.17... | Chevrolet—Buick ..... | Atlanta ..... | November 9, 190 |
| 200 | 2:46:48.47... | Chevrolet—Buick ..... | Atlanta ..... | November 9, 190 |
| 250 | 4:35:57.4 ... | Burman—Buick ..... | Indianapolis ..... | August 19, 190 |

**231 to 300 cubic inches—1,700 pounds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 4:16 ... | Dawson—Marmon ..... | Indianapolis ..... | July 2, 191 |
| 10 | 8:16.06... | Harroun—Marmon .... | Indianapolis ..... | May 27, 191 |
| 20 | 17:10.70... | Chevrolet—Buick ..... | Atlanta ..... | November 11, 190 |
| 25 | 21:48.92... | Harroun—Marmon .... | Indianapolis ..... | May 30, 191 |
| 50 | 42:41.32... | Harroun—Marmon .... | Indianapolis ..... | May 30, 191 |
| 75 | 67:31.07... | Harroun—Marmon .... | Atlanta ..... | November 11, 190 |
| 100 | 1:30:06.31... | Harroun—Marmon .... | Atlanta ..... | November 11, 190 |

**161 to 230 cubic inches—1,400 pounds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 3:49 ... | Witt—E-M-F ..... | Atlanta ..... | November 3, 191 |
| 5 | 4:35.47... | L. Chevrolet—Buick... | Indianapolis ..... | July 2, 191 |
| 10 | 8:55.40... | L. Chevrolet—Buick... | Indianapolis ..... | July 2, 191 |
| 20 | 19:51 ... | Knipper—Chalmers .... | Atlanta ..... | November 12, 190 |
| 50 | 50:36 ... | Nelson—Buick ..... | Atlanta ..... | November 9, 190 |
| 100 | 1:40:46.81... | Knipper—Chalmers ... | Atlanta ..... | November 10, 190 |

**160 cubic inches and under—1,100 pounds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0:56.80... | Witt—Flanders ..... | Indianapolis ..... | November 13, 191 |
| 5 | 4:22.96... | Witt—Flanders ..... | Indianapolis ..... | November 13, 191 |
| 10 | 9:27.40... | Witt—Flanders ..... | Indianapolis ..... | November 13, 191 |

## CLASS "C" SPEEDWAY RECORDS.

(No restriction other than piston displacement.)

### 160 cubic inches and under.

| Miles. | Time. | Driver and Car. | Place. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 4:26.06... | Evans—Flanders ..... | Indianapolis ..... | November 13, 1911 |
| 10 | 8:53.97... | Evans—Flanders ..... | Indianapolis ..... | November 13, 1911 |
| 15 | 13:24 ... | Evans—Flanders ..... | Indianapolis ..... | November 13, 1911 |
| 20 | 17:54.82... | Evans—Flanders ..... | Indianapolis ..... | November 13, 1911 |

### 161 to 230 cubic inches.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 4:20.20... | J. Nikrent—Buick..... | Los Angeles..... | April 15, 1910 |
| 10 | 8:40.17... | J. Nikrent—Buick..... | Los Angeles..... | April 15, 1910 |
| 15 | 13:14.52... | J. Nikrent—Buick..... | Los Angeles..... | April 9, 1910 |
| 20 | 17:37.36... | J. Nikrent—Buick..... | Los Angeles..... | April 9, 1910 |
| 25 | 21:12:.42... | Tower—Flanders Special ..... | Los Angeles..... | May 5, 1912 |
| 50 | 43:49.69... | Endicott—Cole ..... | Los Angeles..... | April 9, 1910 |

### 231 to 300 Cubic Inches.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0:45:60... | De Palma—Mercer..... | Los Angeles..... | May 5, 1912 |
| 2 | 1:31:53... | De Palma—Mercer..... | Los Angeles..... | May 5, 1912 |
| 3 | 2:17:17... | De Palma—Mercer..... | Los Angeles..... | May 5, 1912 |
| 4 | 3:02:70... | De Palma—Mercer..... | Los Angeles..... | May 5, 1912 |
| 5 | 3:47:34... | De Palma—Mercer..... | Los Angeles..... | May 5, 1912 |
| 10 | 7:27:33... | De Palma—Mercer..... | Los Angeles..... | May 5, 1912 |
| 15 | 11:11:17... | De Palma—Mercer..... | Los Angeles..... | May 5, 1912 |
| 20 | 14:56:05... | De Palma—Mercer..... | Los Angeles..... | May 5, 1912 |
| 25 | 18:53:20... | J. Nikrent—Case..... | Los Angeles..... | May 5, 1912 |
| 50 | 42:20.06... | Siefert—Dorris ..... | Los Angeles..... | April 8, 1910 |
| 75 | 1:25:22.07... | Harroun—Marmon ..... | Los Angeles..... | April 8, 1910 |
| 100 | 1:06:54.28... | Harroun—Marmon ..... | Los Angeles..... | April 8, 1910 |

### 301 to 450 Cubic Inches.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 3:49.36... | J. Nikrent—Buick..... | Los Angeles..... | April 17, 1910 |
| 10 | 7:36.61... | J. Nikrent—Buick..... | Los Angeles..... | April 17, 1910 |
| 15 | 12:04.99... | Dawson—Marmon ..... | Los Angeles..... | April 15, 1910 |
| 20 | 16:04.40... | Harroun—Marmon ..... | Los Angeles..... | April 15, 1910 |
| 25 | 20:08.69... | Harroun—Marmon ..... | Los Angeles..... | April 15, 1910 |
| 50 | 39:53.55... | Harroun—Marmon ..... | Los Angeles..... | April 15, 1910 |

### 451 to 600 Cubic Inches.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 3:38.61... | Oldfield—Knox ..... | Los Angeles..... | April 16, 1910 |
| 10 | 7:20.66... | Oldfield—Knox ..... | Los Angeles..... | April 16, 1910 |
| 15 | 11:32.34... | Marquis—Isotta ..... | Los Angeles..... | April 10, 1910 |
| 20 | 15:29.18... | Marquis—Isotta ..... | Los Angeles..... | April 10, 1910 |
| 25 | 19:24.92... | Marquis—Isotta ..... | Los Angeles..... | April 10, 1910 |
| 50 | 39:20.69... | Marquis—Isotta ..... | Los Angeles..... | April 10, 1910 |

### 24-Hour Track Races.

| Class. | Car. | Miles. | Drivers. | Place. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stock Chassis | Loxier... | 1,196 | Patschke & Mulford. | Brighton B'h. | October 15, 1909 |
| Class "C".... | Stearns. | 1,253 | Poole & Patschke... | Brighton B'h. | October 19, 1910 |
| "Speedway" | Fiat.... | 1,491 | Verbeck & Hirsh.... | Los Angeles.. | April 8, 1911 |

### International Race (500 Miles), Indianapolis, May 30, 1912.

| Po. | Driver and Car. | Time. | Po. | Driver and Car. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Lules Goux—Peugeot.... | 6:31:43 | 6 | Wilcox—Gray Fox ..... | 7:23:38 |
| 2 | Wishart—Mercer ..... | 6:45:06 | 7 | Mulford—Mercedes ..... | 7:27:17 |
| 3 | Merz—Stutz ..... | 6:50:35 | 8 | Disbrow—Case ..... | 7:30:50 |
| 4 | Guyot—Sunbeam ..... | 7:05:08 | 9 | Clark—Tulsa ..... | 7:49:21 |
| 5 | Pillette—Mercedes ..... | 7:19:35 | 10 | Haupt—Mason ..... | 7:53:31 |

### Grand Prix (570 Miles), Dieppe, France, July 13, 1913.

| Po. | Driver and Car. | Time. | Po. | Driver and Car. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Georges Boillot—Peugeot.. | 7:53:56⅘ | 2 | Jules Goux—Peugeot..... | 7:56:22 |

Average per hour of winner, 72 miles.

In 1912 the value of automobiles and parts of automobiles exported from the United States was $28,000,000.

# HOCKEY.

### AMATEUR LEAGUE.

The final standing of the teams in the Amateur Hockey League of America follows:

| Team. | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hockey Club | 6 | 3 | .666 |
| Crescent Athletic Club | 5 | 4 | .556 |
| St. Nicholas H. C. | 4 | 5 | .444 |
| Irish-American A. C. | 3 | 6 | .333 |

# BILLIARDS.

### CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD AT 18.1 BALKLINE.

January 9, 1913, at Pittsburgh, Penn.—Ora Morningstar, 500, average, 15 20-32, defeated George Sutton, 478, average, 15 8-32.

March 19, 1913, at Pittsburgh, Penn.—Willie Hoppe, 500, average, 15 20-32, defeated Ora Morningstar, 211, average, 6 25-31.

### CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD AT 18.2 BALKLINE.

February 5, 1913, at Hotel Astor, New York—Willie Hoppe, 500, defeated George Sutton, 301.

May 27, 1913, at Hotel Astor, New York—Willie Hoppe, 500, average, 41 2-3 defeated Koji Yamada, 33, average, 3.

November 17, 1913, at Hotel Astor, New York—Willie Hoppe, 500, average, 21 17-23, defeated C. W. Demarest, 294, average, 12 18-23.

### NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP AT POCKET BILLIARDS.

January 6, 7, 8, 1913, at Doyle's Billiard Room, New York—Alfredo de Oro, 600, defeated James Maturo, 563.

February 25, 26, 27, 1913, at Doyle's Billiard Room, New York—Alfredo de Oro, 600, defeated Thomas A. Hueston, 386.

October 1, 2, 3, 1913, at Doyle's Billiard Room, New York—Bennie Allen, 600, defeated Alfredo de Oro, 515.

December 3, 4, 5, 1913, at Sexton Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.—Bennie Allen, 600, defeated Charles Weston, 411.

### THREE-CUSHION CARROM CHAMPIONSHIP.

May 27, 28, 29, 1913, at San Francisco, Cal.—Alfredo de Oro, 150, defeated J. B. Horgan, 120.

November 5, 6, 7, 1913, at Doyle's Billiard Room, New York—Alfredo de Oro, 150, defeated Joseph W. Carney, 143.

# POLO.

Polo in 1913 was marked by the international matches between the Hurlingham Polo Club, of England, and America's best, at the Meadow Brook Club, at Westbury, L. I., on June 10 and 14. America won the first match, 5½ goals to 3, and the second match, 4½ goals to 4½ goals.

Teams: First match—United States, No. 1, L. Waterbury; No. 2, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and L. E. Stoddard; No. 3, H. P. Whitney; and back, D. Milburn. England, No. 1, Capt. L. St. C. Cheape; No. 2, Capt. A. N. Edwards; No. 3, Capt. R. G. Ritson; and back, Capt. V. N. Lockett. The United States was penalized three times, a half goal each time, for crossing by L. Waterbury (twice) and D. Milburn.

Teams: Second match—United States, No. 1, L. Waterbury; No. 2, L. E. Stoddard; No. 3, H. P. Whitney; and back, D. Milburn. England, No. 1, Capt. L. St. C. Cheape; No. 2, F. M. Freake; No. 3, Capt. R. G. Ritson; and back, Capt. V. N. Lockett. United States was penalized a half goal for crossing by H. P. Whitney. England was penalized half a goal for crossing by Capt. V. N. Lockett and a quarter goal for safety by Capt. R. G. Ritson.

Results of previous international cup matches: 1886, at Newport, won by England, by 2 games to 0. 1900, at Hurlingham, won by England, by 8 goals to 2. 1902, at Hurlingham, won by England, by 2 games to 1. 1900, at Hurlingham, won by United States, by 2 games to 0. 1911, at Meadow Brook, won by United States, by 2 games to 0.

# AVIATION.

### WORLD'S RECORDS.

**(In closed circuit without stops.)**

**SPEED.**

1. Time on a Given Distance.

**Aviator Alone.**

| Kilom. | Holder. | Place. | Date. | Machine. | H.M.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Prevost | France | Sept. 29, '13 | Deperdussin | 00:02:56⅗ |
| 20 | Prevost | France | Sept. 29, '13 | Deperdussin | 00:05:54⅛ |
| 30 | Prevost | France | Sept. 29, '13 | Deperdussin | 00:08:52⅛ |
| 40 | Prevost | France | Sept. 29, '13 | Deperdussin | 00:11:50½ |
| 50 | Prevost | France | Sept. 29, '13 | Deperdussin | 00:14:48⅛ |
| 100 | Prevost | France | Sept. 29, '13 | Deperdussin | 00:29:40 |
| 150 | Prevost | France | Sept. 29, '13 | Deperdussin | 00:44:38 |
| 200 | Prevost | France | Sept. 29, '13 | Deperdussin | 00:59:45⅝ |
| 250 | Tabuteau | France | Mch. 1, '12 | Morane-Saulnier | 02:07:54⅛ |
| 300 | Gobioni | Italy | Mch. 28, '12 | Caproni | 02:49:00 |
| 350 | Gilbert | France | Dec. 30, '12 | Clement-Bayard | 03:26:16 |
| 400 | Gilbert | France | Dec. 30, '12 | Clement-Bayard | 03:55:27⅝ |
| 450 | Gilbert | France | Dec. 30, '12 | Clement-Bayard | 04:24:44⅝ |

**The Pope's brother, Angelo Sarto, 76 years of age, is postmaster at Grazie, Mantua, Italy, with a salary of 50 cents a day.**

### Aviator Alone (Continued).

| Kilom. | Holder. | Place. | Date. | Machine. | H M S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | Gilbert | France | Dec. 30, '12 | Clement-Bayard | 04:54:[illegible] |
| 600 | Gilbert | France | Dec. 30, '12 | Clement-Bayard | 05:52:3[illegible] |
| 700 | Fourny | France | Sept. 11, '12 | M. Farman | 09:31:01 |
| 800 | Fourny | France | Sept. 11, '12 | M. Farman | 10:44:45[illegible] |
| 900 | Fourny | France | Sept. 11, '12 | M. Farman | 11:59:09[illegible] |
| 1000 | Fourny | France | Sept. 11, '12 | M. Farman | 13:01:12 |

### Aviator and One Passenger.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Bier | Austria | Oct. 1, '12 | Etrich | 00:02:58 |
| 10 | Legagneux | France | July 20, '12 | Zens | 00:04:24[illegible] |
| 20 | Legagneux | France | July 20, '12 | Zens | 00:08:51 |
| 30 | Legagneux | France | July 20, '12 | Zens | 00:13:15[illegible] |
| 40 | Legagneux | France | July 20, '12 | Zens | 00:17:44[illegible] |
| 50 | Legagneux | France | July 20, '12 | Zens | 00:22:13 |
| 100 | Legagneux | France | July 20, '12 | Zens | 00:44:36 |
| 150 | Legagneux | France | July 20, '12 | Zens | 01:07:10 |
| 200 | Slavorssoff | Italy | Jan. 26, '12 | Caproni | 01:56:30 |
| 250 | Slavorssoff | Italy | Jan. 26, '12 | Caproni | 02:24:30 |
| 300 | Guillaux | France | Feb. 11, '12 | Clement-Bayard | 03:04:50 |
| 350 | Guillaux | France | Feb. 11, '12 | Clement-Bayard | 03:34:46 |
| 400 | Guillaux | France | Feb. 11, '12 | Clement-Bayard | 04:04:04 |

### Aviator and Two Passengers.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | C. Nieuport | Austria | June 30, '12 | ——— | 00:05:45 |
| 20 | E. Nieuport | France | Mch. 9, '11 | Nieuport | 00:11:59[illegible] |
| 30 | E. Nieuport | France | Mch. 9, '11 | Nieurort | 00:17:52[illegible] |
| 40 | E. Nieuport | France | Mch. 9, '11 | Nieuport | 00:22:44[illegible] |
| 50 | E. Nieuport | France | Mch. 9, '11 | Nieuport | 00:29:37[illegible] |
| 100 | E. Nieuport | France | Mch. 9, '11 | Nieuport | 00:59:08 |

### Aviator and Three Passengers.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Mendelli | Austria | Aug. 16, '12 | ——— | 00:03:48 |
| 10 | Busson | France | Mch. 10, '11 | Deperdussin | 00:06:16[illegible] |
| 20 | Mendelli | Austria | Aug. 16, '12 | ——— | 00:12:03 |
| 30 | Mendelli | Austria | Aug. 16, '12 | ——— | 00:17:37 |
| 40 | Mendelli | Austria | Aug. 16, '12 | ——— | 00:23:11 |
| 50 | Mendelli | Austria | Aug. 16, '12 | ——— | 00:29:47 |
| 100 | Mendelli | Austria | Aug. 16, '12 | ——— | 00:56:33 |

### Aviator and Four Passengers.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Busson | France | Mar. 10, '11 | Deperdussin | 00:03:34 |
| 10 | Busson | France | Mch. 10, '11 | Deperdussin | 00:07:08 |
| 20 | Busson | France | Mch. 10, '11 | Deperdussin | 00:14:00[illegible] |
| 30 | Champel | France | April 15, '13 | Champel | 00:21:53[illegible] |
| 40 | Champel | France | April 15, '13 | Champel | 00:29:13[illegible] |
| 50 | Champel | France | April 15, '13 | Champel | 00:36:31 |
| 100 | Champel | France | April 15, '13 | Champel | 01:13:01[illegible] |
| 150 | Champel | France | April 15, '13 | Champel | 01:49:11[illegible] |
| 200 | Champel | France | April 15, '13 | Champel | 02:25:02[illegible] |
| 250 | Champel | France | April 15, '13 | Champel | 03:01:17 |

### 2. Distance in a Given Time.

### Aviator Alone.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Prevost | France | Sept. 29, '13 | Deperdussin | 00:15:00 |
| 100 | Prevost | France | Sept. 29, '13 | Deperdussin | 00:30:00 |
| 200 | Prevost | France | Sept. 29, '13 | Deperdussin | 01:00:00 |
| 234.48 | Tabuteau | France | Feb. 23, '12 | Morane | 02:00:00 |
| 320 | Goblonl | ——— | Mch. 28, '12 | Caproni | 03:00:00 |
| 410.90 | Gilbert | France | Dec. 30, '12 | Morane | 04:00:00 |
| 510.00 | Gilbert | France | Dec. 30, '12 | Morane | 05:00:00 |
| 490.00 | Bournique | France | Dec. 31, '10 | R. E. P. | 06:00:00 |
| 522.98 | Tabuteau | France | Dec. 30, '10 | M. Farman | 07:00:00 |
| 585.20 | Fourny | France | Sept. 11, '12 | M. Farman | 08:00:00 |
| 661.20 | Fourny | France | Sept. 11, '12 | M. Farman | 09:00:00 |
| 744.80 | Fourny | France | Sept. 11, '12 | M. Farman | 10:00:00 |
| 820.80 | Fourny | France | Sept. 11, '12 | M. Farman | 11:00:00 |
| 904.40 | Fourny | France | Sept. 11, '12 | M. Farman | 12:00:00 |
| 980.40 | Fourny | France | Sept. 11, '12 | M. Farman | 13:00:00 |

### Aviator and One Passenger.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31.02 | Legagneux | France | July 5, '12 | Zens | 00:15:00 |
| 66.63 | Legagneux | France | July 20, '12 | Zens | 00:30:00 |
| 133.46 | Legagneux | France | July 20, '12 | Zens | 01:00:00 |
| 191.61 | Guillaux | France | Feb. 11, '13 | Clement-Bayard | 02:00:00 |
| 291.45 | Guillaux | France | Feb. 11, '13 | Clement-Bayard | 03:00:00 |
| 391.30 | Guillaux | France | Feb. 11, '13 | Clement-Bayard | 04:00:00 |

**Since 1899 the average deposits in the banks of Cuba have increased 200 per cent.**

**Aviator and Three Passengers.**

| Kilom. | Holder. | Place. | Date. | Machine. | H.M.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 106 | Mandelli | Austria | Aug. 16, '12 | Autoplan | 01:00:00 |

**Aviator and Four Passengers.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20.13 | Champel | France | April 15, '13 | Champel | 00:15:00 |
| 40.25 | Champel | France | April 15, '13 | Champel | 00:30:00 |
| 82.10 | Champel | France | April 15, '13 | Champel | 01:00:00 |
| 165.05 | Champel | France | April 15, '13 | Champel | 02:00:00 |
| 247.20 | Champel | France | April 15, '13 | Champel | 03:00:00 |

3. Greatest Speed Attained, Whatever the Length of the Flight.

| Holder. | Place. | Date. | Machine. | Speed Per Hour. Kilom. | Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Aviator Alone.** | | | | | |
| Prevost | France | Sept. 29, '13 | Deperdussin | 204 | 125 |
| **Aviator and One Passenger.** | | | | | |
| Legagneux | France | July 20, '12 | Zens | 135.95 | 84.47 |
| **Aviator and Two Passengers.** | | | | | |
| Nieuport | Austria | June 23, '12 | Nieuport | 104.34 | 64.83 |
| **Aviator and Three Passengers.** | | | | | |
| Mandelli | Austria | Aug. 17, '12 | Nieuport | 106.10 | 65.92 |
| **Aviator and Four Passengers.** | | | | | |
| Busson | France | Mch. 10, '11 | Deperdussin | 87.25 | 54.21 |

**GREATEST DISTANCE.**

| Holder. | Place. | Date. | Machine. | Distance Covered. Kilom. | Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Aviator Alone.** | | | | | |
| Fourny | France | Sept. 11, '12 | M. Farman | 1010.9 | 628.14 |
| **Aviator and One Passenger.** | | | | | |
| Guillaux | France | Feb. 11, '13 | Clement-Bayard | 410.62 | 255 |
| **Aviator and Two Passengers.** | | | | | |
| Bier | Austria | Oct. 4, '11 | Etrich | 112 | 69.59 |
| **Aviator and Three Passengers.** | | | | | |
| Mandelli | Austria | Aug. 17, '12 | Autoplan | 121 | 68.31 |
| **Aviator and Four Passengers.** | | | | | |
| Champel | France | April 15, '13 | Champel | 249.59 | 155 |

**GREATEST DURATION.**

| Holder. | Place. | Date. | Machine. | Duration of Flight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Aviator Alone.** | | | | |
| Fourny | France | Sept. 11, '12 | M. Farman | 18:17:57⅘ |
| **Aviator and One Passenger.** | | | | |
| Sevelack | Germany | Nov. 8, '11 | Etrich | 04:34:00 |
| **Aviator and Two Passengers.** | | | | |
| Oelerich | Germany | July 5, '12 | Mars | 02:41:00 |
| **Aviator and Three Passengers.** | | | | |
| Grulich | Germany | Jan. 25, '12 | Harlan | 01:35:00 |
| **Aviator and Four Passengers.** | | | | |
| Champel | France | April 15, '13 | Champel | 03:01:17 |
| **Aviator and Five Passengers.** | | | | |
| Faller | Germany | Feb. 9, '13 | Aviatik | 01:10:17 |
| **Aviator and Six Passengers.** | | | | |
| Faller | Germany | Jan. 4, '13 | Aviatik | 00:20:20 |
| **Aviator and Seven Passengers.** | | | | |
| Sikorsky | Russia | Aug. 2, '13 | ——— | 01:54:00 |
| **Aviator and Eight Passengers.** | | | | |
| Frantz | France | Mch. 8, '13 | Savary | 00:11:4[illegible] |

There are 73 Italian journals published in the United States.

## ALTITUDE.

### 1. Greatest Altitude.

| Holder. | Place. | Date. | Machine. | Altitude Attained. Metres. | Feet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Aviator Alone.** | | | | | |
| Perreyon | France | Mch. 11, '13 | Bleriot | 597 | 19,600 |
| **Aviator and One Passenger.** | | | | | |
| Perreyon | France | June 3, '13 | Bleriot | 5,100 | 16,720 |
| **Aviator and Two Passengers.** | | | | | |
| Von Blaschke | Austria | June 29, '12 | Lohner | 3,580 | 11,740 |
| **Aviator and Three Passengers.** | | | | | |
| Sablating | Germany | Sept. 28, '13 | ——— | 2,830 | 9,282 |
| **Aviator and Four Passengers.** | | | | | |
| Sablating | Germany | Oct. 1, '13 | ——— | 2,080 | 6,822 |
| **Aviator and Five Passengers.** | | | | | |
| Gougenheim | France | Feb. 10, '13 | H. Farman | 1,098 | 3,600 |
| **Aviator and Six Passengers.** | | | | | |
| Frangeois | France | May 8, '13 | H. Farman | 850 | 2,790 |

### 2. Climbing (Vertical Speed).

| Holder. | Place. | Date. | Machine. | Altitude. Metres. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Aviator Alone.** | | | | | |
| Garros | Vienna, Aus. | Sept. 4, 1912 | Blériot | 1,000 | 0:04:56 |

## WORLD'S MODEL FLYING RECORDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | America. |
| Hand launch | Distance | Armour Selley | 2,653 | feet |
| | Duration | Armour Selley | 158 4–5 | sec. |
| Off ground | Distance | Armour Selley | 1,408 | feet |
| | Duration | Curtis Meyers | 73 | sec. |
| Hydro | Duration | Armour Selley | 53 | sec. |
| | | | | England. |
| Single tractor | Distance | H. R Weston | 252 | feet |
| | Duration | F. W. Jannaway | 22 | sec. |

## AMERICAN MODEL FLYING RECORDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hand launch | Distance | Armour Selley | 2,653 | feet |
| | Duration | Armour Selley | 158 4–5 | sec. |
| Off ground | Distance | Armour Selley | 1,408 | feet |
| | Duration | Curtis Meyers | 73 | sec. |
| Hydro | Duration | Armour Selley | 53 | sec. |

## BALLOONS.

| Pilot. | Journey. | Date. | Distance. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Distance. | |
| E. Rumpelmayer | Lamotte–Voltchy–Iar | March 19–21, 1913 | 1,503 miles |
| | | Duration. | |
| Col. Schaeck | Berlin–Borgset | 1908 | 73 hours |
| | | Altitude. | |
| Berson and Suring | Berlin | June 30, 1901 | 35,420 feet |

# AMERICAN RECORDS.

(Inclosed circuit, without stops; corrected to Dec. 1, 1913.)

## SPEED.

### 1. Time on a Given Distance.

| Kilom. | Holder. | Place. | Date. | Machine. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Aviator Alone.** | | | |
| 5 | Vedrines | Clearing, Ill. | Sept. 9, '12 | Deperdussin | 1:44:21 |
| 10 | Vedrines | Clearing, Ill. | Sept. 9, '12 | Deperdussin | 3:27:60 |
| 20 | Vedrines | Clearing, Ill. | Sept. 9, '12 | Deperdussin | 6:55:95 |
| 30 | Vedrines | Clearing, Ill. | Sept. 9, '12 | Deperdussin | 10:45:71 |
| 40 | Vedrines | Clearing, Ill. | Sept. 9, '12 | Deperdussin | 14:19:15 |
| 50 | Vedrines | Clearing, Ill. | Sept. 9, '12 | Deperdussin | 17:51:80 |
| 100 | Vedrines | Clearing, Ill. | Sept. 9, '12 | Deperdussin | 35:40:20 |

**Postoffices were first established in 1454.**

| Kilom. | Holder. | Place. | Date. | Machine. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | Vedrines | Clearing, Ill. | Sept. 9, '12 | Deperdussin | 53:18:70 |
| 200 | Vedrines | Clearing, Ill. | Sept. 9, '12 | Deperdussin | 1:10:56:85 |
| 250 | Johnstone | Mineola, N. Y. | July 27, '11 | Moisant | 3:32:56:40 |

**Aviator and One Passenger.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Grahame-White | Nassau Bl'd. | Sept. 30, '11 | Nieuport | 6:13 2-5 |
| 20 | Grahame-White | Nassau Bl'd. | Sept. 30, 11 | Nieuport | 12:26 3-5 |
| 30 | Grahame-White | Nassau Bl'd. | Sept. 30, '11 | Nieuport | 18:42 |
| 50 | Grahame-White | Nassau Bl'd. | Sept. 30, '11 | Nieuport | 31:01 3-5 |

**2. Distance in a Given Time.**

**Aviator Alone.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45.66 | Vedrines | Chicago, Ill. | Sept. 9, '12 | Deperdussin | 15 m. |
| 84.66 | Vedrines | Chicago, Ill. | Sept. 9, '12 | Deperdussin | 30 m. |
| 169.81 | Vedrines | Chicago, Ill. | Sept. 9, '12 | Deperdussin | 1 hr. |
| 141.97 | Johnstone | Mineola, N. Y. | July 27, '11 | Moisant | 2 hrs. |
| 214.57 | Johnstone | Mineola, N. Y. | July 27, '11 | Moisant | 3 hrs. |
| 283.62 | Johnstone | Mineola, N. Y. | July 27, '11 | Moisant | 4 hrs. |
| 24.14 | Grahame-White | Squantum, Mass. | Sept. 4, '11 | Nieuport | 15 m. |
| 48.28 | Grahame-White | Nassau Boulevard | Sept. 30, '11 | Nieuport | 30 m. |

**3. Greatest Speed Obtained, Whatever the Length of Flight.**

| Holder. | Place. | Date. | Machine. | Speed per hr. Kilom. | Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Aviator Alone.** | | | | | |
| Vedrines | Clearing, Ill. | Sept. 9, '12 | Deperdussin | 169.73 | 105.5 |
| **Aviator and One Passenger.** | | | | | |
| Grahame-White | Squantum, Mass. | Sept. 4, '11 | Nieuport | 101.76 | 63.23 |
| **Aviator and Two Passengers.** | | | | | |
| Sopwith | Chicago | Aug. 15, '11 | Wright | 56.263 | 34.96 |

**GREATEST DISTANCE.**

| Holder. | Place. | Date. | Machine. | Distance covered Kilom. | Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Aviator Alone.** | | | | | |
| Johnstone | Mineola | July 27, '11 | Moisant (Blériot-type) | 283.628 | 176.288 |
| **Aviator and One Passenger.** | | | | | |
| Milling | Texas City, Tex. | Mar. 28, '13 | Burgess-Wright | 354 | 220 |

**GREATEST DURATION.**

| Holder. | Place. | Date. | Machine | Duration of flight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Aviator Alone.** | | | | |
| Towers | Chesapeake Bay | Oct. 6, '12 | Curtiss | 6:10:35 |
| **Aviator and One Passenger.** | | | | |
| Milling | Texas City, Tex. | Mar. 28, '13 | Burgess-Wright | 4:22 |
| **Aviator and Two Passengers.** | | | | |
| Milling | Nassau Bl'd. | Sept. 20, '11 | Burgess-Wright | 1:54:42 3-5 |

**ALTITUDE.**

**1. Greatest Altitude.**

| Holder | Place. | Date. | Machine. | Altitude attained. Metres. | Feet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Aviator Alone.** | | | | | |
| Beachey | Chicago | Aug. 20, '11 | Curtiss | 3,548½ | 11,642 |

**2. Climbing (Upward Vertical Speed.)**

| Holder. | Place. | Date. | Machine. | Altitude. Metres. | Feet. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Aviator Alone.** | | | | | | |
| Simon | Chicago | Aug. 19, '11 | Blériot | 500 | 1,640 | 8:35 |
| Sopwith | Chicago | Aug. 19, '11 | Blériot | | | |
| **Aviator and One Passenger.** | | | | | | |
| H. B. Brown | Staten Isl. | Nov. 5, '12 | Wright | 1,524 | 5,000 | |

The production of fruits and vegetables in Cuba has tripled in the last th

## ALIGHTING.

### Aviator Alone.

| Holder. | Place. | Date. | Machine. | Distance from mark. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sopwith | Nassau Boul. | July 22, '11 | Howard Wright (Farman type) | 0.445 metre. 1ft. 5½in. |

### 'CROSS-COUNTRY.

1.—Greatest Total Distance.

Rodgers.....N. Y. to Pasadena, Cal. Sept. 17–Nov. 8, '11 Wright .....4,017 miles

2.—Greatest Distance in a Single Day.

Wood..... Westbury, L. I., to Gaithersburg, Md. Aug. 8, '12.....217½ miles

### AMERICAN ENDURANCE, 'CROSS-COUNTRY, NON-STOP RECORD.

C. Murvin Wood.....Aug. 8, '12..... Duration of flight 4 hrs. 31 m

### HYDRO-AEROPLANE.

1.—Continuous Flight.

Towers..... Annapolis.....Oct. 6, '12.....Curtis hydro-aero. Duration of flight ..6h. 10m.

2.—Greatest Total Distance (with Passenger).

Anthony Jannus.. Omaha to New Orleans....Nov. 5-Dec. 15, '12..Benoist hydro-aero..1,970 miles (Following course of river

## INTERNATIONAL AVIATION RACE.

**FOR THE JAMES GORDON BENNETT CUP, AT RHEIMS, FRANCE, SEPTEMBER 29, 1913.**

**Won by Prevost, France, in Deperdussin-Gnome Monoplane, 140 Horsepower.**

**The Cumulative Lap Times.**

**(The course was 10 kilioms—6.2 miles—round.)**

| Kiloms. | Prevost. M. S. | Vedrines. H. M. S. | Gilbert. H. M. S. | Crombez. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 2:56⅝ | 0:02:59⅛ | 0:03:02 | 0:03:29 |
| 20 | 5:54⅛ | 0:06:00⅝ | 0:06:07⅝ | 0:06:59⅛ |
| 30 | 8:52⅛ | 0:09:01⅝ | 0:09:15 | 0:10:29 |
| 40 | 11:50⅛ | 0:12:03⅛ | 0:12:22⅝ | 0:13:59 |
| 50 | 14:48⅛ | 0:15:05 | 0:15:31⅝ | 0:17:29 |
| 60 | 17:14⅝ | 0:18:07 | 0:18:40⅝ | 0:20:59 |
| 70 | 20:43⅛ | 0:21:08⅛ | 0:21:49 | 0:24:28 |
| 80 | 23:41⅝ | 0:24:10⅝ | 0:24:57⅝ | 0:27:57 |
| 90 | 26:40⅝ | 0:27:12 | 0:28:06⅝ | 0:31:25 |
| 100 | 29:40 | 0:30:14 | 0:31:17 | 0:34:54 |
| 110 | 32:39⅛ | 0:33:17 | 0:34:26 | 0:38:22 |
| 120 | 35:38⅝ | 0:36:20 | 0:37:36 | 0:41:51 |
| 130 | 38:38⅝ | 0:39:23 | 0:40:46 | 0:45:19 |
| 140 | 41:38⅛ | 0:42:25⅝ | 0:43:57 | 0:48:49 |
| 150 | 44:38 | 0:45:30 | 0:47:06⅝ | 0:52:19⅛ |
| 160 | 47:38⅝ | 0:48:34⅛ | 0:50:15⅛ | 0:55:49 |
| 170 | 50:40⅛ | 0:51:38 | 0:53:25 | 0:59:19 |
| 180 | 53:41⅝ | 0:54:43⅝ | 0:56:35⅝ | 1:02:51⅝ |
| 190 | 56:43 | 0:57:47 | 0:59:45⅝ | 1:06:21⅝ |
| 200 | 59:45⅝ | 1:00:51⅝ | 1:02:55⅝ | 1:09:52 |

**The Competitors.**

| Place. | Pilot. | Machine. | Motor. | Propeller. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prevost | Deperdussin | 160 h. p. Gnome | Chauviere |
| 2 | E. Vedrines | Ponnier | 160 h. p. Gnome | Chauviere |
| 3 | Gilbert | Deperdussin | 160 h. p. Le Rhone | Chauviere |
| 4 | Crombez | Deperdussin | 160 h. p. Gnome | Chauviere |

America, Great Britain and Germany withdrew from the contest, the only contestant of the French entries being Crombez, on a Deperdussin, representing Belgium.

Prevost's first round was completed in 2 minutes 56⅝ seconds, at an average

**The city of Colon in 1911 had a population of 17,748.**

speed of 204 kilometres per hour, and this and the sixth lap, which was covered in the same time, were the fastest in the race. His average speed for the 200 kiloms—124.28 miles—was 200.803 kilometres per hour, or 124.58 miles an hour. Prevost was second in the 1912 contest at Chicago, his time being 1:13:10.82, an average of 101:82 miles an hour, for 200 kilometres.

E. Vedrines's average speed: 197.5 kilometres per hour, or 122.4 miles per hour.
Gilbert's average speed: 191.1 kilometres per hour, or 118.5 miles per hour.
Crombez's average speed: 171.75 kilometres per hour, or 106.5 miles per hour.

**Previous Contests.**

1909—Won by Glenn H. Curtiss, at Rheims, France, with Curtiss biplane, Curtiss 8 cyl. 50 h. p. V motor. Distance 20 kilometres; time 15:50.60; average speed 78.6 kilometres per hour (47:06 miles per hour); fastest speed 76.7 kilometres per hour. Four other starters.

1910—Won by C. G. White, with Bleriot monoplane at Belmont Park, 100 h. p. Gnome motor. Distance 100 kilometres; time 1:01:04.74; average speed 98.28 kilometres per hour (61 miles per hour); fastest speed 102.4 kilometres per hour (63:59 miles per hour). Five other starters.

1911—Chas. T. Weymann, at Eastchurch, England, July 1, with Nieuport monoplane, Gnome 100 h. p. motor. Distance 150 kilometres; time 1:11:36.20; average speed 125.69 kilometres per hour (78:05 miles per hour); fastest speed 83:5 miles per hour. Five other starters.

1912—Won by Jules Vedrines, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 9, with Deperdussin monoplane, Gnome 140 h. p. motor. Distance, 200 kilometres; time, 1:10:56.85, an average speed of 105.035 miles an hour; fastest speed, 106.259 miles an hour in 24th lap, which he made in 2:20:24. Two other starters, both French.

**DISTANCE MADE IN 1913, JAMES GORDON BENNETT BALLOON RACE.**

**Paris, France, October 12, 1913.**

| Balloon. | Country. | Pilots. | Time of start. | Landed. | Distance (miles) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Picardie | France | Blenaime | 4:00 p.m. | France | 225 |
| Banshee | England | Dunville | 4:05 p.m. | France | 224 |
| B. A. | Italy | Agostini | 4:10 p.m. | France | 226 |
| Patrie | Belgium | Gerard | 4:15 p.m. | France | 258 |
| Astarte | Austria | Sigmundt | 4:20 p.m. | France | 264 |
| Duisburg | Germany | Kaulev | 4:25 p.m. | France | 197 |
| Zurich | Switzerland | de Beauclair | 4:30 p.m. | France | 272 |
| Ile de France | France | Le Blanc | 4:35 p.m. | France | 262 |
| Honeymoon | England | de Francia | 4:40 p.m. | France | 234 |
| Roma | Italy | Pastime | 4:45 p.m. | France | 284 |
| Uncle Sam | United States | Honeywell | 4:50 p.m. | France | 300 |
| Belgia II | Belgium | Demuyter | 4:55 p.m. | France | 270 |
| Frankfurt | Austria | Lehnert | 5:00 p.m. | France | 179 |
| Hamburg II | Germany | von Pohl | 5:05 p.m. | France | 215 |
| Helvetia | Switzerland | Armbruster | 5:10 p.m. | France | 274 |
| Stella | France | Rumpelmayer | 5:15 p.m. | France | 271 |
| *Goodyear | United States | Upson | 5:20 p.m. | Bempton, England | 384 |
| Metzeler | Germany | Berliner | 5:25 p.m. | France | 172 |

*Won by Ralph H. Upson, in the United States balloon Goodyear.

**DISTANCES COVERED IN THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP BALLOON RACE, WHICH STARTED AT KANSAS CITY, JULY 4, 1913.**

| Balloon. | Pilot. | Time in air. | Landing. | Dist. in miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Goodyear | R. H. Upson | 19:52 | West Branch, Mich. | 685 |
| Kansas City II | John Watts | 18:35 | Goodrich, Mich. | 678 |
| Kansas City Post | H. E. Honeywell | 19:13 | Rockford, Mich. | 658 |
| Million Population Club | John Perry | 18:35 | Manchester, Mich. | 616 |

**THE LAHM AERONAUTICAL TROPHY.**

On October 17 the Lahm Aeronautical Trophy became the property of Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, who won it in 1910 while competing for the James Gordon Bennett Balloon Cup. He started from St. Louis on October 17, 1910, with Augustus Post as aid, and landed near Lake Tschotogama, near Peribonka, Quebec, having travelled 1,172.9 miles (1,887.6 kilometres), the American balloon record. They were in the air 46 hours.

**AERIAL DERBY AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND, TO COMMEMORATE THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE THE FIRST FLIGHT EVER MADE IN AN AEROPLANE, ON DEC. 17, 1903, BY WILBUR WRIGHT.**

Flight from the grounds of the Aeronautical Society, Oakwood Heights, Staten

Sixty-four beer breweries are in operation in Chili.

Island, around Manhattan Island, a distance roughly estimated at 60 miles, October 18, 1913, "The New York Times" offered three prizes of $1,000, $750 and $500 to the men who finished first, second and third, respectively. The Aeronautical Society offered a silver cup to the three aviators who finished first, second and third.

One of the entrants was Albert J. Jewell, who left Hempstead, L. I., on the morning of the derby, intending to land at the starting grounds. He has not been heard from since. It is probable that he perished at sea.

| Aviator. | Machine. | Start. | Finish. | Elapsed Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. D. Luckey..... | Curtiss . ..... | 3:33:18 | 4:26:12 | 0:52:54 |
| Frank Niles..... | Curtiss . ..... | 3:34:08 | 4:29:03 | 0:54:55 |
| C. M. Wood..... | Moisant . ..... | 3:31:00 | 4:29:19 | 0:58:19 |
| J. G. Gilpatrick..... | Deperdussin . .... | 3:22:00⅝ | 4:41:22 | 1:09:06⅝ |
| Tony Jannus..... | Benoist . ..... | 3:36:05 | 4:50:02 | 1:14:57 |

First prize, $1,000, won by Luckey; second prize, $750, won by Niles; third prize, $500, won by Wood. Wind from northwest, blowing 43 miles an hour.

## AMERICAN CROSS-COUNTRY AND WATER FLIGHTS.

Robert G. Fowler flew across the Panama Isthmus on April 27, 1913, in 55 minutes. Leaving Panama beach at 9:45 A. M., he circled over Panama City and the Canal's entrance, rose high and steered for Colon, where he encountered a 25-mile breeze; but Fowler succeeded in landing with ease on a reef.

Beckwith Havens, carrying a passenger, won the contest from Chicago to Detroit by flying a Curtiss airboat about 885 miles in less than 15 hours actual flying time, between July 8 and July 18, 1913. The starters were: Anthony Jannus, in a Benoist machine; Walter Johnson, in a Thomas; Glenn L. Martin, in the Martin Tractor, and Roy N. Francis, in the Paterson-Francis.

L. A. Vilas, on a Curtiss flying boat, traversed Lake Michigan from St. Joseph, Mich., to Chicago, 56½ miles, in 1 hour, 10 minutes on July 1, 1913, accompanied by a passenger.

On October 5, 1913, Steve MacGordon and William Thaw flew from Newport, R. I., to New York City, in a Curtiss hydro-aeroplane, 230 miles, in 220 minutes flying time.

Beckwith Havens and J. B. R. Verplanck flew from Albany to New York, about 172 miles, in 2 hours, 45 minutes of flying time, on October 7, 1913. They started at 1:35 p. m., landed at Chelsea soon after 3 p. m., started again at 4:05 p. m. and landed at Staten Island at 5:25 p. m. They used a Curtiss hydro-aeroplane.

## THE MICHELIN CUP.

The new rules for 1913 provided that the prize of $8,000 (there being no contest in 1912) be awarded to the aviators who covered the greatest distance in an unlimited number of days, flying every day and making at least 50 kilometres (31 miles) each day.

The prize was won in 1913 by Fourny, who started flying on August 25, 1913, and stopped on September 16, 1913, having covered 15,990.8 kilometres (993.03 miles) in that period. Caveller flew 4,623 miles. Fourny used a Maurice Farman biplane, Renault engine and Chauviere propeller.

## THE POMMERY CUP.

The contest for the Pommery Cup competitions has developed wonderful cross-country flying during the last three years. The cup was offered three years ago, and the last of the half-yearly competitions closed on October 31, 1913. Arrangements have been made, however, for the offer of $12,000 to continue the prizes for another three years, and the conditions will remain unaltered, i. e., the prizes will be awarded for the longest flight in a straight line, starting in France, except that pilots may take two days instead of being limited to twenty-four hours, as at present. The Pommery Cup has proved itself in every way as important and influential as are the James Gordon Bennett and Michelin Cups.

In the fifth period, between November 1, 1912, and April 30, 1913, there were sixteen attempts, and the prize was won by Maurice Guillaux, who covered 1,255 kilometres (779.4 miles) from Biarritz, France, to Kollum, Holland.

The sixth contest, between May 1, 1913, and October 31, 1913, was won by Brindejonc des Moulinais, who flew from Paris to Warsaw, 1,382 kilometres (858 miles).

## DEAUVILLE WATERPLANE MEETING.

A race from Paris to Deauville started the meeting on August 24, 1913, ten machines, each carrying a passenger, competing in the 330-kilometre race, the course following the Seine. The pilots in order of start were: Weymann, Levasseur, Prevost, Janoir, Molla, Chemet Rugere, De Montalent and Divetain. Chemet covered the distance without a stop in 3 hours 47 minutes 50 1-5 seconds. Three others stopped en route and finished as follows: Levasseur, 7 hours 38 minutes 15 seconds; Molla, 8 hours, 46 minutes 11 1-5 seconds; Janoir, 10 hours 11 minutes 4 seconds. Levasseur was disqualified for not passing a control. Chemet won $5,330 and Molla $2,665.

The largest city in Mexico is Mexico City, which in 1910 had a population of 470,689.

## AERIAL DERBY AROUND LONDON—95 MILES.

**Gold Cup and $1,000 presented by "The Daily Mail," September 20, 1913.**

| Pilot. | Machine. | Motor. | Time. h.m.s. | Speed. m.p.h. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hamel | Morane-Saulnier | 80-Gnome | 01:15:49 | 76 |
| Barnwell | Daimler | 120-Daimler | 01:18:44 | 72.5 |
| Hawker | Sopwith | 80-Gnome | 01:25:24 | 67 |
| Raynham | Avro | 80-Gnome | 01:26:01 | 66.5 |
| Slack | Morane-Saulnier | 80-Rhone | 01:29:59 | 62.5 |
| Hucks | Bleriot | 80-Gnome | 01:30:53⅘ | 63 |
| Brock | Bleriot | 80-Gnome | 01:32:29 | 61.5 |
| Marty | Morane-Saulnier | 50-Rhone | 01:35:51⅘ | 59.5 |
| Verrier | H. Farman | 80-Gnome | 01:45:07 | 54 |

## FIRST LOOP-THE-LOOP BY AEROPLANE.

On September 1, 1913, E. Pegoud, a French aviator, using a Bleriot monoplane of the XI single-seater type built in 1912, ascended at Juvisy, in France, to a height of 3,300 feet, deliberately stopped the engine, and put the nose of the monoplane down, starting a descent as nearly as possible on the vertical, and when at about 1,600 feet gradually brought the machine on its back. The machine started then a very flat volplane on its back, and continued in that position for about 500 yards, coming down gradually meanwhile. The pilot made his machine assume again by degrees a vertical position, which it kept for a few seconds only, and gently came back to the ordinary position of flight, after which Pegoud indulged in all sorts of twists and "stunts" before alighting. This was repeated on September 2 at Buc, and several times thereafter, including startling exhibitions made at Brooklands, England.

## GARROS FLIES FIRST ACROSS MEDITERRANEAN.

On September 23, 1913, Roland Garros achieved his ambition to fly across the Mediterranean, from France to Africa. He left St. Raphael at 5:45 a. m., and, steering straight across the Mediterranean, over Sardinia, he made a safe landing in Bizerta, in Tunisia, at 1:45 p. m. The distance between the two points is about 560 miles, and after his eight hours' flight there still remained in the tank five litres of petrol. So confident was Garros in his Morane-Saulnier monoplane, which had an 80 h. p. Gnome engine and Chauviere propeller, that he did not deem it necessary to accept the government's offer to be escorted by a cruiser. He maintained an average speed of 70 miles an hour.

## OVER THE ALPS TO MILAN.

For the third time the Bernese Alps were crossed by aeroplane when, on July 13, 1913, Bider surpassed the previous attempts by Chavez and Bielovucic, inasmuch as he started from Berne and went on to Milan, the passage of the Alps being only an incident in a trip of 140 miles. He flew a Bleriot 80 horsepower Gnome motor; rose from Berne at 4:08 a. m. and went off in direction of the Jungfrau jock, 11,380 feet high. Passing this at 6:07 a. m. at a height of about 13,800 feet, he went on and passed Eggishorn 15 minutes later. He stopped at Domodossola at 6:40 a. m. and landed at Milan at 8:42 a. m.; total elapsed time 4 hours, 35 minutes.

On August 3, 1913, Guillaux, in his Clement-Bayard 70 horsepower monoplane, started from Issy, stopped 25 minutes at Bordeaux to secure fuel, and then completed his 800 kilom. journey to Vittoria. After lunch he restarted for South Spain, but eventually landed on the Portuguese frontier, a total distance for the day of 720 miles.

On August 19, 1913, Captain C. A. H. Longcroft, of the British Royal Flying Corps, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Sykes, flew from Farmborough to Alnmouth, Northumberland, without stop, 287 miles, in 5 hours, 30 minutes, a world's record.

## FOREIGN 'CROSS-COUNTRY FLIGHTS.

Brindejonc des Moulinais, twenty years old, flew in a Morane-Saulnier monoplane, 3,000 miles from Paris, France, to St. Petersburg, Russia, and back to Paris, crossing France, Germany, Russia, the Baltic Sea, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Belgium, and stopping at the capital of each country. His itinerary was as follows: June 10, 1913, Paris to Warsaw, 858 miles; June 15, Warsaw to Dvinsk, 344 miles; June 16, Dvinsk to St. Petersburg, 281 miles; June 23, St. Petersburg to Reval, 219 miles; June 25, Reval to Stockholm, 250 miles; June 29, Stockholm to Copenhagen, 344 miles; July 1, Copenhagen to The Hague, 449 miles; July 2, The Hague to Paris, 240 miles.

## WORLD'S 'CROSS-COUNTRY RECORD DISTANCE FLIGHT.

Victor Stoeffler made a world's record October 15, 1913, covering the period within 24 consecutive hours by flying from Johannisthal to Posen and return and back and forth between Mulhausen and Darmstadt, a total distance of 1,366 miles, his actual flying time being 22 hours 6 minutes. He used an Aviatik biplane of 100 horsepower. He started from the Johannisthal aviation field shortly after midnight on October 14, in competition for the chief prize of the German national aviation subscription, $25,000, to be awarded by the German National Fund for 24 hours flying in an all-German machine.

**The Kansas yield of corn in 1912 was 156,499,362 bushels.**

### WORLD'S PASSENGER CARRYING RECORD.

Champel, in the three years during which he has been flying, has taken up 1,772 different passengers and has never had an accident

### WORLD'S 'CROSS-COUNTRY PASSENGER RECORD.

On August 1, 1913, Cevaseo made a world's record for a 'cross-country voyage with three passengers by flying in a monoplane from Milan to Venice, a distance of 260 kiloms. (161.46 miles) in 2 hours, 45 minutes.

### WORLD'S WATERPLANE PASSENGER RECORD.

Gsell, on a waterplane, at Constance, flew on September 4, 1913, for 3 hours 11 minutes 14 seconds, accompanied by three passengers, establishing a new world's record.

# PRINCIPAL NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

## RELATIVE SEA STRENGTH OF CHIEF NAVAL POWERS, DECEMBER 1, 1913.

(Data furnished by the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.)

**Vessels Built.**

| | [1]Battleships Dreadnought type | [2]Battleships | [3]Battle cruisers | Armored cruisers | [4]Cruisers | Destroyers | Torpedo boats | Submarines | Coast defense vessels |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England | 18 | 40 | 9 | 34 | [10]72 | [10]143 | 49 | 72 | 0 |
| Germany | 13 | 20 | 4 | 9 | 40 | 180 | 0 | 24 | 2 |
| United States | 7 | 24 | 0 | 11 | 14 | 46 | 18 | 25 | 4 |
| France | 2 | 18 | 0 | 20 | 10 | 81 | 139 | 75 | 1 |
| Japan | 2 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 14 | 54 | 28 | 13 | 2 |
| Russia | 0 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 93 | 14 | 30 | 2 |
| Italy | 2 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 28 | 68 | 19 | 0 |
| Austria | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 36 | 6 | 6 |

**Vessels Building or Authorized.**

| | Battleships, Dreadnought type | Battle cruisers | Cruisers | Destroyers | Torpedo boats | Submarines |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [6]England | 14 | [10]1 | [10]20 | [10]44 | 0 | [10]22 |
| [7]Germany | 6 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 0 | [9]12 |
| United States | 5 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 26 |
| France | 9 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 18 |
| [8]Japan | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| [11]Russia | 7 | 4 | 8 | 45 | 0 | 25 |
| [12]Italy | 7 | 0 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 0 |
| Austria | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 27 | 8 |

[1]Battleships having a main battery of all big guns (11 inches or more in calibre). [2]Battleships of (about) 10,000 tons or more displacement, and having more than one calibre in the main battery. [3]Armored cruisers having guns of largest calibre in main battery and capable of taking their place in line of battle with the battleships. They have an increase of speed at the expense of carrying fewer guns in main battery and a decrease in armor protection. [4]Includes all unarmored cruising vessels above 1,500 tons displacement. [5]Includes smaller battleships and monitors. No more vessels of this class are being proposed or built by the great powers. [6]England has no continuing shipbuilding policy, but usually lays down each year 4 or 5 armored ships with a proportional number of smaller vessels. [7]Germany has a continuing shipbuilding programme, governed by a fleet law authorized by the Reichstag. For 1913 there are authorized 2 battleships, 1 battle cruiser, 2 cruisers, 12 destroyers. Eventual strength to consist of 41 battleships, 20 armored cruisers, 40 cruisers, 144 destroyers, 72 submarines. [8]$78,837,569 authorized to be expended from 1911 to 1917 for the construction of war vessels. [9]$4,760,000 au-

**hio leads the states with the largest number of pensioners, 77,599, followed by Pennsylvania, with 75,610; New York, 68,270; Illinois, 56,482; Indiana, 49,987; Missouri, 39,490; Michigan, 34,298, and Massachusetts, 34,124.**

thorized for experiments and further construction. [10]Includes vessels of colonies. [11]Russian shipbuilding programme provides for the completion by 1918 of 4 battle cruisers, 8 small scruisers, 36 destroyers, and 18 submarines.

Note.—Vessels undergoing trials are considered as completed. The following vessels are not included in the tables: Ships over twenty years old from date of launching, unless they have been reconstructed and rearmed within five years; torpedo craft over fifteen years old; transports, colliers, repair ships, converted merchant vessels or any other auxiliaries; vessels of less than 1,500 tons, except torpedo craft; torpedo craft of less than 50 tons. The second table includes vessels authorized but not yet laid down, as well as those actually under construction.

**Strength in Personnel, December 1, 1913.**

| Rank. | England. | Germany. | United States. | France. | Japan. | Russia. | Italy. | Austria. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Admirals of the fleet | 3 | 2 | [1]1 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... |
| Admirals | 12 | 5 | .... | .... | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Vice Admirals | 22 | 11 | .... | 15 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 8 |
| Rear Admirals | 56 | 22 | [7]25 | 30 | 38 | 28 | 14 | 10 |
| Captains and Com'nders. | 683 | 356 | 207 | 360 | 259 | 160 | 131 | 67 |
| Other line officers | 2,414 | 1,881 | 1,549 | 1,457 | 1,915 | 1,321 | 1,011 | 614 |
| Midshipmen at sea | 563 | 398 | 0 | 60 | 145 | 157 | .... | 180 |
| Engineer officers | 848 | 573 | .... | 505 | 771 | 508 | 320 | 156 |
| Medical officers | 593 | 322 | 314 | [3]394 | [6]373 | 287 | [8]257 | 91 |
| Pay officers | 695 | 267 | 231 | 219 | 362 | .... | 239 | [8]199 |
| Naval Constructors | 118 | 159 | 75 | 175 | [11]148 | 535 | 119 | [9]141 |
| Chaplains | 151 | 28 | 24 | .... | .... | 85 | .... | 12 |
| Warrant officers | 2,693 | 2,686 | 867 | [4]139 | 1,553 | .... | 1,136 | 388 |
| Enlisted men | 115,208 | 60,920 | 49,854 | 60,505 | 43,847 | 47,318 | 33,864 | [10]18,712 |
| Marine officers | 471 | [5]169 | 345 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Enlisted men (Marines). | [2]21,033 | [5]5,597 | 9,921 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Total | 145,553 | 73,396 | 68,413 | 63,859 | 49,485 | 50,425 | 37,101 | 20,574 |

[1]The Admiral of the Navy. [2]Includes 3,140 men of the Coast Guard. [3]Includes pharmacists. [4]Includes adjudants principaux; does not include premier maitres and maitres. [5]Marine infantry and seaman artillery. [6]Includes pharmaceutical officers. [7]The United States now has, temporarily, as extra numbers, due to promotion for war service, and to officers restricted by law to engineering duty on shore only, 6 flag officers, 20 captains, 9 commanders, 6 lieutenant-commanders and 1 lieutenant. [8]Includes 15 officers of the Judge Advocate Corps. [9]Includes 7 hydrographic engineers. [10]Includes 4,000 for 42 days. [11]Includes 53 ordnance and 10 hydrographic engineers.

# WARSHIP TONNAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL NAVAL POWERS, DEC. 1, 1913.

## NUMBER AND DISPLACEMENT OF WARSHIPS, BUILT AND BUILDING, OF 1,500 OR MORE TONS, AND OF TORPEDO CRAFT OF MORE THAN 50 TONS.

(Table prepared by Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.)

| Type of Vessel. | Great Britain. | | | | Germany. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Built. | | Building. | | Built. | | Building. | |
| | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| Battleships[1] (dreadnought type). | 18 | 353,350 | 14 | 367,500 | 13 | 285,670 | 6 | 162,300 |
| Battleships[2] (pre-dreadnought) | 40 | 589,385 | — | — | 20 | 242,800 | — | — |
| Coast defence vessels[3] | — | — | — | — | 2 | 8,168 | — | — |
| Battle cruisers[4] | 9 | 187,800 | 1 | 28,500 | 4 | 88,974 | 3 | 84,000 |
| Armored cruisers | 34 | 406,800 | — | — | 9 | 94,245 | — | — |
| Cruisers[5] | 72 | 371,715 | 20 | 79,320 | 40 | 145,847 | 4 | 21,886 |
| Torpedo boat destroyers | 143 | 104,985 | 44 | 42,865 | 130 | 67,094 | 12 | 7,200 |
| Torpedo boats | 49 | 11,488 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Submarines | 72 | 27,188 | 22 | 20,395 | 24 | 10,540 | 12 | 9,484 |
| Total tons built and total tons building | .. | 2,052,711 | .. | 538,580 | .. | 948,338 | .. | 284,870 |
| Total tons built and building | 2,591,291 | | | | 1,228,208 | | | |

**The parliamentary body in the world having the largest ratio of represen the House of Representatives of the United States, the ratio fixed by the law of 1911 being 211,877.**

| Type of Vessel. | United States. Built. No. | United States. Built. Tons. | United States. Building. No | United States. Building. Tons. | France. Built. No. | France. Built. Tons. | France. Building. No. | France. Building. Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Battleships[1] (dreadnought type). | 7 | 162,650 | 5 | 144,800 | 2 | 46,184 | 9 | 214,100 |
| Battleships[2] (pre-dreadnought).. | 24 | 335,284 | — | — | 18 | 262,675 | — | — |
| Coast defence vessels[3]..... | 4 | 12,900 | — | — | 1 | 8,800 | — | — |
| Battle cruisers[4]..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Armored cruisers..... | 11 | 149,295 | — | — | 20 | 201,724 | — | — |
| Cruisers[5] ..... | 14 | 66,410 | — | — | 10 | 49,978 | — | — |
| Torpedo boat destroyers..... | 46 | 29,862 | 16 | 17,042 | 81 | 34,386 | 5 | 3,974 |
| Torpedo boats..... | 18 | 3,601 | — | — | 189 | 13,920 | — | — |
| Submarines ..... | 25 | — | [7]25 | — | 75 | 28,224 | 18 | 12,190 |
| Total tons built and total tons building ..... | .. | 760,002 | .. | 161,842 | .. | 645,891 | .. | 230,264 |
| Total tons built and building | 921,844 | | | | 876,155 | | | |

| Type of Vessel. | Japan. Built. No. | Japan. Built. Tons. | Japan. Building. No. | Japan. Building. Tons. | Russia. Built. No. | Russia. Built. Tons. | Russia. Building. No. | Russia. Building. Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Battleships[1] (dreadnought type) .. | 2 | 41,600 | 4 | 120,000 | — | — | 7 | 159,305 |
| Battleships[2] (pre-dreadnought).. | 13 | 191,380 | — | — | 8 | 112,050 | — | — |
| Coast defence vessels[3]..... | 2 | 9,086 | — | — | 2 | 10,380 | — | — |
| Battle cruisers[4]..... | 1 | 27,500 | 3 | 82,500 | — | — | 4 | 128,000 |
| Armored cruisers..... | 13 | 138,483 | — | — | 6 | 63,500 | — | — |
| Cruisers[5] ..... | 14 | 60,995 | — | — | 9 | 52,845 | 8 | 45,000 |
| Torpedo boat destroyers..... | 54 | 22,356 | 2 | 1,200 | 93 | 36,145 | 45 | 54,810 |
| Torpedo boats..... | 28 | 3,127 | — | — | 14 | 2,132 | — | — |
| Submarines ..... | 13 | 2,672 | 2 | 1,200 | 30 | 6,629 | 25 | 14,577 |
| Total tons built and total tons building ..... | .. | 497,199 | .. | 204,900 | .. | 233,681 | .. | 401,692 |
| Total tons built and building | 702,099 | | | | 685,373 | | | |

| Type of Vessel. | Italy. Built. No. | Italy. Built. Tons. | Italy. Building. No. | Italy. Building. Tons. | Austria. Built. No. | Austria. Built. Tons. | Austria. Building. No. | Austria. Building. Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Battleships[1] (dreadnought type). | 2 | 40,940 | 7 | 172,760 | 2 | 40,020 | 2 | 40,020 |
| Battleships[2] (pre-dreadnought).. | 8 | 96,100 | — | — | 6 | 74,613 | — | — |
| Coast defence vessels[3]..... | — | — | — | — | 6 | 41,700 | — | — |
| Battle cruisers[4]..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Armored cruisers..... | 9 | 74,020 | — | — | 2 | 13,380 | — | — |
| Cruisers[5] ..... | 7 | 20,030 | 3 | 6,223 | 5 | 13,815 | 2 | 6,966 |
| Torpedo boat destroyers..... | 28 | 10,987 | 19 | 13,730 | 15 | 7,069 | 3 | 2,361 |
| Torpedo boats..... | 68 | 11,584 | 2 | 240 | 36 | 6,048 | 27 | 6,642 |
| Submarines ..... | 19 | 5,475 | — | — | 6 | 1,686 | 8 | 4,400 |
| Total tons built and total tons building ..... | .. | 259,136 | .. | 192,953 | .. | 198,351 | .. | 60,389 |
| Total tons built and building | 452,089 | | | | 258,740 | | | |

[1]Battleships having a main battery of all big guns. (11 inches or more in calibre). [2]Battleships of (about) 10,000 or more tons displacement, whose main batteries are of more than one calibre. [3]Includes smaller battleships and monitors. [4]Armored cruisers having guns of largest calibre in main battery and capable of taking their place in line of battle with the battleships. They have an increase of speed at the expense of carrying fewer guns in main battery and a decrease in armor protection. [5]All unarmored warships of more than 1,500 tons are classed as cruisers. Scouts are considered as cruisers in which battery and protection have been sacrificed to secure extreme speed. The word "protected" has been omitted because all cruisers except the smallest and oldest now have protective decks. [6]Colonial vessels included. [7]Includes four submarines authorized in 1913, contracts for which will not be awarded until latter part of December, 1913.

Note—Vessels undergoing trials are considered as complete. The following vessels are not included in the tables: Ships over twenty years old from date of launching, unless they have been reconstructed and rearmed within five years; torpedo craft over fifteen years old; those not actually begun or ordered, although authorized; transports, colliers, repair ships, torpedo depot ships or other auxiliaries; vessels of less than 1,500 tons, except torpedo craft; torpedo craft of less than 50 tons.

## RATING OF NAVIES.

| Present Order (Tonnage Completed). Nation. | Tonnage. | As Would Be the Case Were Vessels Building Now Completed. Nation. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain ..... | 2,052,711 | Great Britain ..... | 2,591,291 |
| Germany ..... | 943,383 | Germany ..... | 1,228,206 |

and steel manufactures exported from the United States in first ten months 1912 totalled $239,000,000, against $82,000,000 in 1902.

| Present Order (Tonnage Completed). | | As Would Be the Case Where Vessels Building Now Completed. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nation. | Tonnage. | Nation. | Tonnage. |
| United States | 760,002 | United States | 921,844 |
| France | 645,891 | France | 876,155 |
| Japan | 497,199 | Japan | 702,090 |
| Russia | 283,681 | Russia | 685,373 |
| Italy | 259,136 | Italy | 452,089 |
| Austria | 198,351 | Austria | 258,740 |

### OTHER NAVAL STATISTICS.

For complete list of the vessels of the United States Navy, see under the United States Navy elsewhere in this volume. For full list of the vessels in foreign navies up to 1909, see pages 471 to 480 of The Tribune Almanac for 1911.

# THE ALFRED B. NOBEL PRIZES.

**Alfred Bernhard Nobel (born in Stockholm, Sweden,, October 21, 1833, died at San Remo, Italy, December 10, 1896), the noted Swedish scientist and inventor of dynamite, left at his death an estate worth over $9,000,000, directing in his will that the residue should constitute a fund, the interest of which should be divided into five equal amounts awarded as prizes for the most important discoveries in physics, in chemistry, in physiology or medicine; for the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency in the field of literature, and for the best effort toward the promotion of the fraternity of nations, the abolishment or diminution of standing armies and the formation and increase of peace congresses. The income from the residue of the estate permits of five prizes, each approximating $40,000, being awarded annually, together with a diploma or gold medal, on December 10, the anniversary of the founder's death. The prizes for physics and chemistry are awarded through the Royal Academy of Science in Stockholm, the prize for medical or physiological work through the Caroline Medical-Chirurgical Institute in Stockholm, that for literature through the Swedish Academy in Stockholm, and the peace prize is awarded by the Norwegian Storthing. President of tne administrative council, Count A. F. C. Wachtmeister; managing director, P. H. Santesson; secretary, Baron C. F. von Otter. The awards follow:**

| Year | Physics. | Chemistry. | Medicine. | Literature. | Peace. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | W. C. Röntgen, German. | J. Henry Vant Hoff, of the Berlin University, Hollander. | E. A. von Behring, German. | R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme, French. | Henri Dunant, Swiss, and Frederic Passy, French. |
| 1902 | H. A. Lorentz and P. Zeeman, both Hollanders. | E. Fischer, German. | R. Ross, English. | Theodor Mommsen, German. | E. Ducommun, Swiss, and A. Gobat, Swiss. |
| 1903 | H. A. Becquerel, P. Curie and Marie Curie, all French. | S. A. Arrhenius, Swede. | N. R. Finsen, Dane. | Björnsterne Björnson, Norwegian. | W. R. Cremer, English. |
| 1904 | Lord Raleigh, English. | Sir William Ramsay, English. | Prof. Parloff, Russian. | Frederic Mistral, French, and José Echegaray, Spaniard. | The Institution of International Law. |
| 1905 | Prof. Leonard, of Kiel University, German. | Adolph von Boeyer, German. | Prof. Robert Koch, German. | Henry Sienkiewics, Pole. | Baroness Bertha von Suttner, Austrian. |
| 1906 | Prof. J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge University, English. | Prof. Henri Moisson, French. | Prof. Ramon y Cajal, Spanish, and Prof. Golgi, French | Prof. Carducci, Italian. | President Theodore Roosevelt, American. |
| 1907 | Prof. Albert A. Michaelson, of the University of Chicago, American. | Prof. Eduard Buchner, of the Berlin University, German. | Dr. Laveran, of Paris, French | Rudyard Kipling, English. | Ernesto Theodoro Moneta, Italian, and Louis Renault, French |

**The number of establishments engaged in the United States in the manufacture women's clothing was 4,558 in 1909.**

**THE ALFRED B. NOBEL PRIZES (Continued).**

| Year | Physics. | Chemistry. | Medicine. | Literature. | Peace. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | Prof. Gabriel Lippman, of the University of Paris, French. | Prof. Ernest Rutherford, University of Manchester, English. | Dr. Paul Ehrlich, of Berlin, German, and Prof. Elie Metschnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, Russian. | Prof. Rudolph Eucken, of Jena University, German. | K. P. Arnoldson, Swede, and M. F. Bajer, Dane. |
| 1909 | Prof. Ferdinand Braun, of Strassburg University, German, and Wm. Marconi, Italian | Prof. Wilhelm Oswald, of Leipzig, University, German. | Prof. Theodor Kocher, of Berne, Swiss. | Selma Lagerloff, Swede. | Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, French, and Auguste Beernaert, of Brussels, Belgian. |
| 1910 | Prof. Johaanes Diederik van der Wals, of the Physical Institute, Amsterdam, Hollander. | Prof. Otto Wallach, of the University of Göttingen, German. | Prof. Albrecht Kossel, of the University of Heidelberg, German. | Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse, German. | The International Permanent Peace Bureau at Berne, Switzerland. |
| 1911 | Prof. Wilhelm Wiew, of Würzburg University, German. | Mme. Skiodkowska Curie, of the University of Paris, French. | Prof. Allver Gullstrand, of Upsala University, Swede. | Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgian. | Prof. T. M. C. Asser, Hollander, and Alfred Fried, Austrian. |
| 1912 | Gustav Dalen, an Engineer of the Stockholm Gas Company, Swiss. | Prof. Grignard, of Nancy University, and Prof. Paul Sabatier, of Toulouse University, French. | Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, French. | Gerhardt Hauptmann, German. | Elihu Root, American. |
| 1913 | Prof. H. Kamerlingh Ounes, of the University of Leyden, Hollander. | Prof. Werner, Swiss. | Prof. Charles Richet, French. | Rabindranath Tagore, British Indian. | Henri La Fontaine, Belgian. |

# NEW YORK CITY GOVERNMENT.

## MAYORS OF NEW YORK CITY.

The following table gives a list of the Mayors of New York since 1665, when Thomas Willett was appointed by the Governor of the province. The office was filled by the same appointing power until 1784, when for six years the power was vested in the Appointing Board of the State of New York. From 1830 to 1830, when the charter was amended, the Common Council was the appointing power. R. A. Van Wyck was the first Mayor elected under the Greater New York charter:

| | Mayors. | Terms. | | Mayors. | Terms. | | Mayors. | Terms. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Thos. Willett. | 1665 | 14 | C. Steenwyck. | 1663-1665 | 27 | Wm. Peartree | 1703-1707 |
| 2 | T. Delavall... | 1666 | 15 | G. Minville... | 1664 | 28 | R. Wilson.... | 1707-1710 |
| 3 | Thos. Willett. | 1667 | 16 | N. Bayard.... | 1665 | 29 | J. v. Cortlandt | 1710-1711 |
| 4 | C. Steenwyck. | 1668-1670 | 17 | S. v. Cortlandt | 1666-1667 | 30 | C. Heathcote. | 1711-1714 |
| 5 | T. Delavall... | 1671 | 18 | P. Delanoy... | 1668-1669 | 31 | John Johnson. | 1714-1719 |
| 6 | M. Nicolls.... | 1672 | 19 | J. Lawrence.. | 1691 | 32 | J. v. Cortlandt | 1719-1720 |
| 7 | J. Lawrence.. | 1673 | 20 | A. de Peyster | 1692-1695 | 33 | Robt. Walters | 1720-1725 |
| 8 | Wm. Dervall. | 1675 | 21 | Wm. Merritt.. | 1696-1698 | 34 | J. Jansen.... | 1725-1726 |
| 9 | N. de Meyer. | 1676 | 22 | J. de Peyster. | 1699-1699 | 35 | Robt. Lurting | 1726-1735 |
| 10 | S. v. Cortlandt | 1677 | 23 | David Provoot | 1699-1700 | 36 | Paul Richard. | 1735-1739 |
| 11 | T. Delavall... | 1678 | 24 | I. de Riemer. | 1700-1701 | 37 | J. Cruger, sr. | 1739-1744 |
| 12 | F. Rombouts. | 1679 | 25 | Thomas Noell | 1701-1702 | 38 | S. Bayard.... | 1744-1747 |
| | William Dyre. | 1680-1681 | 26 | Philip French | 1702-1703 | 39 | Edw. Holland | 1747-1757 |

last surviving pensioner of the War of 1812 died in 1904, although 199 widows of

| | Mayors. | Terms. | | Mayors. | Terms. | | Mayors. | Terms. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | J. Cruger, jr.. | 1757-1766 | 60 | C. W. Lawrence ..... | 1834-1837 | 78 | T. Coman (act.) | 1868 |
| 41 | W. Hicks..... | 1766-1776 | 61 | Aaron Clark. | 1837-1839 | 79 | A. Oakey Hall. | 1869-1872 |
| 42 | D. Matthews (Tory) ..... | 1776-1784 | 62 | I. L. Varian. | 1839-1841 | 80 | W. F. Havemeyer ..... | 1872-1874 |
| 43 | James Duane. | 1784-1789 | 63 | R. H. Morris. | 1841-1844 | 81 | SEH Vance(act) | 1874 |
| 44 | R. Varick.... | 1789-1801 | 64 | James Harper | 1844-1845 | 82 | W. H. Wickham | 1875-1876 |
| 45 | E. Livingston | 1801-1803 | 65 | H. H. Havemeyer ..... | 1845-1846 | 83 | Smith Ely..... | 1877-1878 |
| 46 | De W. Clinton | 1803-1807 | 66 | A. H. Mickle. | 1846-1847 | 84 | Edward Cooper. | 1879-1880 |
| 47 | M. Willett.... | 1807-1808 | 67 | Wm. V. Brady. | 1847-1849 | 85 | Wm. R. Grace.. | 1881-1882 |
| 48 | De W. Clinton | 1808-1810 | 68 | W. F. Havemeyer ..... | 1849-1851 | 86 | Franklin Edson. | 1883-1884 |
| 49 | Jacob Radcliff | 1810-1811 | 69 | C. S. Woodhull. | 1851-1853 | 87 | Wm. R. Grace.. | 1885-1886 |
| 50 | De W. Clinton | 1811-1815 | 70 | A. C. Kingsland | 1853-1854 | 88 | A. S. Hewitt... | 1887-1888 |
| 51 | J. Ferguson.. | 1815 | 71 | J. A. Westervelt | 1854-1855 | 89 | Hugh J. Grant. | 1889-1892 |
| 52 | Jacob Radcliff | 1815-1819 | 72 | Fernando Wood | 1855-1858 | 90 | T. F. Gilroy.... | 1893-1894 |
| 53 | C. D. Colden. | 1818-1821 | 73 | D. F. Tiemann. | 1858-1860 | 91 | Wm. L. Strong. | 1895-1897 |
| 54 | Stephen Allen | 1821-1824 | 74 | Fernando Wood. | 1860-1862 | 92 | R. A. Van Wyck | 1898-1901 |
| 55 | W. Paulding. | 1825-1826 | 75 | George Opdyke. | 1862-1864 | 93 | Seth Low ..... | 1902-1903 |
| 56 | Philip Hone.. | 1826-1827 | 76 | C. G. Gunther.. | 1864-1866 | 94 | G. B. McClellan | 1904-1909 |
| 57 | W. Paulding. | 1827-1829 | 77 | J. T. Hoffman. | 1866-1868 | 95 | Wm. J. Gaynor. | 1910-1913 |
| 58 | Walter Bowne | 1829-1833 | | | | 96 | Ard. L. Kline.. | 1913 |
| 59 | Gideon Lee... | 1833-1834 | | | | 97 | J. P. Mitchel.. | 1914-1917 |

## REVISED CITY CHARTER.

**For a full summary of the provisions of the Charter of New York City, as passed on April 4, 1901, and subsequently amended, see pages 549 to 554 of The Tribune Almanac for 1912.**

# PRINCIPAL CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—John Purroy Mitchel, Fus.; salary, $15,000; term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1917.

### Elective.

Controller—William A. Prendergast, Fus.; salary, $15,000; term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1917.

President of the Board of Aldermen—George McAneny, Fus.; salary, $5,000; term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1917.

### Appointive.

**The heads of departments and most of the principal appointive officials hold office at the pleasure of the Mayor.**

**Mayor's Secretary—Robert Adamson; salary, $6,500.**

**Chief of the Bureau of Licenses—James G. Wallace, jr.; salary, $3,500.**

**Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures—John L. Walsh; salary, $5,000.**

**Board of City Record—The Mayor, the Controller and the Corporation Counsel. Supervisor—David Ferguson; salary, $5,000.**

Commissioner of Licenses—Herman **Robinson; salary, $5,000. Deputy Commissioner—Samuel Prince; salary, $3,500.**

Commissioners of Accounts—Harry M. Rice and ———; salary, $5,000.

**City Chamberlain—Robert R. Moore, salary, $12,000. Deputy Chamberlain—Henry J. Walsh; salary, $5,000.**

**Corporation Counsel—Archibald R. Watson; salary, $15,000. Assistants to the Corporation Counsel—Charles D. Orlendorf, William P. Burr; salary, $10,000; R. P. Chittenden, William B. Crowell and John L. O'Brien; salary, $7,500; Terence Farley, Edward J. McGoldrick, David S. Garland, Curtis A. Peters, Louis H. Hahlo; salary, $7,500; George M. Curtis, jr.; salary, $6,500; Edward S. Malone and William J. O'Sullivan; salary, $6,000; John F. O'Brien, Edwin J. Freedman and Frank B. Pierce; salary, $5,500. Assigned to branch office, Borough of Brooklyn—Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge—James D. Bell; salary, $10,000; Assistant Corporation Counsel—Patrick E. Callahan; salary, $7,500; Richard B. Greenwood, jr.; salary, $6,500; James T. O'Neil and Frank Julian Price; salary, $5,000. Assistant in charge of Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties—Herman Stiefel; salary, $6,000. Assistant in charge of the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears for Personal Taxes—George O'Reilly; salary, $5,000. Assistant in charge of Tenement House Department Bureau—John P. O'Brien; salary, $6,500. Assistant in charge of Bureau of Street Openings—Joel J. Squier; salary, $7,500.**

**Tax Commissioners—President of the Board—Lawson Purdy; salary, $8,000. Commissioners—Charles J. McCormack, John J. Halleran, Charles T. White, Daniel S. McElroy, Edward Kaufmann and Judson G. Wall; salary, $7,000. Secretary of the Board—C. Rockland Tyng; salary, $4,500. Chief Deputy of Real Estate—Frank J. Bell; salary, $7,000. Surveyor—Henry W. Vogel; salary, $7,000. Deputy in charge, Borough of Brooklyn—William P. Burke; salary $4,000. Deputy in charge, Borough of The Bronx—Peter J. Kelly; salary, $4,000. Deputy in charge, Borough of Queens—Richard H. Williams; salary, $4,000. Deputy in charge, Borough of Richmond—Michael J. Langan; salary, $4,000.**

**Commissioner of Correction—Patrick A. Whitney; salary, $7,500. Deputy Commissioner—William J. Wright; salary, $4,000. Secretary—John B. Fitzgerald; salary, $3,000.**

**Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—The Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the City Chamberlain and the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen; no salary.**

Board of Parole of the New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanors—The Commissioner of Correction, Judges John B. Mayo and Robert J. Wilkin, of Court of Special Sessions; City

**[illegible] New Zealand in the year ended September 30, 1912, were £1[illegible]**

trates Frederick B. House and Edward J. Dooley, Samuel B. Hamburger, John C. Heins, Rosario Maggio and Richard E. Troy, no salary.

Tenement House Commissioner—John J. Murphy; salary, $7,500. First Deputy Commissioner—William H. Abbott, jr.; salary, $4,000. Second Deputy Commissioner—Frank Mann; salary, $4,000.

Armory Board—The Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, Chief of Coast Artillery Elmer F. Austin, Brigadier General John G. Eddy, Commodore R. P. Forshew and the president of the Department of Taxes and Assessments; no salary. Secretary of the Board—Clark D. Rhinehart; salary, $4,500.

Civil Service Commissioners—President of the Board—Frank Gallagher; salary, $6,000. Commissioners—Richard Welling and Alexander Keogh; salary, $5,000. Secretary—Frank A. Spencer; salary, $5,000. Assistant Secretary—John F. Skelly; salary, $4,000.

Permanent Census Board—The Mayor, the Police Commissioner, the City Superintendent of Schools; no salary. Secretary—George H. Chatfield; salary, $4,000.

Change of Grade Damage Commissioners—William D. Dickey, David Robinson and Cambridge Livingston; salary, $3,000. Secretary—Lamont McLoughlin; salary, $2,500.

Board of Assessors—Joseph P. Hennessy, William C. Ormond and Antonio C. Astarita; salary, $5,000. Secretary—Thomas J. Drennan; salary, $5,000.

Commissioners of Elections—J. Gabriel Britt, Moses M. McKee, James Kane and Jacob A. Livingston; salary, $5,000. Chief Clerk—Michael T. Daly; salary, $3,600.

Metropolitan Sewerage Commission—George A. Soper (president), James H. Fuertes, H. de B. Parsons, Charles Sooysmith and Linsly R. Williams; salary, $3,000. Engineer—Kenneth Allen; salary, $4,000.

Board of Examiners—George A. Just (chairman), William Crawford, Lewis Harding, John Kenlon, Charles Buck, D. Everett Waid and Cecil F. Shallcross; $10 per meeting.

Art Commission—Robert W. de Forest (president), Frank L. Babbott (vice-president), Charles Howland Russell (secretary), A. Augustus Healy, the Mayor, N. Phelps Stokes, John Bogart, Karl Bitter, George W. Breck and John A. Mitchell; no salary. Assistant secretary—John Quincy Adams; salary, $3,600.

Park Commissioners—Louis F. La Roche (president), for Manhattan and Richmond Boroughs; Michael J. Kennedy, for the Borough of Brooklyn; Thomas J. Higgins, for the Borough of The Bronx; Walter G. Eliot, for the Borough of Queens; salary, $5,000. Secretary—Clinton H. Smith; salary, $4,000; Chief Engineer for Manhattan and Richmond—Edward A. Miller; salary, $5,000. Chief Engineer for The Bronx—Martin Schenk; salary, $4,000. Superintendent for Brooklyn—William A. Gorman; salary, $4,000.

The Board of Health—The Commissioner of Health, the Health Officer of the Port of New York and the Commissioner of Police; no salary. Members of Medical Advisory Board—Wm. M. Polk, Joseph D. Bryant, Francis P. Kinnicut, T. Mitchell Prudden, Abraham Jacobi, Richard H. Derby, A. Alexander Smith, L. Emmett Holt, J. Winters Brannan, John A. McCorkle, G. R. Butler and Walter B. James. Secretary to the Board of Health—Eugene W. Scherer; salary, $5,000. Commissioner of Health—Ernst J. Lederle; salary, $7,500. Secretary to the Commissioner—Curtis E. Lakeman; salary, $3,000. Chief Clerk—James McC. Miller; salary, $3,500. Registrar of Records—William H. Guilfoy; salary, $5,000. General Medical Officer— ——; salary, $5,000. Sanitary Superintendent— ——; $7,000.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment—The Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. In this board the Mayor, the Controller and the President of the Board of Aldermen have three votes apiece, the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn two votes apiece, and the Presidents of the Boroughs of The Bronx, Queens and Richmond one vote apiece. Secretary of the Board—Joseph Haag; salary, $7,500. Assistant Secretary—William M. Lawrence; salary, $4,000. Clerk to the Board—Charles V. Adee; salary, $4,000. Chief Engineer—Nelson P. Lewis; salary, $12,000. Deputy Chief Engineer—Arthur S. Tuttle; salary, $7,500. Assistant Engineer in charge of Division of Franchises—Harry P. Nichols; salary, $7,500. Director Standard Testing Laboratory—Otto H. Klein; salary, $6,000.

Board of Education (no salary)—President of the Board, Thomas W. Churchill; vice-president, John C. Greene. Members of the Board—Mrs. Reba C. Bamberger, Joseph Barondess, Nicholas J. Barrett, Thomas W. Churchill, Joseph E. Cosgrove, Francis P. Cunnion, Thomas M. De Laney, Miss Martha L. Draper, Alexander Ferris, Abraham Flexner, George J. Gillespie, John Greene, Wm. Harkness, Robert L. Harrison, John J. Keller, Peter J. Lavelle, Mrs. Ella W. Kramer, Miss Olivia Leventritt, Isidore M. Levy, Dennis J. McDonald, Ralph McKee, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Alrick H. Man, John Martin, Augustus G. Miller, George C. Miller, Louis Newman, Antonio Pisani, Mrs. Alice Lee Post, Arthur S. Somers, Morton Stern, M. Samuel Stern, Cornelius J. Sullivan, M. J. Sullivan, James E. Sullivan, Bernard Suydam, Rupert B. Thomas, John R. Thompson, Mrs. Christine Towne, John Whalen, Ira S. Wile, Wm. G. Willcox, Frank D. Wilsey, George W. Wingate and Egerton L. Winthrop, jr. Secretary of the Board—A. Emerson Palmer; salary, $5,500. Auditor of the Board—Henry R. M. Cook; salary, $5,500. Superintendent of School Supplies—Patrick Jones; salary, $7,500. Superintendent of School Buildings—C. B. J. Snyder; salary, $10,000. City Superintendent of Schools—William H. Maxwell; salary, $10,000. Associate City Superintendents—Andrew W. Edson, Clarence E. Meleney, Thomas S. O'Brien, Edward L. Stevens, John H. Walsh, Gustave Straubenmiller, Edward B. Shallow and John R. Haaren; salary, $6,500. Examiners—James C. Byrnes, Walter L. Harvey, George J. Smith and Jerome A. O'Connell; salary, $6,000. District Super-

Wool is the principal article of export from New Zealand.

intendents—Darwin L. Bardwell, William A. Campbell, John P. Conroy, John W. Davis, John Dwyer, James M. Edsall, Wm. E. Ettinger, Cornelius E. Franklin, John Griffin, Henry W. Jameson, Henry E. Jenkins, Cecil A. Kidd, James Lee, Charles W. Lyon, jr., James J. McCabe, Mrs. Ruth E. McGra, Mrs. Wm. J. O'Shea, Alfred T. Schauffler, Albert Shiels, Edgar D. Shiner, Arthur C. Perry, jr., Edward W. Stitt, Grace C. Strachan, Joseph S. Taylor, Benjamin Velt, Joseph H. Wade; salary, $5,000. Supervisor of Bureau of Lectures—Henry M. Leipziger; salary, $6,500. Superintendent of Libraries—Claude G. Leland; salary, $3,000. President of the Normal College of the City of New York—George S. Davis; salary, $10,000. President of the College of the City of New York— ———; salary, $8,250.

Commissioner of Street Cleaning—William H. Edwards; salary, $7,500. Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Manhattan—James F. Lynch; salary, $5,000. Deputy Commissioner, Borough of The Bronx—James F. O'Brien; salary, $5,000. Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Brooklyn—Julian F. Scott; salary, $5,000.

Commissioner of Police.—Rhinelander Waldo; salary, $7,500. First Deputy Commissioner—Douglas I. McKay; salary, $6,000. Second Deputy Commissioner—George S. Dougherty; salary, $6,000. Third Deputy Commissioner—Harry W. Newberger; salary, $6,000. Fourth Deputy Commissioner—James E. Dillon; salary, $6,000. Chief Clerk—William H. Kipp; salary, $5,000.

Bellevue and Allied Hospitals—Board of Trustees—Drs. John W. Brannan, president; James K. Paulding, secretary; Arden M. Robbins, Leopold Stern, Samuel Sachs, J. G. O'Keefe, James A. Farley, and Michael J. Drummond, Commissioner of Charities; no salary. General Medical Superintendent—George O'Hanlon; salary, $6,000. Pathologist—Charles Norris; salary, $3,500.

Commissioners of Water Supply—Charles Strauss, Charles N. Chadwick and John F. Galvin; salary, $12,000. Secretary to the Board—Joseph P. Morrissey; salary, $5,000. Chief Engineer—J. Waldo Smith; salary, $16,000; Deputy Chief Engineer—Merrit H. Smith; salary, $10,000. Consulting Engineers—John R. Freeman, Alfred Noble and William H. Burr; salary, $6,000, and Frederic P. Sterns, when employed, $100 a day. Department Engineers—Alfred D. Flinn; salary, $7,500; Thaddeus Merriman; salary, $6,000.

Commissioner of Bridges—Arthur J. O'Keeffe; salary, $7,500. Deputy Commissioner—William H. Sinnott; salary, $4,500. Secretary to the Commissioner—Edgar E. Schiff; salary, $4,000. Chief Engineer—Alexander Johnson; salary, $10,000. Deputy Chief Engineer—Henry A. La Chicotte; salary, $7,500. Consulting Engineers—Austin L. Bowman, Collin Macrae Ingersoll and Theodore A. Bingham; salary, $7,500.

Commissioner of Public Charities—Michael J. Drummond; salary, $7,500. First Deputy Commissioner—Frank J. Goodwin; salary, $5,000. Second Deputy Commissioner, for Brooklyn and Queens—Thomas L. Fogarty; salary, $5,000. Third Deputy Commissioner—Stephen A. Nugent; salary, $5,000. Secretary—J. McKee Borden; salary, $3,500; Robert A. C. Smith; salary, $7,500.

Commissioner of Docks and Ferries—Deputy Commissioner—Charles J. Farley; salary, $5,000. Second Deputy Commissioner—Richard C. Harrison; salary, $5,000. Secretary of Department—Matthew J. Harrington; salary, $4,000. Chief Engineer—Charles W. Staniford; salary, $10,000. Deputy Chief Engineer—Sidney N. Hoag, jr.; salary, $6,000. Superintendent of Docks—Charles A. Manly; salary, $5,000. Superintendent of Ferries—Lawrence Hanlon; salary, $5,000.

Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—Henry S. Thompson; salary, $7,500. Deputy Commissioner J. W. F. Bennett; salary, $6,000. Deputy Commissioner, Borough of The Bronx—John L. Jordan; salary, $4,000. Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Brooklyn—Frederic T. Parsons; salary, $5,500. Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Queens—Michael P. Walsh; salary, $4,000. Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Richmond—John E. Bowe; salary, $3,000. Secretary to Commissioner—John L. Pultz; salary, $5,000. Chief Clerk and Auditor—Edmond Beardsley; salary, $4,000. Chief Engineer—I. M. De Verona; salary, $10,000. Deputy Chief Engineer—Wm. M. Brush; salary, $7,500. Consulting Engineer, Filtration Division—George W. Fuller; salary, $6,000. Water Registrar—B. A. Keiley; salary, $6,000. Chief Engineer, Bureau of Light and Power—Charles F. Lacombe; salary, $7,500.

Municipal Explosives Commission—The Fire Commissioner, chairman; the Deputy Fire Commissioner, George O. Eaton, Sidney Harris, Bartholomew Donovan and Russell W. Moore; salary, $10 per meeting.

Fire Commissioner—Joseph Johnson; salary, $7,500. Deputy Commissioner—George W. Olvany; salary, $5,000. Deputy Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens, Philip P. Farley; salary, $5,000. Secretary of Department—Daniel E. Finn; salary, $4,800. Chief of Department, Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond—John Kenlon; salary, $10,000. Deputy Chiefs of Departments—Joseph B. Martin, John J. Burns, No. 1, Thomas J. Hayes, John Binns, James J. McCartney, John F. King, Richard W. Callaghan, Thomas R. Langford and William T. Beggin; salary, $4,200. Deputy Chief of Department, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens—Philip P. Farley; salary, $7,500. Deputy Chiefs of Department—James F. Murray, F. W. Goodersen, John O'Hara and Patrick Maher; salary, $4,200.

Board of Inebriety—Thomas J. Colton, president; Dr. William Browning, Dr. John Downing, the Rev. Dr. William Morrison, the Very Rev. John J. Hughes, M. J. Drummond and P. A. Whitney.

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

### Under the Controller.

Deputy Controller—Edmund D. Fisher; salary, $7,500. Assistant Deputy Controller—Hubert L. Smith; salary, $6,000. Secretary of the Finance Department—George L. Tirrell; salary, $6,000. Chief Clerk—Walter S. Wo

There were 1,142 Mexican War pensioners on July 1, 1913.

salary, $8,150; Chief of Stock and Bond Division—James J. Sullivan; salary, $5,000. Appraiser of Real Estate—Charles A. O'Malley; salary, $4,000. Chief Auditor of Accounts—Charles S. Hervey; salary, $6,000. Auditor of Accounts (Inspections), James J. Munro; salary, $4,000. Chief Accountant and Bookkeeper—Duncan MacInnes; salary, $6,000. Auditor of Accounts, Law and Adjustment Division—Albert E. Hadlock; salary, $6,000. City Paymaster—John H. Timmerman; salary, $6,000. Supervising Statistician and Examiner, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics—James T Adamson; salary, $6,000. Receiver of Taxes—F. H. E. Ebstein; salary, $6,000. Deputy Receivers of Taxes, Borough of Manhattan—John J. McDonough and Sylvester L. Malone; salary, $3,750. Deputy Receiver of Taxes, Borough of The Bronx—Edward A. Healy; salary, $2,500. Deputy Receivers of Taxes, Borough of Brooklyn—Alfred J. Boulton and David E. Kemlo; salary, $4,000. Deputy Receivers of Taxes, Borough of Queens—William A. Beadle; salary, $2,500; Thomas H. Green; salary, $2,100. Deputy Receivers of Taxes, Borough of Richmond—John De Morgan; salary, $2,500; Edward J. Lovett; salary, $2,100. Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of Manhattan—Daniel Moynahan; salary, $4,500. Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of The Bronx—Charles F. Bradbury; salary, $2,250. Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of Brooklyn—Theodore G. Christmas; salary, $4,000. Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of Queens—Peter L. Menninger; salary, $2,250. Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of Richmond—Edward W. Berry; salary, $2,000.

**Under the Board of Aldermen.**

City Clerk—P. J. Scully; salary, $7,000. First Deputy—Joseph F. Prendergast; salary, $5,000. Clerk in Charge of Marriage License Bureau—Edward W. Hart; salary, $2,500. Chief Clerk, Board of Aldermen—John T. Oakley; salary, $5,000. Private Secretary to the President of the Board of Aldermen—William O'Connor; salary, $3,000.

## THE BOROUGH PRESIDENTS.

**Elective.**

**Borough of Manhattan**—Marcus M. Marks, Fus.; salary, $7,500; term ends Dec. 31, 1917.

**Borough of The Bronx** — Douglas Mathewson, Fus.; salary, $7,500; term ends Dec. 31, 1917.

**Borough of Brooklyn** — Lewis H. Pounds, Fus.; salary, $7,500; term ends Dec. 31, 1917.

**Borough of Queens**—Maurice E. Connolly, D.; salary, $5,000; term ends Dec. 31, 1917.

**Borough of Richmond**—Charles J. McCormack, D.; salary, $5,000; term ends Dec. 31, 1917.

## UNDER THE BOROUGH PRESIDENTS

**Appointive.**

**Borough of Manhattan.**

**Secretary of the Borough—Leo Arnstein;** salary, $5,000. Secretary to the Borough President—Louis Graves; salary, $4,000. **Commissioner of Public Works—Edgar V. Frothingham; salary, $7,200.** Assistant Commissioner of Public Works—William R. Patterson; salary, $6,000. Consulting Engineer—Ernest P. Goodrich; salary, $7,200. Auditor—Henry H. Lloyd; salary, $4,000. Engineer of Street Openings—Joseph O. B. Webster; salary, $5,000. Chief Engineer in Charge of Highways—Henry Welles Durham; salary, $5,000. Assistant Engineer in Charge of Highways—Clarence D. Pollock; salary, $4,000. Superintendent of Buildings and Offices—Rudolph P. Miller; salary, $5,000. Chief Engineer in Charge of Sewers—Charles H. Graham; salary, $5,000. Superintendent of Buildings—Julian B. Beatty; salary, $6,000.

**Borough of The Bronx.**

Consulting Engineer—Amos L. Schaeffer; salary, $7,200. Commissioner of Public Works—Thomas W. Whittle; salary, $5,500. Assistant Commissioner of Public Works—Frederick C. Ringer; salary, $4,000. Secretary of Borough—George Donnelly; salary, $4,000. Chief Engineer of Sewers and Highways—Richard H. Gillespie; salary, $6,000. Superintendent of Highways—Arthur J. Largy; salary, $4,000. Principal Assistant Engineer, Bureau of Highways—Samuel C. Thompson; salary, $4,000. Topographical Engineer—Frederick Greiffenberg; salary, $4,000. Principal Assistant Engineer, Bureau of Sewers—Josiah A. Fitch; salary, $4,000. Superintendent Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices—Roger W. Bligh; salary, $4,000. Superintendent Bureau of Buildings—James A. Henderson; salary, $5,000.

**Borough of Brooklyn.**

Commissioner of Public Works— ——— ———; salary, $6,000. Assistant Commissioner of Public Works—Thomas R. Lineburgh; salary, $5,000. Secretary of the Borough—Reuben L. Haskell; salary, $3,500. Secretary to the Borough President—John B. Creighton; salary, $4,000. Consulting Engineer—George W. Tillson; salary, $5,000. Assistant Engineer, Division of Substructures—Merton L. Fouquet; salary, $4,000. Superintendent Bureau of Highways—J. W. Tumbridge; salary, $5,000. Chief Engineer, Bureau of Highways—Herman H. Schmidt; salary, $6,000. Superintendent of Incumbrances and Permits—Charles J. Cassidy; salary, $2,550. Chief Engineer Topographical Bureau—Charles R. Ward; salary, $6,000. Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices—Howard L. Woody; salary, $5,000. Superintendent Bureau of Sewers—William J. Taylor; salary, $5,000. Superintendent Bureau of Buildings—Patrick J. Carlin; salary, $5,000.

**Borough of Queens.**

Secretary of the Borough—Samuel Brock; salary, $4,000. Commissioner of Public Works—Joseph Flanagan; salary, $4,000. Consulting Engineer—Robert R. Crowell; salary, $7,200. Superintendent of Buildings—John W. Moore; salary, $3,000. Superintendent of Street Cleaning—Daniel Ehntholt; salary, $3,000. Superintendent Bureau of Highways—G. Howland Leavitt; salary, $3,000. Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices—Francis X. Duer; salary, $3,000.

There were 15,822 establishments in the United States engaged in the manufacture of tobacco in 1909.

**Borough of Richmond.**

**Secretary to the President—Maybury Flemming; salary, $3,500. Consulting Engineer and Acting Commissioner of Public Works—Louis L. Tribus; salary, $8,000. Assistant Commissioner of Public Works—William R. Hillyer; salary, $3,000. Engineer—Theodore S. Oxholm; salary, $5,000. Principal Assistant Engineer Topographical Bureau—George W. Tuttle; salary, $2,600. Superintendent Bureau of Highways—Horace B. Buel; salary, $3,000. Superintendent Bureau of Sewers—Ernest H. Seebusen; salary, $3,000. Assistant Engineer, Acting Superintendent of Street Cleaning—John T. Fetherston; salary, $3,000. Superintendent Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices—John Timlin, jr.; salary, $3,000. Superintendent Bureau of Buildings—John Seaton; salary, $3,000.**

## CORONERS.

**Elective.**

Borough of Manhattan—Israel L. Feinberg, Fus.; Patrick D. Riordan, Fus.; Timothy Healy, Fus.; Herman Hellenstein, Fus.; term, four years, ending December 31, 1917; salary, $6,000.

Borough of the Bronx—Jacob Shongut, R. and C. A.; Jerome F. Healy, D.; term, four years, ending December 31, 1917; salary, $6,000.

Borough of Brooklyn—Ernest C. Wagner, Fus.; Frank S. Senior, Fus.; term, four years, ending December 31, 1917; salary, $6,000.

Borough of Queens—Carl Voegel, D. and Ind. L.; Daniel M. Ebert, D. and Ind. L.; term, four years, ending December 31, 1917; salary, $4,000.

Borough of Richmond—James L. Vail, D.; term, four years, ending December 31, 1917; salary, $4,000.

## NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY COURTS.

**For the members of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District of New York, which is coterminous with New York County, and for the members of the First Department of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, also coterminous with New York County, see under "The Judiciary of New York State."**

**Court of General Sessions.**

**Elective.**

(Salary of judges, $17,500; term, 14 years.)

Judges—Thomas C. T. Crain, D., City Judge, Dec. 31, 1920; Otto A. Rosalsky, R., Dec. 31, 1920; Edward Swann, D., Dec. 31, 1921; Joseph F. Mulqueen, D., Dec. 31, 1921; James T. Malone, D., Dec. 31, 1921; Charles C. Nott, jr., Fus., Dec. 31, 1927; William H. Wadhams, Fus., Dec. 31, 1927.

Clerk of the Court—Edward R. Carroll; salary, $5,000.

**City Court.**

**Elective.**

(Salary, $12,000; term, 10 years.)

Justices—Edward F. O'Dwyer, D., Chief Justice, Dec. 31, 1917; Richard T. Lynch, D., Dec. 31, 1917; Edward B. La Fetra, D., Dec. 31, 1918; Francis B. Delehanty, D., Dec. 31, 1920; Joseph I. Green, D., Dec. 31, 1915; Alexander Finelite, D., Dec. 31, 1917; John [illegible], D., Dec. 31, 1917; Richard H. Smith, R. and C. A., Dec. 31, 1919; William L. Ranson, Fus., Dec. 31, 1927.

Clerk of the Court—Thomas F. Smith; salary, $6,000.

**Surrogates.**

(Salary, $15,000; term, 14 years.)

Robert L. Fowler, D.; term expires Jan. 1, 1925. John P. Cohalan, D.; term expires Jan. 1, 1922.

Chief Clerk—William V. Leary; salary, $10,000. Deputy Chief Clerk—Edward W. Bonynge; salary, $5,500. Clerk of the Court—Daniel J. Dowdney; salary, $4,500. Probate Clerk—Jacob Washburn; salary, $5,000. Commissioner of Records—John F. Curry; salary, $5,000. Deputy Commissioner of Records, Charles W. Culkin; salary, $4,000.

**Court of Special Sessions.**

**Appointive.**

Chief Justice of the Court—Isaac Franklin Russell; salary, $10,000; term, 10 years; term expires, July 1, 1920.

**First Department—Manhattan and The Bronx.**

(Salary, $9,000; term, 10 years.)

Justices—Lorenz Zeller, July 1, 1915; Franklin C. Hoyt, July 1, 1919; Cornelius F. Collins, May 2, 1922; John B. Mayo, July 1, 1917; Joseph F. Moss, July 1, 1920; Moses Herrman, July 1, 1921; Frederic Kernochan, July 1, 1923. Chief Clerk of the Court—Frank W. Smith; salary, $5,000.

**Second Department—Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.**

(Salary, $9,000; term, 10 years.)

Justices—J. J. McInerney, Dec. 31, 1921; H. J. Forker, Dec. 31, 1919; Robert J. Wilkin, April 15, 1923; John Fleming, Dec. 31, 1915; Morgan M. L. Ryan, Dec. 31, 1923; George J. O'Keefe, Dec. 31, 1917; Arthur C. Salmon, July 1, 1920. Chief Clerk of the Court—Joseph L. Kerrigan; salary, $4,000.

**City Magistrates.**

**Appointive.**

**First Division—Manhattan and The Bronx.**

Chief Magistrate—William MaAdoo; salary, $8,000; term, 10 years; term expires July 1, 1920.

**Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.**

(Salary, $7,000; term, 10 years.)

Magistrates—Robert C. Cornell, May 1, 1923; Matthew P. Breen, July 1, 1922; Frederick B. House, July 1, 1919; Paul Krotel, July 1, 1919; Charles N. Harris, May 1, 1917; Peter T. Barlow, May 1, 1923; Joseph E. Corrigan, July 18, 1917; Henry W. Herbert, July 1, 1919; Charles W. Appleton, July 1, 1923; Daniel F. Murphy, July 1, 1920; John J. Freschi, July 1, 1915; Francis X. McQuade, July 1, 1922; Joseph M. Deuel, May 1, 1917; John A. L. Campbell, July 1, 1915; Thomas J. Nolan, July 1, 1923; George M. S. Schulz, July 1, 1923; Samuel D. Levy, July 1, 1922; Norman C. Marsh, July 1, 1917. Secretary—Philip Bloch; salary, $5,000.

**Second Division—Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.**

ary, $8,000; term, 10 years; term expires July 1, 1920.

**Borough of Brooklyn.**

(Salary, $7,000; term, 10 years.)

**Magistrates—Edward J. Dooley, May 1, 1921;** Charles J. Dodd, May 1, 1921; John Naumer, May 1, 1921; A. V. B. Voorhees, jr., Jan. 1, 1920; Howard P. Nash, July 1, 1919; Alexander H. Geismar, Nov. 1, 1917; John F. Hylan, Nov. 1, 1917; John C. McGuire, May 1, 1921; Louis H. Reynolds, May 1, 1921; Alfred E. Steers, July 1, 1923; John J. Walsh, May 1, 1921.

**Borough of Queens.**

(Salary, $7,000; term, 10 years.)

Magistrates—John A. Leach, Dec. 31, 1918; Joseph Fitch, Dec. 31, 1917; Henry Miller, Dec. 31, 1917; James J. Conway, Jan. 16, 1922.

**Borough of Richmond.**

(Salary, $7,000; term, 10 years.)

Magistrates—**Joseph R. Mandy, Dec. 31,** 1917; **Nathaniel Marsh, Dec. 31, 1918.**

## MUNICIPAL JUSTICES.

### Elective.

**Borough of Manhattan.**

(Salary, $3,000; term, 10 years.)

**First District—No. 66 to 72 Lafayette st. Justices—Wauhope Lynn, Dec. 31, 1919; John Hoyer, Dec. 31, 1919; William F. Moore, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk—Thomas O'Connell; salary, $3,000.**

**Second District—No. 264 Madison st. Justices—Benjamin Hoffman, Dec. 31,** 1919; Leonard A. Snitkin, Dec. 31, 1919; Alexander Wolf, Dec. 31, ——; Aaron J. Levy, Dec. 31, 1923. Clerk of Court—James J. Devlin; salary, $3,000.

**Third District—No. 314 West 54th st. Justices—Thomas E. Murray, Dec. 31, 1919; Thomas F. Noonan, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—Michael Skelly; salary, $3,000.**

**Fourth District—No. 151 East 57th st.** Justices—William J. Boyhan, Dec. 31, 1918; **Michael F. Blake, Dec. 31, 1918. Clerk of Court—Abram Bernard; salary, $3,000.**

**Fifth District—Broadway and 96th st.** Justices—Frederick Spiegelberg, Dec. 31, 1917; Charles W. Coleman, Dec. 31, 1923; **William Young, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—John H. Servis; salary, $3,000.**

**Sixth District—Third ave. and 53d st. Justices—Solomon Oppenheimer, Dec. 31, 1919; Jacob Marks, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk** of Court—John J. Dietz; salary, $3,000.

**Seventh District—No. 70 Manhattan st. Justices—David L. Weil, Dec. 31, 1917; Philip J. Sinnott, Dec. 31, 1917; John E.** Davies, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—John P. Burns; salary, $3,000.

Eighth District—Sylvan Place and 121st st. Justices—Leopold Prince, Dec. 31, 1917; Joseph P. Fallon, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—Hugh H. Moore; salary, $3,000.

Ninth District—Madison ave. and 59th st. Justices—Edgar J. Lauer, Dec. 31, 1915; Frank D. Sturges, Dec. 31, 1917; Frederick De Witt Wells, Dec. 31, 1917; William C. Wilson, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—Frank Bulkley; salary, $3,000.

**Borough of The Bronx.**

(Salary, $8,000; term, 10 years.)

First District—Town Hall, Main st., West Chester Village. Justice—Peter A. Sheil, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—Stephen Collins; salary, $3,000.

Second District—162d st. and Washington ave. Justice—John M. Tierney, Dec. 31, 1917; William E. Morris, Dec. 31, ——. Clerk of Court—Thomas A. Maher; salary, $3,000.

**Borough of Brooklyn.**

(Salary, $8,000; term, 10 years.)

First District—State and Court sts. Justice—Eugene Conran, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—John L. Gray; salary, $3,000.

Second District—No. 495 Gates ave. Justices—John R. Farrar, Dec. 31, 1919. Geo. Freifeld, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—John Henigin, jr.; salary, $3,000.

Third District—No. 6 Lee ave. Justices—Philip D. Meagher, Dec. 31, 1919; Wm. J. Bogenshutz, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—John W. Carpenter; salary, $3,000.

Fourth District—No. 14 Howard ave. Justice—Jacob S. Strahl, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—William A. Nelson, jr.; salary, $3,000.

Fifth District—53d st. and Third ave. Justice—Cornelius Furgueson, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—Jeremiah J. O'Leary; salary, $3,000.

Sixth District—No. 236 Duffield st. Justices—Lucien S. Bayliss, Dec. 31, 1915; Stephen Callaghan, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—William R. Fagan; salary, $3,000.

Seventh District—No. 31 Pennsylvania ave. Justices—Alexander S. Rosenthal, Dec. 31, 1915; Edward A. Richards, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—James P. Sinnott; salary, $3,000.

**Borough of Queens.**

(Salary, $7,000; term, 10 years.)

First District—No. 115 5th st., Long Island City. Justice—Thomas C. Kadien, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—John F. Cassidy; salary, $2,000.

Second District—Elmhurst. Justice—John M. Cragen, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—John F. Ryan; salary, $2,000.

Third District—No. 1908 Myrtle ave., Glendale. Justice — Alfred Denton, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—John H. Nuhn; salary, $2,000.

Fourth District—Town Hall, Jamaica. Justice—Jas. F. McLaughlin, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—Geo. W. Damon; salary, $2,000.

**Borough of Richmond.**

(Salary, $7,000; term, 10 years.)

First District—New Brighton. Justice—Thomas C. Brown, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—Thos. E. Crimins; salary, $2,000.

Second District—Stapleton. Justice—Arnold J. B. Wedemeyer, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—William Wedemeyer; salary, $2,000.

## KINGS COUNTY JUDGES.

### Elective.

County Judges—Norman S. Dike, R. and Lewis L. Fawcett, R.; term, 5 years; salary, $10,000; term expires Dec. 31, 1918. Chief Clerk of Court—John T. Rafferty; salary, $7,500.

Surrogate—Herbert T. Ketcham, D. and Prog.; term, 6 years; salary, $15,000; term expires Dec. 31, 1919. Chief Clerk—John H. McCooey; salary, $9,000.

**The gross revenue of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for the fiscal year ended June 13, 1913, was $32,497,870, the net income was $6,537,063, equivalent to 18.68 per cent on the capital stock.**

## QUEENS COUNTY JUDGES.

### Elective.

County Judge—Burt J. Humphrey, R. and D.; term, 6 years; salary, $12,500; term expires Dec. 31, 1915. Chief Clerk—Edward J. Smith; salary, $3,000.

Surrogate—Daniel Noble; salary, $10,000. Clerk of Court—William F. Hendrickson; salary, $8,000.

## RICHMOND COUNTY JUDGES.

### Elective.

County Judge and Surrogate—J. Harry Tiernan, D.; salary, $7,500. Clerk of Surrogate's Court—William Finley; salary, $3,000.

## COUNTY OFFICIALS.

### New York County.

Sheriff—Max S. Grifenhagen, Fus.; term, 2 years, ending Dec. 31, 1915; salary, $12,000. Sheriff's Counsel ——; salary, $6,000. Under Sheriff—John F. Gilchrist; salary, $6,000.

District Attorney—Charles S. Whitman, Fus. and D.; term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1917; salary, $15,000. Assistant District Attorneys—Frank Moss, Charles F. Bostwick, William A. De Ford, Robert C. Taylor, Charles A. Perkins, Isidor Wasservogel, Robert S. Johnstone, T. Channan Press, W. H. L. Edwards, James A. Delehanty, John Kirkland Clark, Robert E. Manley, James O'Malley and Arthur C. Train; salary, $7,500. Chief Clerk—Henry D. Sayer; salary, $5,000.

Register—John J. Hopper, Fus.; term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1917; salary, $12,000. Deputy Register—William Halpin; salary, $5,000. Assistant Deputy Register—J. Charles Walton; salary, $4,000. Chief Clerk—William Haupt; salary, $3,400.

County Clerk—William F. Schneider, Fus.; term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1917; salary, $15,000. Deputy County Clerk—Charles E. Gehring; salary, $6,000. Second Deputy County Clerk—William B. Selden; salary, $4,000.

Commissioner of Jurors—Thomas Allison, R.; appointed, by Appellate Division, Supreme Court; salary, $6,000. Assistant Commissioner—Frederick P. Simpson; salary, $3,000. Secretary—Frederick O'Byrne; salary, $3,000.

Commissioner of Records—John F. Gowan; salary, $7,500. Deputy Commissioner—James O. Farrell; salary, $4,000.

Public Administrator—William M. Hoes, D.; appointed, no term; salary, $10,000. Assistant Public Administrator—Frank W Arnold; salary, $5,000.

### Bronx County.

(Not fully organized.)

County Judge—Louis D. Gibbs, R.; term, 4 years; salary, $10,000.

Surrogate—George M. S. Schulz, D.; term, 4 years; salary, $10,000.

Sheriff—James F. O'Brien, D.; term, 4 years; salary, $10,000.

County Clerk—James V. Ganley, D.; term, 4 years; salary, $10,000.

District Attorney—Francis Martin, D.; term, 4 years; salary, $10,000.

Register—Edward Pollak, D.; term, 4 years; salary, $10,000.

### Kings County.

Sheriff—Lewis M. Swasey, Fus.; term, 2 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1915; salary, $15,000. Under Sheriff————; salary, $6,000. Sheriff's Counsel—Jacob Brenner; salary, $5,000.

District Attorney—James C. Cropsey, R. and I. L.; term, 4 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1915; salary, $10,000. Assistant District Attorneys—John M. Perry and Henry Egginton; salary, $7,500; Herbert N. Warbasse, George A. Voss, Everett Caldwell; salary, $6,000; Edward A. Freshman; salary, $5,500; Warren I. Lee and George H. Tolwell; salary, $5,000. Chief Clerk—Lewis E. Birdseye; salary, $4,000.

Register—Edward T. O'Loughlin, Fus.; term, 2 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1915; salary, $12,000. Deputy Register—Alfred T. Hobley; salary, $5,000.

County Clerk—Charles S. Devoy, Fus.; term, 2 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1915; salary, $12,000. Deputy County Clerk—John Feltner; salary, $5,000. Counsel—Hugo Hirsch; salary, $3,500.

Public Administrator—Frank V. Kelly, appointed by county judges and surrogate; term, 5 years; $5,000.

Commissioner of Jurors—Thomas R. Farrell, D.; appointed; salary, $6,000. Deputy Commissioner—Michael J. Trudden; salary, $3,500.

Commissioner of Records—Edward O'Connor; appointed; salary, $5,000. Deputy Commissioner of Records—William F. Thompson; salary, $4,000.

### Queens County.

Sheriff—George Emener, D., term 3 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1915; salary, $10,000. Under Sheriff—Samuel J. Mitchell; salary, $2,500. Sheriff's Counsel—William Moller; salary, $2,500.

District Attorney—Matthew J. Smith, D.; term, 3 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1914; salary, $8,000. Assistant District Attorney—John Hetherington; salary, $3,000.

County Clerk—Leonard Ruoff, D.; term 3 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1915; fees. First Deputy County Clerk—George J. Dratler; fees. Second Deputy County Clerk—Herman H. Kimmel; fees.

Public Administrator—Randolph White; appointed; salary, $1,200.

Commissioner of Jurors—Thorndyke C. McKennee; appointed; salary, $3,000. Assistant Commissioner—Rodman Richardson; salary, $2,500.

### Richmond County.

Sheriff—Joseph F. O'Grady, D. and I. L.; term 3 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1915; salary, $6,000.

District Attorney—Albert C. Fach, D.; term, 3 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1916; salary, $4,000. Assistant District Attorney—Frank H. Innes; salary, $2,500.

County Clerk—C. Livingston Bostwick, R. and I. L.; term, 3 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1914; salary, $5,000 Deputy County Clerk—Bernard B. Lynch; salary, $2,500.

Commissioner of Jurors—Charles J. Kullman; appointed; salary, $1,500.

Public Administrator—William T. Holt; appointed; fees.

**The ten original counties of the State of New York, erected November 1, 1683, were: *Albany, Dutchess*, Kings, New York, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster and Westchester.**

# BOARD OF ALDERMEN, 1914-'15.

**George McAneny, R. and C. A., President.**

**Borough of Manhattan.**

1—Bernard E. Donnelly, D.
2—Michael Stapleton, D.
3—John J. White, D.
4—William H. Burns, D. and I. L.
5—Joseph M. Hannon, D.
6—Frank J. Dotzler, R. and I. L.
7—Frank L. Dowling, D.
8—Louis Jacobson, R. and Prog.
9—James F. McCourt, D. and I. L.
10—Frank Dustal, jr., R. and Prog.
11—Louis Wendel, jr., D.
12—William P. Kenneally, D. and I. L.
13—John McCann, D.
14—William J. Lein, D.
15—William F. Quinn, R. and I. L.
16—John T. Eagan, D.
17—Daniel M. Bedell, R. and I. L.
18—James J. Nugent, D.
19—William D. Brush, R. and I. L.
20—John J. Reardon, D.
21—Oscar Igstaedter, R., Prog. and I. L.
22—Henry Ottes, Prog. and I. L.
23—John H. Boschen, R., Prog. and I. L.
24—Frank Mullen, D. and Prog.
25—Charles Delaney, D.
26—Henry H. Curran, R., Prog. and I. L.
27—James F. Mullen, D. and I. L.
28—Joseph W. Spencer, R. and Prog.
29—Frederick Trau, R., Prog. and I. L.
30—Ralph Folks, R., Prog. and I. L.
31—Hyman Panker, R., Prog. and I. L.
32—William Duggan, R., Prog. and I. L.
33—Wm. H. Chorosh, Prog.

**Borough of The Bronx.**

34—Anthony J. McNally, R.
35—Peter Schweickert, D.
36—Robert L. Moran, D.
37—James R. Ferguson, D.
38—Henry Robetzek, D.
39—James Hamilton, R., Prog. and I. L.
40—Jacob Weil, R., Prog. and I. L.
41—Frederick H. Wilmot, R., Prog. I. L.

**Borough of Brooklyn.**

42—Michael J. Hogan, R.
43—Michael Carberry, D.
44—Frank Cunningham, D.
45—John S. Gaynor, R., Prog. and I. L.
46—Edward H. Taylor, R. and I. L.
47—John Diemer, R., Prog. and I. L.
48—James J. Molen, D.
49—Francis P. Kenney, D.
50—E. B. Valentine, R. and Prog.
51—Ardolph L. Kline, R., Prog. and I. L.
52—Daniel R. Coleman, R.
53—Fred H Stevenson, R., Prog. and I. L.
54—Jesse D. Moore, R., Prog. and I. L.
55—Frank T. Dixson, D.
56—William P. McGarry, D.
57—Robert H. Bosse, R. and I. L.
58—O. Grant Esterbrook, R. and I. L.
59—Aaron L. Squires, R.
60—Jacob Bartscherer, R., Prog. and I. L.
61—William H. Pendry, R., Prog. and I. L.
62—A. M. Levy, R., Prg. and I. L.
63—Edward Eichhorn, R. and I. L.
64—Charles J. Moore, R. and I. L.
65—I. M. Rosenbloom, R.

**Borough of Queens.**

66—Samuel J. Burden, D. and I. L.
67—Albert C. Benninger, D. and I.L.
68—Alexander Dujat, D. and I. L.
69—Charles A. Post, R. and Prog.
70—John Kochendorfer, R. and Prog.

**Borough of Richmond.**

71—William Fink, D.
72—John J. O'Rourke, D.
73—C. P. Cole, D.

Totals—Democrats, 28; Republicans, 5; Progressives, 1; R., Prog. and I. L., 20; R. and Prog., 5; R. and I. L., 9; D. and Prog., 1; D. and I. L., 4. Necessary for a majority, 37.

Term of Aldermen, two years; salary, $2,000 a year. The five Borough Presidents also have votes in this body.

## NEW YORK CITY'S GROWTH BY DECADES.

| Year. | Populat'n. | Gain. | Percent. of gain. | Year. | Populat'n. | Gain. | Percent. of gain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1790..... | 33,131 | —— | —— | 1860..... | 813,669 | 298,122 | 57.8 |
| 1800..... | 60,515 | 27,384 | 82.7 | 1870..... | 942,292 | 128,623 | 15.8 |
| 1810..... | 96,373 | 35,858 | 59.3 | 1880..... | 1,206,299 | 264,007 | 28.0 |
| 1820..... | 123,706 | 27,333 | 28.4 | 1890..... | 1,515,301 | 309,002 | 25.6 |
| 1830..... | 202,589 | 78,883 | 63.8 | 1900..... | 3,437,202 | 1,921,901 | 126.8 |
| 1840..... | 312,710 | 110,121 | 54.4 | 1910..... | 4,766,883 | 1,329,681 | 38.7 |
| 1850..... | 515,547 | 202,837 | 64.9 | | | | |

## THE GROWTH OF THE BOROUGHS.

| Year. | Manh'tan. | Bronx. | Brooklyn. | Richmond. | Queens. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910..... | 2,331,542 | 430,980 | 1,634,351 | 85,969 | 284,041 | 4,766,883 |
| 1900..... | 1,850,093 | 200,507 | 1,166,582 | 67,021 | 152,999 | 3,437,202 |
| 1890..... | 1,441,216 | 88,908 | 838,547 | 51,693 | 87,050 | 2,507,414 |
| 1880..... | 1,164,673 | 51,980 | 599,495 | 33,991 | 56,559 | 1,911,698 |
| 1870..... | 942,292 | 37,393 | 419,921 | 33,029 | 45,468 | 1,478,103 |
| 1860..... | 813,669 | 23,593 | 279,122 | 25,492 | 32,903 | 1,174,779 |
| 1850..... | 515,547 | 8,032 | 138,882 | 15,061 | 18,593 | 696,115 |
| 1840..... | 312,710 | 5,346 | 47,613 | 10,965 | 14,480 | 391,114 |
| 1830..... | 202,589 | 3,028 | 20,535 | 7,082 | 9,049 | 242,278 |
| 1820..... | 123,706 | 2,782 | 11,187 | 6,135 | 8,246 | 152,056 |
| 1810..... | 96,373 | 2,267 | 8,303 | 5,347 | 7,444 | 119,734 |
| 1800..... | 60,515 | 1,755 | 5,740 | 4,564 | 6,642 | 79,216 |
| 1790..... | 33,131 | 1,781 | 4,495 | 3,835 | 6,159 | 49,401 |

The capital invested in the tobacco industry in the United States is $245,000,000.

## GROWTH OF LONG ISLAND COUNTIES, 1860-1910.

**The growth in the population of the Long Island counties during the past fifty years is indicated in the following table:**

| Year. | Kings. | Queens. | Nassau. | Suffolk. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860 | 279,122 | 57,391 | *..... | 43,259 | 379,772 |
| 1870 | 419,926 | 73,804 | ..... | 46,960 | 540,690 |
| 1880 | 599,495 | 90,574 | ..... | 53,888 | 743,957 |
| 1900 | 1,166,582 | 203,447 | ..... | 77,582 | 1,452,611 |
| 1905 | 1,358,686 | 198,240 | 69,477 | 81,653 | 1,708,056 |
| 1910 | 1,634,351 | 284,041 | 83,930 | 96,138 | 2,098,460 |

***Nassau County was created out of that part of Queens which in 1905 was not included within Greater New York. Prior to 1905 Queens figures include those for Nassau.**

## POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY IN 1910 BY NATIVITY AND COLOR.

| General nativity and color. | Number, 1910. | Per cent. of total, 1910. | Increase, 1900-'10. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number. | Per cent |
| New York City | 4,766,883 | 100.0 | 1,329,681 | 38.7 |
| Native white | 2,741,504 | 57.5 | 632,534 | 30.0 |
| Native parents | 921,130 | 19.3 | 183,653 | 24.9 |
| Foreign-born parents | 1,820,374 | 38.2 | 448,871 | 32.7 |
| Foreign white | 1,927,720 | 40.4 | 666,802 | 52.9 |
| Negro | 91,702 | 1.9 | 31,036 | 51.2 |
| [1]All other | 5,957 | 0.1 | [2]681 | [2]10.3 |

[1]Indians, Chinese, Japanese and other Asiatics. [2]Decrease.

## FOREIGN-BORN MALES OF VOTING AGE IN NEW YORK CITY AND NUMBER NATURALIZED, 1910.

| | Total. | Naturalized. | Per cent naturalized. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **New York City** | 828,793 | 318,091 | 38.4 |
| Manhattan bor. | 461,246 | 148,847 | 32.3 |
| Bronx borough | 68,676 | 33,188 | 48.3 |
| Brooklyn borough | 248,544 | 109,100 | 43.9 |
| Queens borough | 38,350 | 21,019 | 54.8 |
| Richmond borough | 11,977 | 5,937 | 49.6 |
| **Place of Birth.** | | | |
| All countries | 828,793 | 318,091 | 38.4 |
| Europe | 810,286 | 310,530 | 38.3 |
| Northwest | 323,195 | 194,987 | 60.3 |
| Southwest | 162,334 | 28,902 | 17.8 |
| Northeast | 198,508 | 49,405 | 24.9 |

| | Total. | Naturalized. | Per cent naturalized. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe— | | | |
| Southeast | 126,138 | 37,207 | 29.5 |
| Not specified | 111 | 29 | 26.1 |
| Russia | 195,758 | 48,810 | 24.9 |
| Italy | 152,611 | 25,436 | 16.7 |
| Germany | 136,041 | 89,087 | 65.5 |
| Ireland | 102,700 | 64,776 | 63.1 |
| Austria | 77,389 | 23,133 | 29.9 |
| England | 34,045 | 17,705 | 52.0 |
| Hungary | 29,122 | 9,061 | 31.1 |
| America (outside U. S.) | 14,433 | 6,563 | 45.5 |
| All other | 4,074 | 998 | 24.5 |

## POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY IN 1910 BY ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

**The following table, prepared by the Federal Census Bureau, shows the population of New York City in 1910 by Assembly districts:**

### Manhattan.

| Dist. | Pop. | Dist. | Pop. | Dist. | Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 75,878 | 12 | 78,010 | 23 | 119,799 |
| 2 | 91,509 | 13 | 52,290 | 24 | 85,109 |
| 3 | 88,002 | 14 | 63,879 | 25 | 54,282 |
| 4 | 99,721 | 15 | 72,031 | 26 | 82,542 |
| 5 | 57,341 | 16 | 61,415 | 27 | 55,203 |
| 6 | 99,228 | 17 | 63,348 | 28 | 89,802 |
| 7 | 54,183 | 18 | 74,594 | 29 | 65,300 |
| 8 | 109,107 | 19 | 82,407 | 30 (part of) | 91,808 |
| 9 | 52,796 | 20 | 65,821 | 31 | 64,794 |
| 10 | 100,929 | 21 | 73,446 | | |
| 11 | 52,833 | 22 | 54,135 | Total | 2,331,542 |

### The Bronx.

| Dist. | Pop. | Dist. | Pop. | Dist. | Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 (part of) | 24,707 | 33 | 80,699 | 35 | 89,284 |
| 32 | 131,260 | 34 | 105,080 | Total | 430,9[illegible] |

On July 1, 1912, there were 462,379 Civil War pensioners.

**Brooklyn.**

| Dist. | Pop. | Dist. | Pop. | Dist. | Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 50,071 | 9 | 89,728 | 17 | 50,630 |
| 2 | 52,189 | 10 | 54,067 | 18 | 86,014 |
| 3 | 61,632 | 11 | 57,229 | 19 | 70,728 |
| 4 | 56,218 | 12 | 50,096 | 20 | 52,943 |
| 5 | 56,248 | 13 | 63,411 | 21 | 79,029 |
| 6 | 69,409 | 14 | 65,510 | 22 | 137,022 |
| 7 | 60,896 | 15 | 59,513 | 23 | 156,662 |
| 8 | 55,590 | 16 | 90,237 | Total | 1,634,351 |

**Queens.**

| Dist. | Pop. | Dist. | Pop. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 58,126 | 3 | 93,121 | Total pop. 284,041 |
| 2 | 58,623 | 4 | 74,171 | |

**Richmond.**

| Dist. | Pop. |
|---|---|
| 1 | 85,969 |

**MANUFACTURING IN NEW YORK CITY, 1904 AND 1909.**

**(Preliminary Census Figures.)**

| | Census 1909. | Census 1904. | Per cent. of increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 25,938 | 20,839 | 24 |
| Capital | $1,364,353,000 | $1,042,946,000 | 31 |
| Cost of materials used | $1,092,155,000 | $818,029,000 | 34 |
| Salaries and wages | $445,772,000 | $321,156,000 | 39 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | $266,034,000 | $206,835,000 | 29 |
| Value of products | $2,029,693,000 | $1,526,523,000 | 33 |
| Value added by manufacture (products less cost of materials) | $937,538,000 | $708,494,000 | 32 |
| Employes— | | | |
| Number of salaried officials and clerks | 97,453 | 63,586 | 53 |
| Average number of wage-earners employed during the year | 554,002 | 464,716 | 19 |

**MANUFACTURING IN MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX, 1904 AND 1909.**

**(Preliminary Census Figures.)**

| | Census 1909. | Census 1904. | Per cent. of increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 19,769 | 15,975 | 24 |
| Capital | $822,726,000 | $620,536,000 | 33 |
| Cost of materials used | $725,456,000 | $507,080,000 | 43 |
| Salaries and wages | $332,438,000 | $238,838,000 | 39 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | $206,789,000 | $160,648,000 | 29 |
| Value of products | $1,431,089,000 | $1,043,253,000 | 37 |
| Value added by manufacture (products less cost of materials) | $705,633,000 | $536,222,000 | 32 |
| Employes— | | | |
| Number of salaried officials and clerks | 77,849 | 51,716 | 51 |
| Average number of wage-earners employed during the year | 399,792 | 339,221 | 18 |

**MANUFACTURING IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, 1904 AND 1909.**

**(Preliminary Census Figures.)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 5,218 | 4,182 | 25 |
| Capital | $362,337,000 | $313,452,000 | 16 |
| Cost of materials used | $235,182,000 | $230,809,000 | 2 |
| Salaries and wages | $89,474,000 | $68,056,000 | 31 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | $46,555,000 | $38,470,000 | 22 |
| Value of products | $417,223,000 | $373,463,000 | 12 |
| Value added by manufacture (products less cost of materials) | $182,001,000 | $142,654,000 | 28 |
| Employes— | | | |
| Number of salaried officials and clerks | 15,844 | 9,932 | 60 |
| Average number of wage-earners employed during the year | 123,883 | 104,995 | 18 |

**The value of products of the tobacco industry in the United States was $416,695,000 in 1909.**

**MANUFACTURING IN QUEENS BOROUGH, 1904 AND 1909.**

**(Preliminary Census Figures.)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 771 | 513 | 50 |
| Capital | $145,307,000 | $92,977,000 | 56 |
| Cost of materials used | $118,200,000 | $70,403,000 | 61 |
| Salaries and wages | $18,576,000 | $10,277,000 | 81 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | $8,948,000 | $5,697,000 | 57 |
| Value of products | $151,680,000 | $92,941,000 | 63 |
| Value added by manufacture (products less cost of materials) | $38,480,000 | $22,538,000 | 71 |
| Employes— | | | |
| Number of salaried officials and clerks | 2,859 | 1,257 | 127 |
| Average number of wage-earners employed during the year | 23,891 | 14,905 | 60 |

**MANUFACTURING IN RICHMOND BOROUGH, 1904 AND 1909.**

**(Preliminary Census Figures.)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 180 | 169 | 6 |
| Capital | $33,983,000 | $15,991,000 | 113 |
| Cost of materials used | $18,367,000 | $9,787,000 | 88 |
| Salaries and wages | $5,284,000 | $3,985,000 | 33 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | $3,442,000 | $2,010,000 | 71 |
| Value of products | $20,701,000 | $16,867,000 | 76 |
| Value added by manufacture (products less cost of materials) | $11,334,000 | $7,080,000 | 60 |
| Employes— | | | |
| Number of salaried officials and clerks | 901 | 681 | 32 |
| Average number of wage-earners employed during the year | 6,436 | 5,595 | 15 |

# CITY'S FINANCES IN 1913.

The city's receipts for the first nine months of 1913 aggregated $409,118,493, of which $137,933,274 was from taxes, assessments, water rates and miscellaneous revenues, as compared with $133,941,068 during the corresponding period of 1912. The short-term borrowings on revenue bonds and bills aggregated $165,489,835, and the redemption from the public of these short-term notes during the same period amounted to $131,144,996. There was $102,510,554 of corporate stock and of corporate stock notes sold to the public, and there was $96,610,014 of corporate stock notes redeemed. The interest on bank balances of city moneys and the cash refunds to appropriation accounts—that is to say, abatements of expense—aggregated $947,351.

The bonds issued to cover construction, etc., by the Department of Docks and Ferries have aggregated $86,964,584 since the 1st of January, 1898, and in the construction of other public works, such as streets and roads, trunk sewers, etc., $121,341,875 of bonds have been issued and the proceeds thus applied. In the acquirement, etc., of city parks and places long-term bonds have been issued aggregating $30,453,190. For public buildings other than schools and libraries $49,887,666 of bonds have been applied. In interborough and other bridges $76,872,000 has been exxpended, and the outlay on the new Municipal Building from long term bond proceeds has aggregated $15,590,582.

**Miscellaneous Receipts.**

The miscellaneous revenue receipts in the first nine months of 1913 included $1,290,434 of mortgage and excise taxes; $2,716,283 from interest on taxes, assessments and water rates; $1,230,271 from franchises, privileges licenses and permits of all kinds; $562,353 from sheriffs, registers and county clerks' fees and forfeited bail bonds. From the sales of manufactured articles and reimbursements for work done by various city departments there was $541,854 received. The state paid $1,878,752 to the city for public school purposes. The rental payments from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, as operating lessee of the subway, aggregated $1,375,170, and $4,086,400 has been received from the New York Municipal Railway Corporation as a part of its contribution of $13,000,000 toward the construction of the new subways. The receipts from municipal ferry fares and privileges for the nine months aggregated $838,476, as compared with $797,573 for the corresponding period in 1912; from dock and slip rents and from ferry leases $3,655,008 was derived, with $365,263 as rents from other city properties. The fees fines, penalties and costs collected during the period aggregated upward of $500,000.

The net cash payments during the first nine months of 1913, not including the transfers of cash from the City Treasury to the sinking funds and vice versa, aggregated $395,962,616, of which $7,917,032 was paid as taxes to the State of New York and $99,455,421 was paid in expense of the city government; that is to say, in current operating and administrative expenses. These two elements aggregated $107,402,453, as compared with $101,790,844 during the corresponding period of the preceding year. The difference consisted of an increase of $3,646,000 for state taxexs in 1913 over the amount for the same purpose in 1912, and $1,966,000 increase in the current operating expense of the city.

**The rate of mortality in Cuba has been lowered from 37 per cent in 1899 to about 13 per cent in 1913, a decrease of 66 per cent.**

The outlays for public improvements and equipment in the first nine months of 1913 were $70,500,414, as compared with $60,912,035 during the first nine months of 1912. The payment of interest on the city debt called for $29,024,181, of which $4,962,933 was paid into the sinking funds and $24,061,248 was paid to the holders of city securities.

As indicating the enormous volume of the city's financing, it may be stated that in addition to its normal outgo for current expense and outlay in making public improvements there was a turnover of upward of $284,600,000 in the redemption of short term notes and revenue bonds and bills during the first nine months of the present year. The sinking funds were also further strengthened by a purchase of long term securities held by the public of the par value of $5,559,330.

The cash balance held by the city on October 1 aggregated $39,120,325, as compared with $25,988,511 on September 1.

## NEW YORK CITY BUDGET, 1913 AND 1914.

The city budget for 1914 carried a total of $192,995,551, an increase of only $284,110 over the total for 1913. Among the larger items in the budgets for the two years were the following:

| | 1913. | 1914. | | 1913. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B'd of Aldermen. | $303,808.84 | $301,218.84 | Civil Serv. Com. | 209,515.00 | 218,470.00 |
| Dep't of Finance. | 1,560,150 00 | 1,531,155.00 | Com'r of Acc'ts.. | 212,960.00 | 210,933.16 |
| City Chamberlain | 64,365.00 | 63,943.40 | Com'r of Licenses | 51,660.00 | 51,375.00 |
| Law Department. | 892,440.00 | 888,410.00 | Board of Assess.. | 42,552.90 | 42,088.00 |
| Bridge Dep't.... | 922,255.25 | 871,699.85 | City College..... | 666,134.17 | 684,963.62 |
| Docks & ferries.. | 2,944,677.57 | 2,676,589.27 | Normal College... | 486,301.16 | 521,646.00 |
| Tenement House Department ... | 809,275.00 | 767,109.00 | Boroughs: | | |
| Bellevue & Allied | 1,364,726.00 | 1,400,063.00 | Manhat.-Rich'd .. | 1,110,170.78 | 1,097,544.29 |
| Borough Pres.: | | | Bronx ..... | 456,772.13 | 453,698.79 |
| Manhattan ..... | 2,671,777.06 | 2,890,476.21 | Brooklyn ..... | 923,924.78 | 868,843.60 |
| Bronx ..... | 1,471,708.19 | 1,258,176.71 | Queens ..... | 186,972.84 | 180,130.29 |
| Brooklyn ..... | 2,159,474.61 | 2,275,163.10 | Libraries: | | |
| Queens ..... | 1,887,417.41 | 2,066,708.43 | N. Y. Public..... | 634,261.50 | 731,909.50 |
| Richmond ..... | 982,414.90 | 722,256.72 | Brooklyn Public.. | 437,728.20 | 438,265.53 |
| B'd of Education | 35,206,846.96 | 38,203,406.92 | Queens Public.... | 159,745.81 | 155,385.00 |
| Dep't of Taxes and Assessment | 591,024.50 | 590,091.50 | Police ... ..... | 16,738,071.46 | 17,403,316.31 |
| B'd of Elections.. | 1,324,440.00 | 1,339,715.00 | Fire ..... | 8,945,945.40 | 9,299,091.02 |
| | | | Armory ..... | 258,916.50 | 309,615.00 |

## CITY TAX RATE FOR 1912-'13.

| Borough. | 1913 | 1912 | Borough. | 1913 | 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manhattan and The Bronx... | $1 81 | $1 83 | Queens ..... | 1 85 | 1 84 |
| Brooklyn ..... | 1 85 | 1 87 | Richmond ..... | 1 92 | 1 92 |

# PRINCIPAL PARKS IN NEW YORK CITY.

| Name. | Location. | Area in Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| **Manhattan and Bronx:** | | |
| Battery ..... | Foot of Broadway..... | 21.199 |
| Bronx ..... | North of E. 182d st. and White Plains road, east of Southern Boulevard; Zoological Garden ..... | 719.12 |
| Bryant ..... | 40th to 42d, 5th to 6th ave..... | 4.775 |
| Carl Schurz..... | E. 84th to 89th, Ave. B..... | 12.546 |
| Central ..... | 59th to 110th, 5th to 8th ave..... | 843.019 |
| Chelsea ..... | 27th to 28th, 9th to 10th ave..... | 3.117 |
| City Hall..... | Broadway, Chambers, Mall, Park Row..... | 8.239 |
| *Claremont ..... | Teller, Belmont and Clay aves. and 170th... | 38.0 |
| Colonial ..... | 145th to 155th, Edgecombe to Bradhurst ave. | 12.79 |
| Columbus ..... | Mulberry, Bayard, Baxter and Park..... | 2.75 |
| Corlears Hook..... | Corlears, South, Cherry and Jackson..... | 8.8 |
| *Crotona ..... | Tremont ave., 3d ave. and Fulton ave., Arthur ave..... | 154.60 |
| *De Voe..... | Fordham rd., Aqueduct ave. and Sedgwick ave. | 5.87 |
| De Witt Clinton..... | 52d to 54th, 11th and 12th aves, North River. | 7.377 |
| Fort Washington..... | Ft. Washington Point, Hudson River..... | 40.7 |
| *Franz Sigel..... | Mott ave., Walton ave., 152d and 158th..... | 17.47 |
| Hamilton Fish..... | Houston, Stanton, Pitt and Sheriff..... | 3.673 |
| *Macomb's Dam..... | Jerome ave., 162d, Cromwell ave. and Harlem River..... | 27.0 |
| Madison Square..... | Broadway, 5th ave., Madison ave., 23d to 26th | 6.84 |
| Manhattan Square..... | Central Park W., 77th to 81st., Columbus ave. | 17.582 |
| Morningside ..... | 110th to 123d, Morningside ave. W., Manhattan ave..... | 31.238 |

**In Virginia, of cities with less than 100,000 population, Petersburg had the highest death rate in 1910, 26.5 per 1,000, and Lynchburg the lowest, 16.**

| Name. | Location. | Area in Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| Mount Morris | Mt. Morris to Madison ave., 120th to 124th | 20.174 |
| Park Avenue Parks | Park ave., 34th to 40th, 56th to 96th | 8.118 |
| Riverside | North River, 72d to 129th, Riverside ave. | 140.037 |
| *St. James | Jerome ave., Creston ave. and E. 191st | 11.83 |
| St. Mary's | St. Ann's ave., St. Mary's, 149th and Robbins ave. | 28.7 |
| St. Nicholas | St. Nicholas ave., 130th to 14st., St. Nicholas Terrace | 19.728 |
| Stuyvesant | Rutherfurd pl., 16th | 4.229 |
| Thomas Jefferson | 111th, 1st ave., 114th, Harlem River | 15.529 |
| Tompkins Square | Ave. A, Ave. B, 7th and 10th | 10.508 |
| Union Square | Broadway, 14th, 4th ave., E. 17th | 3.486 |
| *Van Cortlandt | City line, Broadway, Van Courtlandt ave. and Mt. Vernon ave. | 1,132.35 |
| *Washington Bridge | Sedgwick ave., Harlem River, Washington Bridge | 8.45 |
| Washington Square | 5th ave. and Waverley pl. | 8.115 |
| **Brooklyn:** | | |
| Bedford | Kingston, Brooklyn aves., Park pl., Prospect pl. | 4.0 |
| Bonsonhurst | Bay Parkway, Gravesend Bay, 21st and Cropsey ave. | 13.0 |
| Botanic Garden | Eastern Parkway, Washington, Flatbush aves. Malbone | 39.9 |
| Bushwick | Knickerbocker, Irving aves., Starr, Suydam | 6.8 |
| Canarsie | Skidmore, Sea View, Denton aves., E. 88th, E. 93d, Byrne pl., Jamaica Bay | 30.5 |
| City | St. Edward, Navy sts., Park, Flushing aves. | 7.5 |
| Coney Island Concourse | Foot of Ocean Parkway, Atlantic Ocean | 13.0 |
| Cooper | Maspeth, Morgan aves., Sharon, Olive sts. | 6.1 |
| Dyker Beach | 7th ave., Bay 8th, Cropsey and 14th aves. and Gravesend Bay | 189.8 |
| Fort Greene | DeKalb ave., Washington Park, Willoughby, St. Edwards, Myrtle ave. | 28.9 |
| Fort Hamilton | 4th ave., 101st, Ft. Hamilton ave., Shore rd. | 4.6 |
| Highland | Terminus of Eastern Parkway Ext., Crosby, Vermont, Cypress and Jamaica aves. | 59.6 |
| Lincoln Terrace | Eastern Parkway, Buffalo, Rochester aves. | 7.6 |
| McCarren (Greenpoint) | Berry, Lorimer, Leonard, Bayard, N. 12th sts., Nassau, Driggs, Manhattan, Union aves. | 38.4 |
| McKinley | Fort Hamilton, 7th aves., 78d | 8.5 |
| Parade Ground | Coney Island Parkside, Caton aves. | 39.5 |
| Prospect | Prospect Park West, Flatbush, Ocean, Parkside, Coney Island aves., 15th | 526.0 |
| Red Hook | Richards, Verona, Dwight, Pioneer streets | 5.25 |
| Seaside | Foot of Ocean Parkway, Atlantic Ocean | 10.3 |
| Sunset | 41st, 44th sts., 5th, 7th aves. | 24.5 |
| Tompkins | Tompkins, Greene, Marcy, Lafayete aves. | 7.8 |
| Winthrop | Nassau, Driggs ave., Russell, Monitor | 9.1 |
| **Queens:** | | |
| Forest | Union Turnpike, Metropolitan, Division, Myrtle aves., Simpson, Richmond Hill | 536.0 |
| Highland | Highland ave., at Clinton ave., Jamaica | 5.5 |
| Kings | Fulton, Alsop, Ray sts., Shelton ave., Jamaica | 11.5 |
| Kissena Lake | Rose st., Oak ave., Flushing | 6.5 |
| **Richmond:** | | |
| Silver Lake | Richmond Turnpike, Eddy, certain lands, western boundary of Silver Lake and Maine and Willard aves. | 2.92 |
| Park at Westerleigh | Brighton ave. | 57.9 |

*In The Bronx.

# THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The New York Public Library, the most costly and the largest library in the world, was established by a consolidation of the Astor, Lenox and Tilden libraries on May 23, 1895. The Astor Library, which had been founded in 1849 by John Jacob Astor, consisted of 267,000 rare historical books, pamphlets and manuscripts. To this foundation the Lenox Library, founded by James Lenox in 1870, brought 267,000 volumes, consisting of a precious Biblical collection and books on American history, and the Tilden Library, founded by Samuel J. Tilden in 1884, a political library of 16,000 volumes and a foundation of $2,000,000.

On March 25, 1896, the trustees made a formal address to the Mayor asking aid from the city in securing the site of the old Croton distributing reservoir in Bryant Park, in Fifth avenue, between 40th and 42d streets, for the new library. On May 19, 1897, the act providing for its erection was passed by the Legislature. The

The building, in the Renaissance style of architecture, is in the form of a rectangle, 390 feet long and 270 feet deep, built around two inner courts, each about 80 feet square. The area covered is about 115,000 square feet, the cubic contents 10,380,000 cubic feet. The material is largely white Vermont marble (375,000 cubic feet), bonded in brick walls. There are seats for 1,760 readers. In the main stack room are 334,530 feet of shelving, with capacity for about 2,600,000 volumes, and in the special reading rooms are about 70,000 feet of shelving, with capacity for about 500,000 volumes. The collection of books now numbers over 1,126,000 volumes and pamphlets. The building was erected by the city of New York at an approximate cost of $9,000,000; the value of the ground, which was owned by the city, is $20,000,000; the estimated value of the library and its contents is $50,000,000. This building serves as the centre of the whole library system and contains the administrative offices, the main reference collections, a branch for the circulation of books, and also the travelling library office and the library for the blind.

**Circulating Libraries.** On March 12, 1901, Andrew Carnegie offered to give $5,200,000 to the city for the construction and equipment of free circulating libraries upon condition that the city should provide the land and agree to maintain the libraries when built, and on April 26 an act was passed authorising acceptance of the gift. An agreement with the city was executed on July 17, the library acting as agent for Mr. Carnegie, under which forty-two buildings are to be erected in Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond (later increased to fifty), on sites to be selected and purchased by the city, with the approval of the library, the buildings to be leased to the library and to be under its control. The city agrees to provide adequate yearly maintenance, 10 per cent of the cost of each building being agreed upon as a minimum. The first Carnegie building, known as the Yorkville branch, was opened December 12, 1902, at No. 222 East 79th street. To-day forty branch libraries are operated by the circulation department of the New York Public Library. Each branch maintains an adult department, with a collection of books for circulation for adult readers; a juvenile department, with a collection of books for the special use of children, and a reading room, in which are kept daily newspapers, current magazines and reference books.

**Circulation.** During the year ended June 30, 1913, the circulation of books for home use amounted to 8,111,785. The number of readers using the reference collection at the Central building was 442,091, and the number of books called for by them was 1,425,221. The number of readers and visitors in the Central building was 1,946,973. There were 2,133,608 volumes and pamphlets in the entire library on June 30, 1913, of which 1,203,626 were in the reference department and 929,982 in the circulation department. The number of people on the staff of the reference department on June 30, 1913, was 430; on the staff of the circulation department, 589; total, 1,019.

**Expenditures.** The total expenditures for the calendar year 1912 were $1,214,162.34, of which $546,936.65 was spent for the reference department and $667,225.69 for the circulation department. Of the reference department expenditures $68,666.02, or 14 per cent., went for books, binding and periodicals; $286,404.22, or 60 per cent., went for salaries; $118,509.18, or 26 per cent., for all other purposes. Of the circulation department expenditures $163,910.59, or 24 per cent., went for books, binding and pediodicals; $390,628.18, or 59 per cent., went for salaries; $106,783.86, or 16 per cent., for all other purposes.

**Branches.** The branches in Manhattan are: Central building, No. 476 Fifth ave., 40th to 42d st.; *No. 33 East Broadway (Chatham Square), *No. 192 Broadway (Seward Park), *No. 61 Rivington st., *No. 388 East Houston st. (Hamilton Fish Park), *No. 66 Le Roy st. (Hudson Park), No. 49 Bond st., No. 185 Second ave., 8th st. (Ottendorfer), *No. 331 East 10th st. (Tompkins Square), No. 251 West 13th st. (Jackson Square), *No. 228 East 23d st. (Epiphany), *No. 209 West 23d st. (Muhlenberg), *No. 303 East 36th st. (St. Gabriel's Park), *No. 457 West 40th st., No. 123 East 50th st. (Cathedral), *No. 742 Tenth ave., 51st st. (Columbus), *No. 121 East 58th st., *No. 328 East 67th st., *No. 190 Amsterdam ave., 69th st. (Riverside), *No. 1465 Avenue A, 78th st. (Webster), *No. 222 East 79th st. (Yorkville), *No. 444 Amsterdam ave., 81st st. (St. Agnes), *No. 112 East 96th st., No. 206 West 100th st. (Bloomingdale), *No. 174 East 110th st. (Aguilar), *No. 201 West 115th st., *No. 9 West 124th st., Mount Morris Park (Harlem Library), *No. 224 East 125th st., *No. 103 West 135th st., *No. 503 West 145th st. (Hamilton Grange), *St. Nicholas ave. and 160th st. (Washington Heights).

The branches in The Bronx are: *No. 321 East 140th st. (Mott Haven), *Morris ave. and East 162d st. (Melrose), *No. 78 West 168th st. (Highbridge), *No. 610 East 169th st. (Morrisania), *No. 1866 Washington ave., 176th st. (Tremont), *No. 3041 Kingsbridge ave., 230th st. (Kingsbridge).

The branches in Richmond are: *St. George, No. 5 Central ave. (Staten Island office of travelling libraries); *Port Richmond, No. 75 Bennett st.; *Stapleton, No. 132 Canal st.; Tottenville, No. 7430 Amboy road.

**Central Building.** The central building—including most of the reading rooms—is open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on week days (including all holidays) and from 1 to 10 p. m. on Sundays. The central circulation room is open on Sundays only from 2 to 6 p. m.; the print room closes at 6 p. m. on week days and Sundays; the maps, music, Oriental, children's and patents rooms close at 6 p. m. on week days and for the entire day on Sundays, and the library for the blind at 5 p. m. on week days and the entire day on Sundays. Except as above noted, all reading rooms are open till 10 p. m. every evening.

Property in Havana, which was worth $222,500,000 at the beginning of 1909, rose to $338,500,000 in 1913.

The picture galleries close at 6 p. m. every evening. The administrative offices close at 5 p. m. on week days and for the entire day on Sundays. The branches, with a few exceptions, are open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. on week days.

**Board of Trustees.** The trustees of the library are John W. Alexander, William W. Appleton, John L. Cadwalader, Andrew Carnegie, Cleveland H. Dodge, John M. Farley, Samuel Greenbaum, Frederic R. Halsey, John Henry Hammond, Lewis Cass Ledyard, J. P. Morgan, Morgan J. O'Brien, Stephen H. Olin, Henry Fairfield Osborn, William Barclay Parsons, George L. Rives, Charles Howland Russell, Edward W. Sheldon, George W. Smith, Frederick Sturges, Henry W. Taft, William Stewart Todd, John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of the City of New York (ex officio); William A. Prendergast, Controller of the City of New York (ex officio); George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen (ex officio).

The officers are: President, John L. Cadwalader; first vice-president, George L. Rives; second vice-president, Lewis Cass Ledyard; secretary, Charles Howland Russell, No. 476 Fifth avenue; treasurer, Edward W. Sheldon; director, Edwin H. Anderson.

*Carnegie buildings, open full hours every week day (legal holidays included).

# VOTE OF NEW YORK CITY, 1913.

**Mayor, Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen.**

(For vote of the city, 1897 to 1909, in these three offices, see pages 550 to 554 of The Tribune Almanac for 1913.)

**Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.**

| Assembly District. | Mayor. | | Controller. | | President Board of Aldermen. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Edward E. McCall, D. | John P. Mitchel, Fus. | Herman A. Metz, D. | W. A. Prendergast, Fus. | John A. Goulden, D. | George McAneny, Fus. |
| 1 | 3,448 | 2,305 | 3,530 | 1,910 | 3,444 | 1,976 |
| 2 | 3,581 | 2,207 | 3,570 | 2,031 | 3,556 | 2,011 |
| 3 | 4,703 | 2,049 | 4,673 | 1,869 | 4,597 | 1,923 |
| 4 | 2,888 | 2,107 | 2,911 | 1,978 | 2,896 | 1,995 |
| 5 | 4,466 | 2,415 | 4,589 | 1,926 | 4,517 | 1,974 |
| 6 | 1,361 | 3,961 | 1,393 | 3,890 | 1,355 | 3,915 |
| 7 | 3,597 | 2,885 | 3,726 | 2,405 | 3,644 | 2,497 |
| 8 | 2,367 | 2,846 | 2,377 | 2,695 | 2,359 | 2,699 |
| 9 | 3,401 | 2,225 | 3,472 | 1,731 | 3,427 | 1,754 |
| 10 | 1,850 | 3,536 | 1,947 | 3,215 | 1,857 | 3,285 |
| 11 | 4,185 | 2,982 | 4,326 | 2,318 | 4,249 | 2,376 |
| 12 | 4,524 | 2,083 | 4,595 | 1,729 | 4,549 | 1,778 |
| 13 | 3,720 | 2,295 | 3,761 | 1,839 | 3,718 | 1,870 |
| 14 | 3,935 | 3,049 | 4,062 | 2,500 | 3,968 | 2,577 |
| 15 | 3,317 | 6,639 | 3,222 | 6,445 | 2,922 | 6,721 |
| 16 | 3,478 | 2,993 | 3,583 | 2,462 | 3,488 | 2,555 |
| 17 | 2,968 | 6,520 | 3,068 | 6,046 | 2,796 | 6,259 |
| 18 | 3,237 | 3,444 | 3,371 | 2,762 | 3,263 | 2,844 |
| 19 | 4,469 | 8,936 | 4,622 | 8,128 | 4,284 | 8,406 |
| 20 | 3,134 | 3,291 | 3,269 | 2,619 | 3,204 | 2,704 |
| 21 | 3,413 | 7,328 | 3,583 | 6,504 | 3,334 | 6,673 |
| 22 | 2,917 | 3,300 | 3,131 | 2,939 | 2,985 | 3,024 |
| 23 | 7,508 | 15,989 | 7,842 | 13,947 | 7,383 | 14,277 |
| 24 | 2,759 | 2,201 | 2,855 | 1,725 | 2,800 | 1,753 |
| 25 | 2,540 | 4,564 | 2,586 | 4,236 | 2,452 | 4,347 |
| 26 | 2,354 | 4,533 | 2,431 | 4,153 | 2,362 | 4,301 |
| 27 | 2,330 | 3,886 | 2,271 | 3,754 | 2,114 | 3,900 |
| 28 | 2,142 | 2,534 | 2,188 | 2,229 | 2,161 | 2,242 |
| 29 | 2,801 | 5,619 | 2,828 | 5,348 | 2,538 | 5,613 |
| 30 | 4,699 | 5,998 | 4,854 | 4,963 | 4,813 | 4,960 |
| 31 | 2,528 | 7,626 | 2,656 | 7,087 | 2,427 | 7,202 |
| 32 | 7,456 | 14,351 | 7,923 | 12,006 | 7,953 | 11,910 |
| 33 | 3,881 | 6,374 | 4,149 | 4,998 | 4,200 | 4,952 |
| 34 | 6,473 | 13,804 | 7,052 | 11,068 | 7,049 | 11,024 |
| 35 | 6,683 | 10,854 | 7,058 | 9,156 | 7,241 | 8,988 |

ary, $3,150; Chief of Stock and Bond vision—James J. Sullivan; salary, ,000. Appraiser of Real Estate—arles A. O'Malley; salary, $4,000. ief Auditor of Accounts—Charles S. rvey; salary, $6,000. Auditor of Acants (Inspections), James J. Munro; salary, $4,000. Chief Accountant and Bookeeper—Duncan MacInnes; salary, $6,000. uditor of Accounts, Law and Adjustment ivision—Albert E. Hadlock; salary, ,000. City Paymaster—John H. Timerman; salary, $6,000. Supervising atistician and Examiner, Bureau of unicipal Investigation and Statistics—ames T Adamson; salary, $6,000. Reiver of Taxes—F. H. E. Ebstein; alary, $6,000. Deputy Receivers of axes, Borough of Manhattan—John J. cDonough and Sylvester L. Malone; alary, $3,750. Deputy Receiver of axes, Borough of The Bronx—Edward . Healy; salary, $2,500. Deputy Reeivers of Taxes, Borough of Brooklyn—lfred J. Boulton and David E. Kemlo; alary, $4,000. Deputy Receivers of Taxes, orough of Queens—William A. Beadle; alary, $2,500; Thomas H. Green; salary, 2,100. Deputy Receivers of Taxes, Borugh of Richmond—John De Morgan; salry, $2,500; Edward J. Lovett; salary, 2,100. Collector of Assessments and Arears, Borough of Manhattan—Daniel oynahan; salary, $4,500. Deputy Collecor of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of The Bronx—Charles F. Bradbury; salry, $2,250. Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of Brooklyn—Theodore G. Christmas; salary, $4,000. Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of Queens—Peter L. Menninger; salary, $2,250. Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of Richmond—Edward W. Berry; salary, $2,000.

**Under the Board of Aldermen.**

City Clerk—P. J. Scully; salary, $7,000. First Deputy—Joseph F. Prendergast; salary, $5,000. Clerk in Charge of Marriage License Bureau—Edward W. Hart; salary, $2,500. Chief Clerk, Board of Aldermen—John T. Oakley; salary, $5,000. Private Secretary to the President of the Board of Aldermen—William O'Connor; salary, $3,000.

## THE BOROUGH PRESIDENTS.

### Elective.

**Borough of Manhattan**—Marcus M. Marks, Fus.; salary, $7,500; term ends Dec. 31, 1917.

**Borough of The Bronx** — Douglas Mathewson, Fus.; salary, $7,500; term ends Dec. 31, 1917.

**Borough of Brooklyn** — Lewis H. Pounds, Fus.; salary, $7,500; term ends Dec. 31, 1917.

**Borough of Queens**—Maurice E. Connolly, D.; salary, $5,000; term ends Dec. 31, 1917.

**Borough of Richmond**—Charles J. McCormack, D.; salary, $5,000; term ends Dec. 31, 1917.

## UNDER THE BOROUGH PRESIDENTS

### Appointive.

### Borough of Manhattan.

**Secretary of the Borough—Leo Arnstein;** salary, $5,000. Secretary to the Borough President—Louis Graves; salary, $4,000. Commissioner of Public Works—Edgar V. Frothingham; salary, $7,200. Assistant Commissioner of Public Works—William R. Patterson; salary, $6,000. Consulting Engineer—Ernest P. Goodrich; salary, $7,200. Auditor—Henry H. Lloyd; salary, $4,000. Engineer of Street Openings—Joseph O. B. Webster; salary, $5,000. Chief Engineer in Charge of Highways—Henry Welles Durham; salary, $5,000. Assistant Engineer in Charge of Highways—Clarence D. Pollock; salary, $4,000. Superintendent of Buildings and Offices—Rudolph P. Miller; salary, $5,000. Chief Engineer in Charge of Sewers—Charles H. Graham; salary, $5,000. Superintendent of Buildings—Julian B. Beatty; salary, $6,000.

### Borough of The Bronx.

Consulting Engineer—Amos L. Schaeffer; salary, $7,200. Commissioner of Public Works—Thomas W. Whittle; salary, $5,500. Assistant Commissioner of Public Works—Frederick C. Ringer; salary, $4,000. Secretary of Borough—George Donnelly; salary, $4,000. Chief Engineer of Sewers and Highways—Richard H. Gillespie; salary, $6,000. Superintendent of Highways—Arthur J. Largy; salary, $4,000. Principal Assistant Engineer, Bureau of Highways—Samuel C. Thompson; salary, $4,000. Topographical Engineer—Frederick Greiffenberg; salary, $4,000. Principal Assistant Engineer, Bureau of Sewers—Josiah A. Fitch; salary, $4,000. Superintendent Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices—Roger W. Bligh; salary, $4,000. Superintendent Bureau of Buildings—James A. Henderson; salary, $5,000.

### Borough of Brooklyn.

Commissioner of Public Works——————; salary, $6,000. Assistant Commissioner of Public Works—Thomas E. Lineburgh; salary, $5,000. Secretary of the Borough—Reuben L. Haskell; salary, $3,500. Secretary to the Borough President—John B. Creighton; salary, $4,000. Consulting Engineer—George W. Tillson; salary, $5,000. Assistant Engineer, Division of Substructures—Merton L. Fouquet; salary, $4,000. Superintendent Bureau of Highways—J. W. Tumbridge; salary, $5,000. Chief Engineer, Bureau of Highways—Herman H. Schmidt; salary, $6,000. Superintendent of Incumbrances and Permits—Charles J. Cassidy; salary, $2,550. Chief Engineer Topographical Bureau—Charles R. Ward; salary, $4,000. Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices—Howard L. Woody; salary, $5,000. Superintendent Bureau of Sewers—William J. Taylor; salary, $5,000. Superintendent Bureau of Buildings—Patrick J. Carlin; salary, $5,000.

### Borough of Queens.

Secretary of the Borough—Samuel Brock; salary, $4,000. Commissioner of Public Works—Joseph Flanagan; salary, $4,000 Consulting Engineer—Robert R. Crowell; salary, $7,200. Superintendent of Buildings—John W. Moore; salary, $3,000. Superintendent of Street Cleaning—Daniel Ehntholt; salary, $3,000. Superintendent Bureau of Highways—G. Howland Leavitt; salary, $3,000. Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices—Francis X. Duer; salary, $3,000.

**here were 15,822 establishments in the United States engaged in the manufacture of tobacco in 1909.**

**Borough of Richmond.**

**Secretary to the President—Maybury Fleming; salary, $2,500. Consulting Engineer and Acting Commissioner of Public Works—Louis L. Tribus; salary, $8,000. Assistant Commissioner of Public Works—William R. Hillyer; salary, $3,000. Engineer—Theodore S. Oxholm; salary, $5,000. Principal Assistant Engineer Topographical Bureau—George W. Tuttle; salary, $2,000. Superintendent Bureau of Highways—Horace E. Buel; salary, $3,000. Superintendent Bureau of Sewers—Ernest H. Seehusen; salary, $3,000. Assistant Engineer, Acting Superintendent of Street Cleaning—John T. Fetherston; salary, $3,000. Superintendent Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices—John Timlin, jr.; salary, $3,000. Superintendent Bureau of Buildings—John Seaton; salary, $3,000.**

## CORONERS.

**Elective.**

**Borough of Manhattan—Israel L. Feinberg, Fus.;** Patrick D. Riordan, Fus.; Timothy Healy, Fus.; Herman Hellenstein, Fus.; term, four years, ending December 31, 1917; salary, $6,000.

Borough of the Bronx—**Jacob Shongut,** R. and C. A.; Jerome F. Healy, D.; term, four years, ending December 31, 1917; salary, $6,000.

Borough of Brooklyn—Ernest C. Wagner, Fus.; Frank S. Senior, Fus.; term, four years, ending December 31, 1917; salary, $6,000.

Borough of Queens—Carl Voegel, D. and Ind. L.; Daniel M. Ebert, D. and Ind. L.; term, four years, ending December 31, 1917; salary, $4,000.

Borough of Richmond—James L. Vail, D.; term, four years, ending December 31, 1917; salary, $4,000.

## NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY COURTS.

**For the members of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District of New York, which is coterminous with New York County, and for the members of the First Department of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, also coterminous with New York County, see under "The Judiciary of New York State."**

**Court of General Sessions.**

**Elective.**

(Salary of judges, $17,500; term, 14 years.)

**Judges—Thomas C. T. Crain, D., City** Judge, Dec. 31, 1920; Otto A. Rosalsky, R., Dec. 31, **1920; Edward Swann, D., Dec. 31, 1921; Joseph F. Mulqueen, D., Dec. 31, 1921; James T. Malone, D., Dec. 31,** 1921; Charles C. Nott, jr., Fus., Dec. 31, 1927; William H. Wadhams, Fus., Dec. 31, 1927.

**Clerk of the Court—Edward R. Carroll; salary, $5,000.**

**City Court.**

**Elective.**

(Salary, $12,000; term, 10 years.)

**Justices—Edward F. O'Dwyer, D., Chief Justice, Dec. 31, 1917; Richard T. Lynch, D., Dec. 31, 1917; Edward B. La Fetra,** D., Dec. 31, 1918; Francis B. Delehanty, D., Dec. 31, 1920; **Joseph I. Green, D., Dec. 31, 1915; Alexander Finelite, D.,** Dec. 31, 1917; John V. McAvoy, D., Dec. 31, 1917; Peter Schmuck, D., Dec. 31, 1917; Richard H. Smith, R. and C. A., Dec. 31, 1919; William L. Ranson, Fus., Dec. 31, 1927.

**Clerk of the Court—Thomas F. Smith; salary, $6,000.**

**Surrogates.**

(Salary, $15,000; term, 14 years.)

Robert L. Fowler, D.; term expires Jan. 1, 1925. John P. Cohalan, D.; term expires Jan. 1, 1922.

**Chief Clerk—William V. Leary; salary, $10,000. Deputy Chief Clerk—Edward W. Bonynge; salary, $5,500.** Clerk of the Court—Daniel J. Dowdney; salary, $4,500 Probate Clerk—Jacob Washburn; salary, $5,000. Commissioner of Records—John F. Curry; salary, $5,000. Deputy Commissioner of Records, Charles W. Culkin; salary, $4,000.

**Court of Special Sessions.**

**Appointive.**

**Chief Justice of the Court—Isaac Franklin Russell; salary, $10,000; term, 10 years; term expires, July 1, 1920.**

**First Department—Manhattan and The Bronx.**

**(Salary, $9,000; term, 10 years.)**

**Justices—Lorenz Zeller, July 1, 1915;** Franklin C. Hoyt, July 1, 1919; Cornelius F. Collins, May 2, 1922; John B. Mayo, July 1, 1917; Joseph F. Moss, July 1, 1920; Moses Herrman, July 1, 1921; Frederic Kernochan, July 1, 1923. Chief Clerk of the Court—Frank W. Smith; salary, $5,000.

**Second Department—Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.**

(Salary, $9,000; term, 10 years.)

**Justices—J. J. McInerney, Dec. 31, 1921; H. J. Forker, Dec. 31, 1919; Robert J.** Wilkin, April 15, 1923; John Fleming, Dec. 31, 1915; **Morgan M. L. Ryan, Dec. 31,** 1923; George J. O'Keefe, Dec. 31, 1917; **Arthur C. Salmon, July 1, 1920. Chief Clerk of the Court—Joseph L. Kerrigan;** salary, $4,000.

**City Magistrates.**

**Appointive.**

**First Division—Manhattan and The Bronx.**

**Chief Magistrate—William MacAdoo; salary, $8,000; term, 10 years; term expires July 1, 1920.**

**Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.**

**(Salary, $7,000; term, 10 years.)**

**Magistrates—Robert C. Cornell, May 1,** 1923; Matthew P. Breen, July 1, 1922; Frederick B. House, **July 1, 1919;** Paul Krotel, July 1, 1919; Charles N. Harris, May 1, 1917; Peter T. Barlow, May 1, 1923; Joseph E. Corrigan, July 18, 1917; Henry W. Herbert, July 1, 1919; Charles W. Appleton, July 1, 1923; Daniel F. Murphy, July 1, 1920; John J. Freschi, July 1, 1915; Francis X. McQuade, July 1, 1922; Joseph M. Deuel, May 1, 1917; John A. L. Campbell, July 1, 1915; Thomas J. Nolan, July 1, 1923; George M. S. Schulz, July 1, 1923; Samuel D. Levy, July 1, 1922, Norman C. Marsh, July 1, 1917. Secretary—Philip Bloch; salary, $5,000.

**Second Division—Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.**

**Chief Magistrate—Otto Kempner; sal-**

**The cost of materials used in the tobacco industry in the United States was $177,186,000 in 1909.**

ary, $8,000; term, 10 years; term expires July 1, 1920.

**Borough of Brooklyn.**

(Salary, $7,000; term, 10 years.)

**Magistrates—Edward J. Dooley, May 1, 1921;** Charles J. Dodd, May 1, 1921; John Naumer, May 1, 1921; A. V. B. Voorhees, jr., Jan. 1, 1920; Howard P. Nash, July 1, 1919; Alexander H. Geismar, Nov. 1, 1917; John F. Hylan, Nov. 1, 1917; John C. McGuire, May 1, 1921; Louis H. Reynolds, May 1, 1921; Alfred E. Steers, July 1, 1923; John J. Walsh, May 1, 1921.

**Borough of Queens.**

(Salary, $7,000; term, 10 years.)

Magistrates—John A. Leach, Dec. 31, 1918; Joseph Fitch, Dec. 31, 1917; Henry Miller, Dec. 31, 1917; James J. Conway, Jan. 16, 1922.

**Borough of Richmond.**

(Salary, $7,000; term, 10 years.)

Magistrates—**Joseph R. Handy, Dec. 31,** 1917; **Nathaniel Marsh, Dec. 31, 1918.**

## MUNICIPAL JUSTICES.

### Elective.

**Borough of Manhattan.**

(Salary, $8,000; term, 10 years.)

**First District—No. 66 to 72 Lafayette st. Justices—Wauhope Lynn, Dec. 31, 1919; John Hoyer, Dec. 31, 1919;** William F. Moore, Dec. 31, 1919. **Clerk—Thomas** O'Connell; salary, $3,000.

**Second District—No. 264 Madison st. Justices—Benjamin Hoffman, Dec. 31,** 1919; Leonard A. Snitkin, Dec. 31, 1919; Alexander Wolf, Dec. 31, ——; Aaron J. Levy, Dec. 31, 1923. Clerk of Court—James J. Devlin; salary, $3,000.

**Third District—No. 314 West 54th st. Justices—Thomas E. Murray, Dec. 31, 1919; Thomas F. Noonan, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—Michael Skelly; salary, $3,000.**

**Fourth District—No. 151 East 57th st.** Justices—William J. Boyhan, Dec. 31, 1918; **Michael F. Blake, Dec. 31, 1918. Clerk of Court—Abram Bernard; salary, $3,000.**

**Fifth District—Broadway and 96th st.** Justices—Frederick Spiegelberg, Dec. 31, 1917; Charles W. Coleman, Dec. 31, 1923; **William Young, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—John H. Servis; salary, $3,000.**

**Sixth District—Third ave. and 53d st. Justices—Solomon Oppenheimer, Dec. 31, 1919; Jacob Marks, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk** of Court—John J. Dietz; salary, $3,000.

**Seventh District—No. 70 Manhattan st. Justices—David L. Weil, Dec. 31, 1917; Philip J. Sinnott, Dec. 31, 1917; John E.** Davies, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—John P. Burns; salary, $3,000.

Eighth District—Sylvan Place and 121st st. Justices—Leopold Prince, Dec. 31, 1917; Joseph P. Fallon, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—Hugh H. Moore; salary, $3,000.

Ninth District—Madison ave. and 59th st. Justices—Edgar J. Lauer, Dec. 31, 1915; Frank D. Sturges, Dec. 31, 1917; Frederick De Witt Wells, Dec. 31, 1917; William C. Wilson, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—Frank Bulkley; salary, $3,000.

**Borough of The Bronx.**

(Salary, $8,000; term, 10 years.)

First District—Town Hall, Main st., West Chester Village. Justice—Peter A. Sheil, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—Stephen Collins; salary, $3,000.

Second District—162d st. and Washington ave. Justice—John M. Tierney, Dec 31, 1917; William E. Morris, Dec. 31, ——. Clerk of Court—Thomas A. Maher; salary, $3,000.

**Borough of Brooklyn.**

(Salary, $8,000; term, 10 years.)

First District—State and Court sts. Justice—Eugene Conran, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—John L. Gray; salary, $3,000.

Second District—No. 495 Gates ave. Justices—John R. Farrar, Dec. 31, 1919. Geo. Freifeld, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—John Henigin, jr.; salary, $3,000.

Third District—No. 6 Lee ave. Justices—Philip D. Meagher, Dec. 31, 1919; Wm. J. Bogenshutz, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—John W. Carpenter; salary, $3,000.

Fourth District—No. 14 Howard ave. Justice—Jacob S. Strahl, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—William A. Nelson, jr.; salary, $3,000.

Fifth District—53d st. and Third ave. Justice—Cornelius Furgueson, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—Jeremiah J. O'Leary; salary, $3,000.

Sixth District—No. 236 Duffield st. Justices—Lucien S. Bayliss, Dec. 31, 1915; Stephen Callaghan, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—William R. Fagan; salary, $3,000.

Seventh District—No. 31 Pennsylvania ave. Justices—Alexander S. Rosenthal, Dec. 31, 1915; Edward A. Richards, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—James P. Sinnott; salary, $3,000.

**Borough of Queens.**

(Salary, $7,000; term, 10 years.)

First District—No. 115 5th st., Long Island City. Justice—Thomas C. Kadien, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—John F. Cassidy; salary, $2,000.

Second District—Elmhurst. Justice—John M. Cragen, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—John F. Ryan; salary, $2,000.

Third District—No. 1908 Myrtle ave., Glendale. Justice — Alfred Denton, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—John H. Nuhn; salary, $2,000.

Fourth District—Town Hall, Jamaica. Justice—Jas. F. McLaughlin, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—Geo. W. Damon; salary, $2,000.

**Borough of Richmond.**

(Salary, $7,000; term, 10 years.)

First District—New Brighton. Justice—Thomas C. Brown, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—Thos. E. Crimins; salary, $2,000.

Second District—Stapleton. Justice—Arnold J. B. Wedemeyer, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—William Wedemeyer; salary, $2,000.

## KINGS COUNTY JUDGES.

### Elective.

County Judges—Norman S. Dike, R. and Lewis L. Fawcett, R.; term, 5 years; salary, $10,000; term expires Dec. 31, 1918. Chief Clerk of Court—John T. Rafferty; salary, $7,500.

Surrogate—Herbert T. Ketcham, D. and Prog.; term, 6 years; salary, $15,000; term expires Dec. 31, 1919. Chief Clerk—John H. McCooey; salary, $9,000.

**The gross revenue of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for the fiscal year ended June 13, 1913, was $32,497,870, the net income was $6,537,063, equivalent to 18.63 per cent on the capital stock.**

## QUEENS COUNTY JUDGES.

### Elective.

County Judge—Burt J. Humphrey, R. and D.; term, 6 years; salary, $12,500; term expires Dec. 31, 1915. Chief Clerk—Edward J. Smith; salary, $3,000.

Surrogate—Daniel Noble; salary, $10,000. Clerk of Court—William F. Hendrickson; salary, $3,000.

## RICHMOND COUNTY JUDGES.

### Elective.

County Judge and Surrogate—J. Harry Tiernan, D.; salary, $7,500. Clerk of Surrogate's Court—William Finley; salary, $3,000.

## COUNTY OFFICIALS.

### New York County.

Sheriff—Max S. Grifenhagen, Fus.; term, 2 years, ending Dec. 31, 1915; salary, $12,000. Sheriff's Counsel ——; salary, $6,000. Under Sheriff—John F. Gilchrist; salary, $6,000.

District Attorney—Charles S. Whitman, Fus. and D.; term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1917; salary, $15,000. Assistant District Attorneys—Frank Moss, Charles F. Bostwick, William A. De Ford, Robert C. Taylor, Charles A. Perkins, Isidor Wasservogel, Robert S. Johnstone, T. Channan Press, W. H. L. Edwards, James A. Delehanty, John Kirkland Clark, Robert E. Manley, James O'Malley and Arthur C. Train; salary, $7,500. Chief Clerk—Henry D. Sayer; salary, $5,000.

Register—John J. Hopper, Fus.; term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1917; salary, $12,000. Deputy Register—William Halpin; salary, $5,000. Assistant Deputy Register—J. Charles Walton; salary, $4,000. Chief Clerk—William Haupt; salary, $3,400.

County Clerk—William F. Schneider, Fus.; term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1917; salary, $15,000. Deputy County Clerk—Charles E. Gehring; salary, $6,000. Second Deputy County Clerk—William B. Selden; salary, $4,000.

Commissioner of Jurors—Thomas Allison, R.; appointed, by Appellate Division, Supreme Court; salary, $6,000. Assistant Commissioner—Frederick P. Simpson; salary, $3,000. Secretary—Frederick O'Byrne; salary, $3,000.

Commissioner of Records—John F. Gowan; salary, $7,500. Deputy Commissioner—James O. Farrell; salary, $4,000.

Public Administrator—William M. Hoes, D.; appointed, no term; salary, $10,000. Assistant Public Administrator—Frank W Arnold; salary, $5,000.

### Bronx County.

(Not fully organized.)

County Judge—Louis D. Gibbs, R.; term, 4 years; salary, $10,000.

Surrogate—George M. S. Schulz, D.; term, 4 years; salary, $10,000.

Sheriff—James F. O'Brien, D.; term, 4 years; salary, $10,000.

County Clerk—James V. Ganley, D.; term, 4 years; salary, $10,000.

District Attorney—Francis Martin, D.; term, 4 years; salary, $10,000.

Register—Edward Pollak, D.; term,

### Kings County.

Sheriff—Lewis M. Swasey, Fus.; term, 2 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1915; salary, $15,000. Under Sheriff————; salary, $6,000. Sheriff's Counsel—Jacob Brenner; salary, $5,000.

District Attorney—James C. Cropsey, R. and I. L.; term, 4 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1915; salary, $10,000. Assistant District Attorneys—John M. Perry and Henry Egginton; salary, $7,500; Herbert N. Warbasse, George A. Voss, Everett Caldwell; salary, $6,000; Edward A. Freshman; salary, $5,500; Warren I. Lee and George H. Tolwell; salary, $5,000. Chief Clerk—Lewis E. Birdseye; salary, $4,000.

Register—Edward T. O'Loughlin, Fus.; term, 2 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1915; salary, $12,000. Deputy Register—Alfred T. Hobley; salary, $5,000.

County Clerk—Charles S. Devoy, Fus.; term, 2 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1915; salary, $12,000. Deputy County Clerk—John Feltner; salary, $5,000. Counsel—Hugo Hirsch; salary, $3,500.

Public Administrator—Frank V. Kelly, appointed by county judges and surrogate; term, 5 years; $5,000.

Commissioner of Jurors—Thomas R. Farrell, D.; appointed; salary, $6,000. Deputy Commissioner—Michael J. Trudden; salary, $3,500.

Commissioner of Records—Edward O'Connor; appointed; salary, $5,000. Deputy Commissioner of Records—William F. Thompson; salary, $4,000.

### Queens County.

Sheriff—George Emener, D., term 3 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1915; salary, $10,000. Under Sheriff—Samuel J. Mitchell; salary, $2,500. Sheriff's Counsel—William Moller; salary, $2,500.

District Attorney—Matthew J. Smith, D.; term, 3 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1914; salary, $8,000. Assistant District Attorney—John Hetherington; salary, $3,000.

County Clerk—Leonard Ruoff, D.; term 3 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1915; fees. First Deputy County Clerk—George J. Dratler; fees. Second Deputy County Clerk—Herman H. Kimmel; fees.

Public Administrator—Randolph White; appointed; salary, $1,200.

Commissioner of Jurors—Thorndyke C. McKennee; appointed; salary, $3,000. Assistant Commissioner—Rodman Richardson; salary, $2,500.

### Richmond County.

Sheriff—Joseph F. O'Grady, D. and I. L.; term 3 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1915; salary, $6,000.

District Attorney—Albert C. Fach, D.; term, 3 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1916; salary, $4,000. Assistant District Attorney—Frank H. Innes; salary, $2,500.

County Clerk—C. Livingston Bostwick, R. and I. L.; term, 3 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1914; salary, $5,000 Deputy County Clerk—Bernard B. Lynch; salary, $2,500.

Commissioner of Jurors—Charles J. Kullman; appointed; salary, $1,500.

Public Administrator—William T. Holt;

# BOARD OF ALDERMEN, 1914-'15.

**George McAneny, R. and C. A., President.**

**Borough of Manhattan.**

1—Bernard E. Donnelly, D.
2—Michael Stapleton, D.
3—John J. White, D.
4—William H. Burns, D. and I. L.
5—Joseph M. Hannon, D.
6—Frank J. Dotzler, R. and I. L.
7—Frank L. Dowling, D.
8—Louis Jacobson, R. and Prog.
9—James F. McCourt, D. and I. L.
10—Frank Dustal, jr., R. and Prog.
11—Louis Wendel, jr., D.
12—William P. Kenneally, D. and I. L.
13—John McCann, D.
14—William J. Lein, D.
15—William F. Quinn, R. and I. L.
16—John T. Eagan, D.
17—Daniel M. Bedell, R. and I. L.
18—James J. Nugent, D.
19—William D. Brush, R. and I. L.
20—John J. Reardon, D.
21—Oscar Igstaedter, R., Prog. and I. L.
22—Henry Ottes, Prog. and I. L.
23—John H. Boschen, R., Prog. and I. L.
24—Frank Mullen, D. and Prog.
25—Charles Delaney, D.
26—Henry H. Curran, R., Prog. and I. L.
27—James F. Mullen, D. and I. L.
28—Joseph W. Spencer, R. and Prog.
29—Frederick Trau, R., Prog. and I. L.
30—Ralph Folks R., Prog. and I. L.
31—Hyman Panker, R., Prog. and I. L.
32—William Duggan, R., Prog. and I. L.
33—Wm. H. Chorosh, Prog.

**Borough of The Bronx.**

34—Anthony J. McNally, R.
35—Peter Schweickert, D.
36—Robert L. Moran, D.
37—James R. Ferguson, D.
38—Henry Robetzek, D.
39—James Hamilton, R., Prog. and I. L.
40—Jacob Weil, R., Prog. and I. L.
41—Frederick H. Wilmot, R., Prog. I. L.

**Borough of Brooklyn.**

42—Michael J. Hogan, R.
43—Michael Carberry, D.
44—Frank Cunningham, D.
45—John S. Gaynor, R., Prog. and I. L.
46—Edward H. Taylor, R. and I. L.
47—John Diemer, R., Prog. and I. L.
48—James J. Molen, D.
49—Francis P. Kenney, D.
50—E. B. Valentine, R. and Prog.
51—Ardolph L. Kline, R., Prog. and I. L.
52—Daniel R. Coleman, R.
53—Fred H Stevenson, R., Prog. and I. L.
54—Jesse D. Moore, R., Prog. and I. L.
55—Frank T. Dixson, D.
56—William P. McGarry, D.
57—Robert H. Bosse, R. and I. L.
58—O. Grant Esterbrook, R. and I. L.
59—Aaron L. Squires, R.
60—Jacob Bartscherer, R., Prog. and I. L.
61—William H. Pendry, R., Prog. and I. L.
62—A. M. Levy, R., Prg. and I. L.
63—Edward Eichhorn, R. and I. L.
64—Charles J. Moore, R. and I. L.
65—I. M. Rosenbloom, R.

**Borough of Queens.**

66—Samuel J. Burden, D. and I. L.
67—Albert C. Benninger, D. and I.L.
68—Alexander Dujat, D. and I. L.
69—Charles A. Post, R. and Prog.
70—John Kochendorfer, R. and Prog.

**Borough of Richmond.**

71—William Fink, D.
72—John J. O'Rourke, D.
73—C. P. Cole, D.

Totals—Democrats, 28; Republicans, 5; Progressives, 1; R., Prog. and I. L., 20; R. and Prog., 5; R. and I. L., 9; D. and Prog., 1; D. and I. L., 4. Necessary for a majority, 37.

Term of Aldermen, two years; salary, $2,000 a year. The five Borough Presidents also have votes in this body.

## NEW YORK CITY'S GROWTH BY DECADES.

| Year. | Populat'n. | Gain. | Percent. of gain. | Year. | Populat'n. | Gain. | Percent. of gain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1790..... | 33,131 | —— | —— | 1860..... | 813,669 | 298,122 | 57.8 |
| 1800..... | 60,515 | 27,384 | 82.7 | 1870..... | 942,292 | 128,623 | 15.8 |
| 1810..... | 96,373 | 35,858 | 59.3 | 1880..... | 1,206,299 | 264,007 | 28.0 |
| 1820..... | 123,706 | 27,333 | 28.4 | 1890..... | 1,515,301 | 309,002 | 25.6 |
| 1830..... | 202,589 | 78,883 | 63.8 | 1900..... | 3,437,202 | 1,921,901 | 126.8 |
| 1840..... | 312,710 | 110,121 | 54.4 | 1910..... | 4,766,883 | 1,329,681 | 38.7 |
| 1850..... | 515,547 | 202,837 | 64.9 | | | | |

## THE GROWTH OF THE BOROUGHS.

| Year. | Manh'tan. | Bronx. | Brooklyn. | Richmond. | Queens. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910..... | 2,331,542 | 430,980 | 1,634,351 | 85,969 | 284,041 | 4,766,883 |
| 1900..... | 1,850,093 | 200,507 | 1,166,582 | 67,021 | 152,999 | 3,437,202 |
| 1890..... | 1,441,216 | 88,908 | 838,547 | 51,693 | 87,030 | 2,507,414 |
| 1880..... | 1,164,673 | 51,980 | 599,495 | 38,991 | 56,559 | 1,911,698 |
| 1870..... | 942,292 | 37,393 | 419,921 | 33,029 | 45,468 | 1,478,103 |
| 1860..... | 813,669 | 23,593 | 279,122 | 25,492 | 32,903 | 1,174,779 |
| 1850..... | 515,547 | 8,032 | 138,882 | 15,061 | 18,593 | 696,115 |
| 1840..... | 312,710 | 5,346 | 47,613 | 10,965 | 14,480 | 391,114 |
| 1830..... | 202,589 | 3,023 | 20,535 | 7,082 | 9,049 | 242,278 |
| 1820..... | 123,706 | 2,782 | 11,187 | 6,135 | 8,246 | 152,056 |
| 1810..... | 96,373 | 2,267 | 8,303 | 5,347 | 7,444 | 119,734 |
| 1800..... | 60,515 | 1,755 | 5,740 | 4,564 | 6,642 | 79,216 |
| 1790..... | 33,131 | 1,781 | 4,495 | 3,835 | 6,159 | 49,401 |

The capital invested in the tobacco industry in the United States is $245,000,000.

## GROWTH OF LONG ISLAND COUNTIES, 1860-1910.

The growth in the population of the Long Island counties during the past fifty years is indicated in the following table:

| Year. | Kings. | Queens. | Nassau. | Suffolk. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860 | 279,122 | 57,391 | *..... | 43,259 | 379,772 |
| 1870 | 419,926 | 73,804 | ..... | 46,960 | 540,690 |
| 1880 | 599,495 | 90,574 | ..... | 53,888 | 743,957 |
| 1900 | 1,166,582 | 208,447 | ..... | 77,582 | 1,452,611 |
| 1905 | 1,358,686 | 198,240 | 69,477 | 81,653 | 1,708,056 |
| 1910 | 1,634,351 | 284,041 | 83,930 | 96,138 | 2,098,460 |

*Nassau County was created out of that part of Queens which in 1905 was not included within Greater New York. Prior to 1905 Queens figures include those for Nassau.

## POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY IN 1910 BY NATIVITY AND COLOR.

| General nativity and color. | Number, 1910. | Per cent. of total, 1910. | Increase, 1900-'10. Number. | Per cent |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York City | 4,766,883 | 100.0 | 1,329,681 | 38.7 |
| Native white | 2,741,504 | 57.5 | 632,534 | 30.0 |
| Native parents | 921,130 | 19.3 | 183,653 | 24.9 |
| Foreign-born parents | 1,820,374 | 38.2 | 448,871 | 32.7 |
| Foreign white | 1,927,720 | 40.4 | 666,802 | 52.9 |
| Negro | 91,702 | 1.9 | 31,036 | 51.2 |
| [1]All other | 5,957 | 0.1 | [2]681 | [2]10.3 |

[1]Indians, Chinese, Japanese and other Asiatics. [2]Decrease.

## FOREIGN-BORN MALES OF VOTING AGE IN NEW YORK CITY AND NUMBER NATURALIZED, 1910.

| | Total. | Naturalized. | Per cent naturalized. | | Total. | Naturalized. | Per cent naturalized. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York City | 828,793 | 318,091 | 38.4 | Europe— | | | |
| Manhattan bor. | 461,246 | 148,847 | 32.3 | Southeast | 126,138 | 37,207 | 29.5 |
| Bronx borough | 68,676 | 33,188 | 48.3 | Not specified | 111 | 29 | 26.1 |
| Brooklyn borough | 248,544 | 109,100 | 43.9 | Russia | 195,758 | 48,810 | 24.9 |
| Queens borough | 38,350 | 21,019 | 54.8 | Italy | 152,611 | 25,436 | 16.7 |
| Richmond borough | 11,977 | 5,937 | 49.6 | Germany | 136,041 | 89,087 | 65.5 |
| Place of Birth. | | | | Ireland | 102,700 | 64,776 | 63.1 |
| All countries | 828,793 | 318,091 | 38.4 | Austria | 77,389 | 23,133 | 29.9 |
| Europe | 810,286 | 310,530 | 38.3 | England | 34,045 | 17,705 | 52.0 |
| Northwest | 323,195 | 194,987 | 60.3 | Hungary | 29,122 | 9,061 | 31.1 |
| Southwest | 162,334 | 28,902 | 17.8 | America (outside U. S.) | 14,433 | 6,563 | 45.5 |
| Northeast | 198,508 | 49,405 | 24.9 | All other | 4,074 | 998 | 24.5 |

## POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY IN 1910 BY ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The following table, prepared by the Federal Census Bureau, shows the population of New York City in 1910 by Assembly districts:

### Manhattan.

| Dist. | Pop. | Dist. | Pop. | Dist. | Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 75,878 | 12 | 78,010 | 23 | 119,799 |
| 2 | 91,509 | 13 | 52,290 | 24 | 85,109 |
| 3 | 88,002 | 14 | 63,879 | 25 | 54,282 |
| 4 | 99,721 | 15 | 72,031 | 26 | 82,542 |
| 5 | 57,341 | 16 | 61,415 | 27 | 55,203 |
| 6 | 99,228 | 17 | 63,348 | 28 | 89,802 |
| 7 | 54,183 | 18 | 74,594 | 29 | 65,300 |
| 8 | 100,107 | 19 | 82,407 | 30 (part of) | 91,808 |
| 9 | 52,706 | 20 | 65,821 | 31 | 64,794 |
| 10 | 100,929 | 21 | 73,446 | | |
| 11 | 52,833 | 22 | 54,135 | Total | 2,331,542 |

### The Bronx.

| Dist. | Pop. | Dist. | Pop. | Dist. | Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 (part of) | 24,707 | 33 | 80,699 | 35 | 89,284 |
| 32 | 131,260 | 34 | 105,080 | Total | 430,9[illegible] |

On July 1, 1912, there were 462,379 Civil War pensioners

**Herkimer.**

(Returns delayed.)

F. W. Christman, R., elected.

**Jefferson.**

1. Henry E. Machold, R., 3,774; John C. Muldoon, D., 2,521; Charles W. Van Brocklin, Prog., 1,061; Lucius E. Fry, Pro., 283; George Hutchins, Soc., 148. Machold's plurality, 1,253.

2. John G. Jones, R., 4,008; Merton J Hoover, D., 3,076; Clarence L. Crabb, Prog., 907; Charles F. Simpson, Pro., 317; Raymond K. Bull, Soc., 277. Jones's plurality, 932.

**Kings.**

1. John J. Kelly, D., 2,628; R. Hunter McQuistion, R., Pro., Ind. L., 3,576; Edward J. Mackin, Prog., 1,043; Charles McGowan, Soc., 158. McQuistion's plurality, 948.

2. William J. Gillen, D., 3,252; Thomas F. Moriarity, R., 1,422; George Gunhouse Prog., 474; Pehr J. Gynther, Soc., 125; Charles A. Montgomery, Pro., 13; George M. Perry, Ind. L., 292. Gillen's plurality, 1,830.

3. Frank J. Taylor, D., 3,637; Edward J. Fitzgerald, R., 1,533; John J. Carr, Prog., 388; John C. Holst, Soc., 77; Hollis H. Terry, Pro., 17; Louis W. Nimschke, Ind. L., 302. Taylor's plurality, 2,104.

4. Harry W. Kornobis, D., 2,802; George Langhorst, R., Ind. L., 3,512; George H. McClellan, Prog., 1,421; Herman Schulz, Soc., 402; William A. F. Miller, Pro., 12. Langhorst's plurality, 710.

5. Gilbert H. Rhodes, D., 2,744; Charles C. Lockwood, R., Ind. L., 5,981; Robert C. Shephard, Prog., 1,474; John S. Bartell, Soc., 218; Eliot E. Howard, Pro., 40. Lockwood's plurality, 3,237.

6. Charles J. Buchner, D., 2,374; George H. Ittleman, R., Prog., Ind. L., 4,861; George S. Rumpler, Soc., 819. Ittleman's plurality, 2,497.

7. Daniel F. Farrell, D., 3,672; Anthony F. Vachris, R., Prog., Ind. L., 3,469; Henry Baues, Soc., 159; Edward R. Keeler, Pro., 24. Farrell's plurality, 203.

8. John J. McKeon, D., 3,354; Charles A. Walter, R., Ind. L., 2,034; James F. O'Rourke, Prog., 854; Max Fruchter, Soc., 149; Max Schimpf, Pro., 20. McKeon's plurality, 1,320.

9. Frederick S. Burr, D., 5,589; William J. McRoberts, R., Prog., 7,190; George Guntz, Soc., 592; William J. Blythe, Pro., 97; Thomas A. Burke, Ind. L., 1,465. McRoberts's plurality, 1,601.

10. George E. Dennen, D., 2,949; Fred M. Ahern, R., Ind. L., 4,580; Everett F. Warrington, Prog., 1,140; William W. Passage, Soc., 151; Ralph R. King, Pro., 29. Ahern's plurality, 1,631.

11. Karl S. Deitz, D., 2,993; George R. Brennan, R., 3,830; A. Ludlow Perkins, Prog., Ind. L., 1,753; James T. Beck, Soc., 155; John V. E. Swart, Pro., 24. Brennan's plurality, 837.

12. Eugene J. Sullivan, D., Prog., Ind. L., 4,813; William T. Simpson, R., 6,345; John A. Leue, Soc., 225; R. A. Steyert, Pro., 31. Simpson's plurality, 1,532.

13. Herman Kramer, D., 3,308; Louis J. Perasso, R., Prog., Ind. L., 3,162; Henry Weiss, Soc., 342; George L. Hunt, Pro., 17. Kramer's plurality, 146.

14. James J. Garvey, D., 2,874; John P. LaFrenz, R., Prog., Ind. L., 3,055; Ellis Pelikow, Soc., 289; Arthur Vail, Pro., 12. LaFrenz's plurality, 181.

15. James J. Phelan, D., 3,909; Walter B. Cosgrove, R., Prog., Ind. L., 3,585; Fred Landau, Soc., 257; James B. Davie, Pro., 19 Phelan's plurality, 324.

16. Jesse P. Larrimer, D., 6,271; Samuel R. Green, R., Ind. L., 7,999; George A. Hann, Prog., 2,773; Hugo Wollner, Soc., 589; Henry C. Fetteroll, Pro., 39. Green's plurality, 1,728.

17. Frederick Ulrich, D., 2,287; Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr., R., 4,372; Chester T. Krouse, Prog., Ind. L., 2,183; Harry W. Laidler, Soc., 282; David A. Howell, Pro., 44. Burlingame's plurality, 2,085.

18. Joseph H. Esquirol, D., 4,895; Almeth W. Hoff, R., Ind. L., 9,460; William S. Winans, Prog., 3,076; William A. Ross, Soc., 393; Henry Elsner, Pro., 51. Hoff's plurality, 4,565.

19. Jacob Schifferdecker, D., 2,655; Henry Scheidemann, R., Prog., Ind. L., 3,505; Emil Muller, Soc., 949; George H. MacEathron, Pro., 7. Scheidemann's plurality, 850.

20. Cornelius J. Cronin, D., 2,625; August C. Flamman, R., Ind. L., 4,881; Herman Schwickart, Prog., 794; Stephen Backer, Soc., 530; George B. Hillard, Pro., 13 Flamman's plurality, 2,256.

21. Harry Heyman, D., 1,559; Henry C. Karpen, R., Prog., Ind. L., 2,663; Benjamin Feigenbaum, Soc., 765. Karpen's plurality, 1,104.

22. John J. Green, D., 5,573; Edward R. W. Karutz, R., Ind. L., 10,345; Louis G. Menninger, Prog., 2,176; William Harbers, Soc., 1,750; Harry S. Swain, Pro., 54. Karutz's plurality, 4,772.

23. Thomas L. Ingram, D., 3,512; William F. Mathewson, R., 4,405; Abraham H. Simon, Prog., 2,618; Harry Waton, Soc., 2,399; Claude Vauton, Pro., 37. Littleton W. Sweetman, Ind., L., 854. Mathewson's plurality, 893.

**Lewis.**

James B. Van Woert, D., 2,485; Henry L. Grant, R. and Prog., 3,434. Grant's plurality, 949.

**Livingston.**

Edward M. Magee, R., 3,587; Fitch M. Davis, D. and Prog., 3,082; John Colton, Pro., 106. Magee's plurality, 505.

**Madison.**

Herbert H. Hawkins, D. and Prog., 4,100; Morell E. Tallett, R., 5,302; John Seitz, Soc., 255; Frederick A. Taylor, Pro., 235. Tallett's plurality, 1,202.

**Monroe.**

(Returns delayed.)

1. H. B. Warner, P.-D., elected.
2. S. L. Adler, R., elected.
3. George Ritz, D. and P., elected.
4. Cyrus W. Phillips, R., elected.
5. C. H. Gallup, D. and P., elected.

**Montgomery.**

Martin Vanburen, D., 4,474; Walter A. Gage, R. and Prog., 7,522; Orrie A. Gage, Soc., 308; Wesley Alter, Pro., 100. Walter A. Gage's plurality, 3,048.

**he number of beef cattle in the dominion of Canada has gradually fallen from 4,-629, 836 in 1906 to 4,003,000 in 1912.**

**Nassau.**

(Returns delayed.)

Leroy J. Weed, P.-D., elected.

**New York.**

1. Thomas B. Caughlan, D., 3,213; Vincent C. Pepe, R., Prog. and Ind. L., 2,418; James P. McKay, Pro., 26; Leroy Scott, Soc., 52. Caughlan's plurality, 795.

2. Alfred E. Smith, D., 3,600; Morris Cohen, R., Prog and Ind. L., 2,138; Hillel Rogoff, Soc., 496. Smith's plurality, 1,462.

3. John B. Golden, D., 4,459; James E. March, jr., R., 1,073; Richard E. Taylor, jr., Prog., 928; Berthold Korn, Soc., 250; William T. Magrath, Pro., 2. Golden's plurality, 3,386.

4. Harry S. Schimmel, D. and Ind. L., 2,934; Benjamin E. Greenspan, R. and Prog., 2,011; William Edlin, Soc., 674. Schimmel's plurality, 923.

5. James J. Walker, D., 4,355; Daniel F. MacDonald, R., Prog and Ind. L., 2,386; Gustave Falkenberg, Soc., 101; Andrew C. McLean, Pro., 7. Walker's plurality, 1,969.

6. Harry Kopp, R. and Ind. L., 1,186; Jacob Silverstein, D., 1,025; William Sulzer, Prog., 3,433; Isidore Phillips, Soc., 396. Sulzer's plurality, 2,347.

7. Peter P. McElligott, D., 3,662; John C. Baker, R. and Prog., 2,378; Richard Meade, Soc., 137; Fred A. Loomis, Pro., 18; John Fleming, Ind. L., 326. McElligott's plurality, 1,284.

8. Moritz Granbard, D., 2,382; Solomon Suffrin, R. and Prog., 2,681; William Karlin, Soc., 741. Suffrin's plurality, 299.

9. Charles D. Donohue, D., 3,371; John F. King, R., Prog. and Ind. L., 2,110; Ferdinand Neusius, Soc., 155; Stephen Merritt, Pro., 11. Donohue's plurality, 1,261.

10. Walter M. Friedland, D. and Ind. L., 2,044; Leon Bleecker, R. and Prog., 3,246; Henry Gilbert, Soc., 661; John Cannon, Pro., 14. Bleecker's plurality, 1,202.

11. John Kerrigan, D., 4,105; Thomas F. McAndrews, R., Prog. and Ind. L., 2,999; Herman Ellis, Soc., 151; Mathew T. Lindsay, Pro., 12. Kerrigan's plurality, 1,106.

12. Joseph D. Kelly, D. and Ind. L., 4,751; Maxwell A. Denecke, R., 1,089; Joseph H. Kutner, Prog., 630; Bert Vurkman, Soc., 432. Kelly's plurality, 3,668.

13. James C. Campbell, D., 3,706; Cornelius M. Shannon, R., 1,178; James A. Donnelly, Prog. and Ind. L., 1,002; Robert H. Asquith, Soc., 96. Campbell's plurality, 2,528.

14. Robert L. Tudor, D., 3,763; Fred P. Beaudry, R., Prog. and Ind. L., 3,133; Karl Trentle, Soc., 215; Harvey S. Lewis, Pro., 8. Tudor's plurality, 630.

15. Frank J. Ryan, D., 3,141; Abram Ellenbogen, R. and Ind. L., 4,941; Addison A. Vantine, Prog., 1,648; John A. Pierce, Soc., 138; Aaron R. Lewis, Pro., 11. Ellenbogen's plurality, 1,800.

16. Martin G. McCue, D., 3,346; John Meinz, R., 1,851; Andrew Bitner, Prog., 779; Louis E. Egerter, Soc., 258; Christopher J. Daly, Ind. L., 361. McCue's plurality, 1,496.

17. Mark Eisner, D. and Prog., 4,818; Martin Bourke, R., 4,134; Austin Del-

18. Mark Goldberg, D., 3,436; James Gear, R., Prog. and Ind. L., 3,147; John Niclans, Soc., 532. Goldberg's plurality, 289.

19. Thomas F. Denny, D., 4,354; Charles H. Wilson, R., 3,935; Andrew F. Murray, Prog. and Ind. L., 4,857; Arthur E. Marsh, Soc., 368; Roscoe L. Record, Pro., 15. Murray's plurality, 503.

20. Patrick J. McGrath, D., 3,247; William J. Schweiger, R., Prog. and Ind. L., 3,069; Morris Brown, Soc., 718; Lynn D. Brown, Pro., 4. McGrath's plurality, 178.

21. Thomas Kane, D., 3,341; Dean Nelson, R., 4,608; Maurice Hotchner, Prog., 2,442; Karl Heidemann, Soc., 316; Robert E. Neidig, Pro., 27. Nelson's plurality, 2,166.

22. Edward Weil, D., 2,739; Benjamin E. Moore, R., Prog. and Ind. L., 3,799; Ernest Ramm, Soc., 896; James K. Moore, Pro., 16. B. E. Moore's plurality, 1,060.

23. David C. Lewis, D., 7,231; Sidney Clinton Crane, R. and Ind. L., 10,257; Herbert M. Solomon, Prog., 5,383; Edward Taubele, Soc., 647; J. H. Anderson, C'd Cit. Nom. Party, 12; D. Leigh Colvin, Pro., 22. Crane's plurality, 3,026.

24. Owen M. Kiernan, D., 2,724; Jerry Keleher, R., Prog. and Ind. L., 2,145; Samuel Peskin, Soc., 607; George Monroe, Pro., 5. Kiernan's plurality, 579.

25. John F. Keller, D., 2,406; Francis R. Stoddard, jr., R. and Ind. L., 3,659; Erskine B. Essig, Prog., 931; John Sloan, Soc., 145. Stoddard's plurality, 1,253.

26. Abraham Greenberg, D. and Ind. L., 2,611; Isaac Gutman, R., 1,631; Joseph Steinberg, Prog., 2,589; Samuel Glieger, Soc., 922. Greenberg's plurality, 22.

27. St. Clair Smith, D. and Ind. L., 2,472; Schuyler M. Meyer, R. and Prog., 3,100; Art Young, Soc., 79; Henry W. Livingston, Pro., 7. Meyer's plurality, 1,128.

28. Salvatore A. Cotillo, D., 2,161; George E. Findlater, R., Prog. and Ind. L., 2,468; Garibaldi Lapolla, Soc., 308; Delbert P. Horton, Pro., 2. Findlater's plurality, 307.

29. Charles J. Carroll, D., 2,772; Howard Conkling, R. and Ind. L., 3,740; Louis H. Newkirk, Prog., 1,750; Louis Lichtschein, Soc., 128; George B. Stevenson, Pro., 7. Conkling's plurality, 968.

30. Louis A. Cuvillier, D., 4,608; Edward S. Boylston, R., Prog. and Ind. L., 5,776; David Lobelson, Soc., 660; Richard G. Green, Pro., 41. Boylston's plurality, 1,176.

31. Joseph E. Davidson, D., 2,471; Aaron A. Feinberg, R., 2,575; Michael Schaap, Prog. and Ind. L., 5,029; John Wilkins, Soc., 384; George C. Tabor, Pro., 20. Schaap's plurality, 2,454.

32. William S. Evans, D., 7,715; Louis P. Grimber, R., 8,408; Andrew H. A. Thompson, Prog. and Ind. L., 5,031; Marion H. Laing, Soc., 1,457; Leo Bonder, Pro., 30. Grimber's plurality, 693.

33. Thomas J. Lane, D., 3,873; Francis Xavier McDonough, R., 3,493; Edward J. Farrell, Prog. and Ind. L., 2,570; Charles A. Gall, Soc., 878; William Stralt, Pro., 14. Lane's plurality, 383.

34. Patrick J. McMahon, D., 6,684; Theodore Reple, R., 5,975; Otto Henschel,

J. Wittstein, Soc. Lab., 225. Henschel's plurality, 28.

**Niagara.**

1. Edward J. Taylor, D., 3,944; William Bewley, R., 4,159; Frank D. Weaver, Prog., 644; William H. Gruntz, Soc., 194; Leslie D. Perkins, Pro, 135. Bewley's plurality, 215.

2. John W. Williams, D., 5,077; Frank M. Bradley, R., 4,315; Bert Harwood, Prog., 710; Richard J. Dunham, Soc., 314; Marion L. Brown, Pro., 126. Williams's plurality, 762.

35. William J. Cahill, D., 6,761; Henry D. Patton, R., Prog. and Ind. L., 9,057; Marie B. MacDonald, Soc., 1,039; James T. Bunt, 1,089; John Anderson, Pro., 21. Patton's plurality, 2,296.

**Oneida.**

(Returns delayed.)

1. F. F. Emden, D., elected.
2. Charles J. Fuess, R., elected.
3. J. B. Fuller, R., elected.

**Onondaga.**

1. Robert S. Betterton, D., 4,811; Edward Arnts, R., 6,304; A. H. Crawford, Prog. and Ind. L., 3,061; Abraham L. Frey, Soc., 508; Conger A. Moule, Pro., 176. Arnts's plurality, 1,493.

2 George M. Height, D., 5,177; Elwood P. Boyle, R. and Pro., 5,061; Andrew J. Smith, Prog. and Ind. L., 4,944; John E. Geary, Soc., 576. Haight's plurality, 116.

3. Arthur Lamontagne, D., 4,577; Jacob R. Buecheler, R., 5,908; Virgil H. Clymer, Prog., Pro. and Ind. L., 4,014; William A. Murray, Soc., 551. Buecheler's plurality, 1,331.

**Ontario.**

(Returns delayed.)

Heber E. Wheeler, R., elected.

**Orange.**

1. James G. Dunphy, D., 4,322; James B. Montgomery, R., 5,933; Harold T. Pulsifer, Prog., 766; Ernest Harrsen, Soc., 100; Horatio N. Greene, Pro., 133. Montgomery's purality, 1,611.

2. William T. Doty, D., 5,360; Charles J. Boyd, R., 5,404; Dr. F. W. Seward, Jr., Prog., 595; John Hall, Soc., 90; Charles H. Reynolds, Pro., 101; Brian G. Hughes, Ind. R., 20. Boyd's plurality, 44.

**Orleans.**

Coley P. Wright, D. and Prog., 3,154; Blaine F. Sturgis, R., 2,529; Bert L. Perkins, Pro., 166. Wright's plurality, 625.

**Oswego.**

Mathew P. Dwyer, D., 5,258; Thaddeus C. Sweet, R., 8,302; Chase B. Horton, Prog., 1,417; Alfred Morehouse, Pro., 926. Sweet's plurality, 3,044.

**Otsego.**

Edward I. King, D., 4,011; George L. Bockes, R., 4,977; William L. McEwan, Prog., 2,300; E. R. D. Briggs, Pro., 296. Bockes's plurality, 966.

**Putnam.**

William H. Weeks, R., 1,481; Hamilton Fish, Jr., Prog. and D., 1,649. Fish's plurality, 168.

**Queens.**

1. Nicholas Nehrbauer, jr., D., 5,007; John A. Porter, R. and Prog., 4,366; Waldheim, Soc., 576; Tallman, Pro., 35; Breling, Ind. L., 705. Nehrbauer's plurality, 641.

2. Peter J. McGarry, D. and Ind. L., 6,147; Robert C. Whitten, R. and Prog., 4,404; Artz, Soc., 418; Miller, Pro., 53. McGarry's plurality, 1,743.

3. John C. Judge, D., 7,702; Conrad Garbe, R. and Ind. L., 8,071; William C. Petry, Prog., 1,860; Morstadt, Soc., 1,597. Garbe's plurality, 369.

4. William E. Kennedy, D., 6,164; James Suydam Eadie R. and Prog., 8,209; Lockwood, Soc., 394; Ballau, Pro., 63; James Strassner, Ind. L., 841. Eadie's plurality, 2,045.

**Rensselaer.**

1. C. Fred Schwarz, D., 7,265; Eugene Bryan, R., 5,190; Charles A. Miller, Prog., 829; Louis Wolf, Soc., 317; R. W. Edwards, Pro., 36. Schwarz's plurality, 2,075.

2. Tracy D. Taylor, D., 7,201; George E. Cross, R., 6,579; William C. Jones, Prog., 1,222; Walter B. Corbin, Soc., 161; Ralph D. Myers, Pro., 187. Taylor's plurality, 622.

**Richmond.**

Calvin D. Van Name, D., 7,381; Nicholas T. Donegan, R., 6,235; H. D. Leslie, Prog., 1,672; Joseph Walsh, Soc., 246; Louis K. Noble, Pro., 119. Van Name's plurality, 1,146.

**Rockland.**

(Returns delayed.)

B. C. Dunlop, P.-R., elected.

**Saratoga.**

William A. Camfield, D., 5,437; Gilbert T. Seelye, R., 7,471; Nelson O. Wood, Prog., 928; John R. Hegeman, Soc., 206; Henry R. Holbrook, Pro., 256. Seelye's plurality, 2,034.

**Schenectady.**

Arthur Porter Squire, D., Prog. and Ind. L., 8,002; Walter S. McNab, R., 4,901; Herbert M. Merrill, Soc., 7,511; Robert W. Chestnut, Pro., 363. Squire's plurality, 491.

**Schuyler.**

Henry S. Howard, R., 1,962; John W. Gurnett, D., 1,703; Samuel F. Jones, Pro., 93. Howard's plurality, 259.

**Schoharie.**

(Returns delayed.)

Edward A. Dox, D.-P., elected.

**Seneca.**

Frank L. Schott, D., 2,556; William J. Maier, R., 3,279; John M. Payne, Pro., 231. Maier's plurality, 723.

**Steuben.**

1. Charles A. Brewster, D., 4,475; T. Paul McGannon, R., 4,052; William E. Kimball, Prog., 1,025; Wilhelm H. Warns, Soc., 147; Benjamin Chamberlain, Pro., 234. Brewster's plurality, 423.

2. James L. Seely, Jr., D., 4,023; John W. Bladis, R., 3,184; Lucius A. Waldo, Prog., 741; George H. Crozier, Pro., 440; George C. Myers, Soc., 129; John W. Blades, Ind. L., 32. Seely's plurality, 839.

**St. Lawrence.**

1. Frank L. Seaker, R., 2,968; James H. Lytle, D. and Prog., 2,081; Franklin

The whole banana crop of the Dominican Republic, 1912, valued at $111,500, was taken by the United States.

D. Wallace, Pro., 182. Seaker's plurality, 887.

2. John A. Smith, R., 2,731; Giles A. Chase, D. and Prog., 1,714; William Armstrong, Pro., 107; D. W. Finnimore, Ind., 184 Smith's plurality, 1,017.

**Suffolk.**

(Returns delayed.)

1. De Witt C. Talmage, R., elected.
2. Henry A. Murphy, R., elected.

**Sullivan.**

Geo. H. Smith, D., 4,227; David T. Curry, R. and Prog., 3,415; Dwight O. Whedon, Soc., 79; G. Blake Calkins, Pro., 68. Smith's plurality, 812.

**Tioga.**

Cornelius O. Seabring, D., 2,352; Willson S. Moore, R., 2,471; Gilbert E. Purple, Prog., 327; Joseph W. Adams, Soc., 66; George D. Beach, Pro., 186. Moore's plurality, 118.

**Tompkins.**

(Returns delayed.)

G. W. Preswick, R.-P., elected.

**Ulster.**

1. Lawrence M. Kenney, D., 4,680, Henry R. DeWitt, R., 4,937; W. Hoyt Overbagh, Prog., 484; Benjamin F. Fellows, Prog., 156. DeWitt's plurality, 257.

2. Eldridge M. Gathright, D., 3,654; Abram P. LeFevre, R., 4,669; Thomas Snyder, Prog., 387; Leslie Herring, Pro., 168. LeFevre's plurality, 1,015.

**Warren.**

Charles S. Wood, D., 2,024; Henry E. H. Brereton, R., 3,229; Truman R. Temple, Prog., 1,224; Gilbert Weaver, Soc., 158. Brereton's plurality, 1,205.

**Washington.**

Chas. E. Hamilton, D., 4,082; Chas. O. Pratt, R., 4,257; Clarence E. Parker, Prog., 1,777; Fred W. Hewitt, Pro., 249. Pratt's plurality, 175.

**Wayne.**

Elliot B. Norris, D. and Prog., 5,608. Riley A. Wilson, R., 5,758; Carl C. Blaker, Pro., 304. Wilson's plurality, 150.

**Westchester.**

1. Frederick Hughes, D. and Ind. L., 6,045; George Blakely, R., 6,424; Hubert McVey, Prog., 1,448; George Corliss, Soc., 295; James W. Beacon, Pro., 29. Blakely's plurality, 379.

2. August L. Martin, D., Prog. and Ind. L., 7,483; Frank M. Foster, R., 6,342; Andrew Pfister, Soc., 310; Peter N. Johnson, Pro., 28. Martin's plurality, 1,141.

3. Wilson R. Yard, D. and Ind. L., 4,009; Walter W. Law, Jr., R., 6,819; Jefferson Davis Hobbs, Prog., 1,380; Henry Kaste, Soc., 155; Dudley C. Hasbrouck, Pro., 63. Law's plurality, 2,810.

4. Thomas F. J. Connolly, D. and Ind. L., 3,895; Floy D. Hopkins, R., 5,432; William C. White, Prog., 1,406; C. F. Lawrence, Pro., 57. Hopkins's plurality 1,537.

**Wyoming.**

John Knight, R., 3,233; William H. Jenkins, D. and Prog., 1,860; Loren S Duggan, Pro., 108. Knight's plurality, 1,373.

**Yates.**

(Returns delayed.)

E. C. Gillett, R.-P., elected.

# CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

## REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

The Republican State Committee disbursed in the 1913 campaign $112,490.34 and received $117,585.28.

Among the largest contributions were those of J. P. Morgan & Co., $15,000; William Rockefeller, $10,000, and John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie, $5,000 each.

Among those who contributed $1,000 apiece were H. P. Davison, Edward W. Harden, Edwin J. Berwind, Francis L. Leland, J. & W. Seligman & Co., William N. Cohen, Grant B. Schley, James S. Watson, L. F. Doree, Charles W. Harkness, H. E. Huntington, Elihu Root, Edward L. Harkness and Arthur Curtiss James.

Henry P. Phipps, George F. Baker and Charles A. Peabody gave $2,000 each.

Among those who gave $1,500 were A. D. Juilliard, John D. Archbold, Chauncey M. Depew and George Eastman.

Henry Coykendall, Albert W. Wiggin, William P. Clyde, Fred C. Stevens, Frank Smith, William B. Miller, R. A. C. Smith, David P. Frisbee, Alonzo F. Kellogg, W. D. Baldwin, C. H. Kelsey, Richard Young, William J. Tulley, James A. Blair, Ogden L. Mills, E. D. Hoyt, Charles Gibson, Thomas B. Dunn, George F. Baker, jr., William L. Visscher, George Cromwell, L. F. Payn, John Sanford, J. Horace Harding, William Berri, Daniel G. Reid, A. M. Patterson, L. N. Littauer, H. M. Sage, B. W. Arnold, Dudley Olcott, John J. Riker, F. L. Hine, J. S. Bache, John T. Pratt, J. P. Morgan, jr., H. L. Knapp, H. M. Flagler, William H. Sage, Samuel Wallen and J. W. Wadsworth gave $500 each.

The expenditures, which date from November 23, 1912, include $15,000 on January 11, 1913, to the New York Trust Company to pay note due February 1, 1913. The county committees received for election expenses sums ranging from $250 to $1,500.

The outstanding liabilities of the committee are loans, October 17, 1911; note, $10,000; July 29, 1912, note for $25,000; November 29, 1912, note for $4,850;

## DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

The Democratic State Committee reported receipts of $65,790, including a balance of $62,246 left from last year, and expenditures of $33,147, with liabilities outstanding estimated at $19,518. The largest single contribution was $1,000, made by George H. McGuire, of Syracuse.

## PROGRESSIVE STATE COMMITTEE.

Four persons gave the bulk of the Progressive campaign fund in 1913. They were H. S. Wilkinson, $2,000; George W. Perkins, $1,000; Frank A. Munsey, $1,000, and Mrs. Willard Straight, $1,000. Theodore Roosevelt, jr., and George Emlen Roosevelt contributed $100 each. Contributions amounted to $8,151 and expenditures were $6,393.24.

## NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY COMMITTEES.

Ogden L. Mills, treasurer of the Republican County Committee of New York County, reported contributions of $37,985.60 and expenditures of $37,015.58. The Citizens' Municipal Committee turned over $25,281.60 of this amount.

The Kings County Republican Committee started the campaign with a balance of $3,599 left over from the campaign of 1912 and received new contributions of $15,799, of which $8,500 was received from the Citizens' Municipal Committee and $1,000 each from the Republican State Committee and John Greve. Congressman Calder gave $300, William Berri $100, Charles A. Schieren $25, John Hill Morgan $50, the William A. Prendergast Campaign Committee $500 and Michael J. Dood $100. The expenditures were $18,724.

The New York County Democratic County Committee received $152,500 and expended $203,500. The largest contributors were: G. W. Plunkitt, $5,000; William Bradley, $5,000; P. Berolsheimer, $3,500; P. E. Nagel, $3,000; George Ehret, $2,500; T. F. McAvoy, $2,500; J. E. Gaffney, $2,500; E. J. Berwind, $2,000; J. W. Perrille, $2,000; G. W. Loft, $2,000; T. F. Foley, $2,000; J. W. Harriman, $1,500; M. J. White, $1,500; J. E. Berwind, $1,500; J. J. McCormick, $1,500; W. Sohmer, $1,000; J. F. Galvin, $1,000; Jacob Ruppert, $1,000; R. R. Moore, $1,000; James Butler, $1,000; P. H. Durgis, $1,000; J. T. Dooling, $1,000; G. E. Dickinson, $1,000; J. M Day, $1,000; T. F. Smith, $1,000; P. F. Donohue, $1,000; G. M. Still & Co., $1,000; E. F. Cunningham, $1,000; A. Sheridan, $1,000; W. Schunck, $1,000; N. Hirsch, $1,000; M. H. Harding, $1,000; W. F. Cunningham, $1,000; John J. Jones, $1,000.

The Mitchel Campaign Committee of New York City reported contributions of $37,174.31 and expenditures of $33,258.29. Outstanding claims are $4,945.79, so a deficit of $1,029.76 remains. Among the contributors to this fund were Vincent Astor, $2,500; W. H. Reynolds, $4,495.80; Marcus Loew, $1,500, and Dudley Field Malone, $200.

## CITIZENS' MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

The Citizens' Municipal Committee expended $129,519.41 and ended the campaign with a surplus of $2,267.69 and liabilities of $1,000 outstanding. Most of the money came from the 1,280 individual contributors. Their gifts reach a total of $114,191.28. Among them were many women, Theresa B. Hopkins contributing $500, while two sisters, the Misses Edith and Elsie Borg, gave $750. The largest contribution was $7,500, from Andrew Carnegie.

Others who gave $1,000 or more were Jacob H. Schiff, $6,000; Cleveland H. Dodge, $5,000; George W. Perkins, $5,000; John D. Rockefeller, $5,000; Ogden L. Mills, $3,000; Isaac Seligman, $3,000; William H. Childs, $2,600; William Loeb, jr., $2,500; Adolph Lewisohn & Sons, $2,500; Rudolph Schaeffer, $2,500; William G. Willcox, $2,000; E. F. Albee, $2,000; Francis Lynde Stetson, $1,025, and Eversley Childs, R. Fulton Cutting, Ralph Pulitzer, C. J. Reilly, Henry R. Towne and George B. Hotaling, $1,000 each.

Prominent among those whose gifts ranged from $200 to $350 each were Henry Clews, Frank B. Keech, William G. Low, E. H. Outerbridge, John T. Pratt, Paul Block, Simon Borg, L. F. Dommerich, Algernon S. Frissell, Lloyd C. Griscom, George B. Hopkins, B. H. Howell, Frederic B. Jennings, Walter Jennings, D. P. Kingsley, Seth Low, Victor Morawetz, C. M. Pratt, Beverley Robinson, William R. Rose, Harry Sachs, C. A. Schieren, Charles Sooysmith, R. A. C. Smith, Frederick A. Snow, James Speyer, J. H. Walbridge, W. E. White, W. Fellowes Morgan, George C. Boldt, Thomas A. Buckner, Lauren Carroll, Joseph H. Choate, Nelson Cromwell, William J. Dunston, Richard H. Ewart, Augustus Healy, Harry Hentz, Alfred Jaretzki, James L. Laidlaw, John B. Mayo, William R. Peters, George D. Pratt, Lawson Purdy, H. Schniewind, jr., Mortimer L. Schiff, Lawrence E. Sexton Charles Triller and Thomas F. Vietor.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The National Progressive Committee of New York County received $25,413, of which W. Emlen Roosevelt gave $500 and Charles L. Bernheim, treasurer of the Citizens' Municipal Committee, $22,000.

The National Progressive Committee of Bronx County received $5,500, of which August F. Schwarzler contributed $2,600 and Joseph P. Hennessy, a brother of John A. Hennessy, $100.

The Citizens' Union of New York City received total contributions of $8,494. The Independence League of New York County received $3,797, of which William R. Hearst gave $3,000.

The William A. Peck Campaign Committee received about $12,000 and expended $14,106. The Anti-Tammany Jeffersonian Alliance received $9,596 and spent $6,736.

**At the end of 1912 there were 306 flour mills working in the Argentine Republic.**

# NEW YORK ORGANIZED MILITIA.

The military forces of this state are under the command of the Governor, the commander-in-chief of all forces. The Adjutant General's office is Albany, N. Y., and State Arsenal, 35th street and Seventh avenue, New York City. All orders governing the military forces of this state are promulgated from the Adjutant General's office by command of the Governor. The organized militia of the state consists of the National Guard and the Naval Militia. Adjutant General, State of New York, Brigadier General Henry D. Hamilton.

The National Guard consists of the several departments, two field hospitals, three ambulance companies, two companies of signal corps, one regiment and one squadron of cavalry, two regiments of field artillery, one regiment of engineers, thirteen regiments of infantry, a medical department and a coast artillery corps of thirty-one companies, organized in three artillery districts. There is a militia council, composed of the Major General, commanding division National Guard, ex officio; Brigadier General Henry D. Hamilton, the Adjutant General of the state, ex officio; Commodore Robert P. Forshew, commanding Naval Militia, ex officio; Colonel Walter B. Hotchkin, corps of engineers; Colonel William Wilson, 3d Infantry; Colonel Charles O. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps; Colonel Frank H. Norton, 23d Infantry; Colonel James M. Andrews, 2d Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Frank H. Hines, 2d Field Artillery; Major James C. McLeer, 2d Cavalry.

The strength of the National Guard on September 30, 1913, was as follows:

| | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| General and staff officers | 16 | 2 | 18 |
| First Brigade staff | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| Second Brigade staff | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| Third Brigade staff | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| Fourth Brigade staff | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Corps of Engineers, 22d Regiment | 47 | 755 | 802 |
| Signal Corps | 8 | 160 | 168 |
| Infantry | 656 | 10,485 | 11,141 |
| Cavalry | 83 | 909 | 992 |
| Field Artillery | 61 | 940 | 1,001 |
| Coast Artillery Corps | 128 | 1,968 | 2,096 |
| Sanitary Troops | 11 | 198 | 209 |
| Totals | 1,054 | 15,424 | 16,478 |

The National Guard is commanded under the orders of the Governor by a Major General, with headquarters at the Capitol, Albany, and an office in the Municipal Building, New York City, to which headquarters are attached the 1st and 2d Field Hospital, 1st, 2d and 3d Ambulance companies, 1st and 2d companies, Signal Corps, 1st and 2d Brigades of Infantry, of three regiments each; the 1st and 2d Field Artillery; the Coast Artillery Corps and the 22d Regiment, Engineers.

The Coast Artillery Corps comprises three districts, the 13th, 9th and 8th Artillery districts, and the Chief of Coast Artillery is Brigadier General Elmore F. Austin, with headquarters at the 8th Artillery District Armory, Park avenue and 94th street, New York, N. Y.

The infantry is organized in four brigades, as follows:

First Brigade—Brigadier general, George R. Dyer; headquarters, Park aveavenue and 34th street, New York City; composed of the 7th, 12th, 69th and 71st regiments.

Second Brigade—Brigadier general, John G. Eddy; headquarters, No. 1322 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn; composed of the 14th, 23d and 47th regiments.

Third Brigade—Brigadier general, James W. Lester; headquarters, No. 174 State street, Albany; composed of the 1st, 2d and 10th regiments.

Fourth Brigade—Brigadier general, Samuel M. Welch; headquarters, No. 451 Main street, Buffalo; composed of the 3d, 65th and 74th regiments.

The Naval Militia is composed of three battalions. The strength of the Naval Militia is 88 officers and 1,214 enlisted men, a total of 1,302. The Naval Militia is commanded under the orders of the Governor by Commodore Robert P. Forshew, with headquarters on board the U. S. S. Granite State, foot of West 97th street, N. R., New York City. The vessels of the United States navy loaned the State of New York for the use of the Naval Militia are: The Wasp, 630 tons; the Sandoval, 100 tons; the Granite State, 4,150 tons; the Hawk, 375 tons, and the Gloucester, 786 tons.

Headquarters—First Battalion, U. S. S. Granite State, 97th street and North River, New York City; Second Battalion, foot of 52d street, Brooklyn; Third Battalion, Rochester; First Division, Dunkirk; Second and Sixth Divisions, Rochester; Third Division, Buffalo; Fourth Division, Watertown; Engineer Division, Rochester and Buffalo.

# THE SULZER IMPEACHMENT.

Governor William Sulzer having quarrelled over patronage questions with Charles F. Murphy, the latter, in July, 1913, set in motion the machinery for removing him from office. A special joint committee was appointed by the Legislature to investigate the Governor's record, and, after developing the fact that

he had received contributions which he had failed to include in his statement of receipts and expenditures as a candidate, it submitted a report recommending his impeachment, which was adopted by the Assembly on August 13 by a vote of 79 to 45. The trial was set for September 18. Lieutenant Governor Glynn asserted a claim to supersede Mr. Sulzer as Acting Governor, and after a deadlock of several weeks Justice Hasbrouck, of the Supreme Court for the Third Judicial District, decided on September 11 that the Governor's powers had been suspended when the Assembly had voted to submit impeachment charges against him.

The articles of impeachment were:

1. That William Sulzer filed with the Secretary of State a false statement of his campaign receipts, expenditures, disbursements and liabilities.
2. That he was guilty of perjury in stating under oath that his statement of his campaign receipts, expenditures, disbursements and liabilities was correct.
3. That he was guilty of bribing witnesses to withhold testimony from the legislative committee which investigated his campaign expenditures and receipts.
4. That he was guilty of suppressing evidence in using threats to keep witnesses from testifying before the legislative committee.
5. That he was guilty of preventing and dissuading a witness, Frederick L. Colwell, from attending under subpœna the sessions of the legislative committee.
6. That he used money and checks contributed to his pre-election campaign to speculate in stocks, and that he was thereby guilty of larceny.
7. That, as Governor, he threatened to use his office and influence for the purpose of affecting the vote or political action of certain public officers.
8. That, while Governor, he corruptly used his authority or influence to affect the current prices of securities listed and selling on the New York Stock Exchange, in some of which securities he was at the time interested.

The trial lasted from September 18 until October 16, when the court found the Governor guilty on the first, second and fourth articles and voted to remove him from office without disqualifying him from holding office again. The vote on the first article was 39 to 18, on the second 39 to 18, and on the fourth 43 to 14. On the other articles he was exonerated. The vote on removing him from office was 43 to 12.

# DEATHS OF 1913.

To keep this record complete and continuous deaths are included which occurred after December 18, 1912.

## A.

ALLEN, Charles, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, 86, Boston, Mass., January 13.

ALTMAN, Benjamin, New York merchant, philanthropist and patron of art, 73, New York, October 7.

AMATEIS, Louis, sculptor and designer, 57, Washington, D. C., March 17.

ARNOLD, Marshall, ex-Representative in Congress from Missouri, 68, Benton, Mo., June 12.

## B.

BAILEY, E. Prentiss, journalist, 79, Utica, N. Y., January 17.

BAIRD, Henry Carey, publisher, 87, Wayne, Penn., December 31, 1912.

BAKER, James H., publisher and editor, Brigadier General, U. S. V., 84, Mankato Minn., May 26.

BARROWS, Mrs. Isabel C., editor and leader in prison reform work in the United States, 68, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., October 24.

BARSTOW, John L., ex-Governor of Vermont, 81, Shelburne, Vt., June 28.

BEACH, Daniel, lawyer, Regent of the University of the State of New York, 83, Watkins, N. Y., February 22.

BERRY, James H., ex-United States Senator from Arkansas, ex-Governor of Arkansas, 72, Bentonville, Ark., January 30.

BILLINGS, Dr. John Shaw, author, director of the New York Public Library, ex-deputy surgeon-general in the U. S. A., 75, New York City, March 11.

BISCHOFF, Henry, jr., Justice of the Supreme Court, 61, New York, March 28.

BLACK, Frank S., ex-Governor of New York, ex-Representative in Congress from New York, 60, Troy, N. Y., March 22.

BOGARDUS, A. N., champion wing shot of the world, 80, Lincoln, Ill., March 3.

BOUCICAULT, Aubrey, actor, 45, New York, July 10.

BRADY, Anthony N., capitalist, 68, London, Eng., July 22.

BRIGGS, Frank O., ex-U. S. Senator from New Jersey, ex-State Treasurer of New Jersey, 63, Trenton, N. J., May 8.

BRIGGS, Rev. Dr. Charles Augustus, theologian, 72, New York, June 8.

BROWN, Addison, ex-U. S. District Judge for the Southern District of New York, 84, New York, April 9.

BROWN, Henry Billings, jurist, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court (retired), 77, Bronxville, N. Y., September 4.

BROWN, John George, genre painter, 82, New York City, February 7.

BROWN, John Martin, ex-United States Senator from Kansas, 80, Topeka, Kan., September 3.

BROWN, Vernon H., American agent of the Cunard Steamship Company, 82, New York City, August 5.

BROWN, William Garrott, author and politician, 45, New Canaan, Conn., October 19.

BURNEY, Charles, physician and surgeon, 68, Brookline, Mass., November 7.

BUSCH, Adolphus, brewer, 76, Langenschwalbach, Prussia, October 10.

## C.

CARLETON, Will, poet and philosopher, 67.

**The output of petroleum from the Russian oil fields during the first six months of 1913 was 4,719,600 tons.**

Brooklyn, N. Y., December 18, 1912.
CASEY, Silas, Rear Admiral U. S. N. (retired), 72, Warm Springs, Va., August 14.
CASWELL, Thomas Thompson, Rear Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), 73, Weekapaug, Long Island, July 9.
CLARK, Alvah A., ex-Representative in Congress from New Jersey, Somerville, N. J., ,December 27.
COOLEY, Alford W., ex-United States Civil Service Commissioner, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, 40, Topsfield, Mass., July 20.
COOPER, Philip Henry, Rear Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), 68, New York, December 29.
COUZINS, Miss Phœbe, author and lecturer, the first woman lawyer in the United States and the first woman to serve as deputy U. S. marshal, 73, St. Louis, December 6.
COYKENDALL, Samuel D., financier, philanthropist and educator, 76, Kingston, N. Y., January 14.
CRAMP, Charles H., shipbuilder, 85, Philadelphia, Penn., June 6.
CRAMP, Edwin S., shipbuilder and politician, New York City, June 20.
CRAWFORD, Samuel J., Brigadier General, U. S. V., ex-Governor of Kansas, 78, Topeka, Kan., October 21.
CROSS, Joseph, judge of the U. S. District Court for the District of New Jersey, 70, Elizabeth, N. J., October 29.

D.

DAVIS, Jeff, ex-Governor of Arkansas, United States Senator from Arkansas, 51, Little Rock, Ark., January 2.
DE HAVEN, John J., U. S. district judge, Northern District of California, ex-Representative in Congress from California, 68, Napa, Cal., January 26.
DERRICK, Rt. Rev. William B., Bishop of A. M. E. Church, 71, Flushing, Long Island, April 15.
DE WITT, Wm. C., Brooklyn lawyer, 73, Brooklyn, N. Y., December 4.
DIDIER, Eugene Lemoine, author, 75, Baltimore, Md., September 8.
DOANE, Rt. Rev. William Croswell, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Albany, 81, New York City, May 17.
DODD, Amzi, jurist, ex-Vice-Chancellor of New Jersey, 90, Bloomfield, N. J., January 22.
DORR, Mrs. Julia C. R., poet, 88, Rutland, Vt., January 18.
DRAPER, Andrew S., Commissioner of Education, State of New York, 64, Albany, N. Y.

E.

EATON, Joseph Giles, Rear Admiral, U S. N. (retired), 66, Norwell, Mass., March 8.
EMERSON, Thomas M., railroad president, 62, Wilmington, N. C., November 25.
EVARTS, Maxwell, general counsel for the Southern Pacific Railroad, 51, Windsor, Vt., October 7.

F.

FARLEY, James, strike breaker, 49, Plattsburg, N. Y., September 11.
FIELD, Stephen Dudley, inventor, 68, Stockbridge, Mass., May 18.
FINLEY, William W., president of the Southern Railway, 60, Washington, D. C., November 25.
FLAGLER, Henry M., capitalist and railroad builder, 84, West Palm Beach, Fla., May 20.
FORD, Patrick, editor of "The Irish World," 76, Brooklyn, N. Y., September 23.
FOX, Della (Mrs. Jacob D. Levy), actress, 41, New York, June 15.
FRENCH, Anne Warner, author, 44, England, February 1.
FRITZ, John, ironmaster, 91, Bethlehem, Penn., February 13.

G.

GAILLARD, Col. David Du Bose, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, engineer employed in the construction of the Panama Canal, 54, Baltimore, Md., December 5.
GIFFORD, Oscar S., ex-Representative in Congress from South Dakota, Canton, S. D., January 17.
GAYNOR, William J., Mayor of New York, ex-Justice N. Y. Supreme Court, 62, at sea, September 10.
GILLESPIE, George Lewis, Major General, U. S. A. (retired), 72, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., September 27.
GRUBB, Edward Burd, Brigadier General, U. S. V., ex-United States Minister to Spain, 72, Newark, N. J., July 7.
GUENTHER, Richard W., ex-Representative in Congress from Wisconsin, U. S. Consul General at Cape Town, South Africa, 67, Oshkosh, Wis., April 5.

H.

HALL, Frederick B., Chief Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors, 70, Hartford, Conn., January 15.
HAMMOND, James B., inventor of the Hammond typewriter, 75, St. Augustine, Fla., January 27.
HAVEMEYER, William F., banker, 63, New York, September 6.
HEARN, George Arnold, New York merchant, philanthropist and patron of arts, 78, New York City, December 2.
HENDERSON, John B., ex-U. S. Senator from Missouri, 86, Washington, D. C., April 12.
HISS, Philip Hanson, jr., bacteriological expert, 45, New York City, February 27.
HITCHCOCK, George, painter, 63, at sea, August 4.
HOGAN, Rt. Rev. John Joseph, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Western Missouri, 84, Kansas City, Mo., February 21.
HOLLAND, Edmund M., actor, 65, Cleveland, Ohio, November 24.
HOUGHTON, James W., Justice of the Supreme Court of New York State, 57, Boston, Mass., February 14.
HOWLAND, Henry E., lawyer, former Justice of the New York City Marine Court, 78, New York City, November 7.
HUBBARD, Lucius F., Brigadier General, U. S. V., ex-Governor of Minnesota, 77, Minneapolis, Minn., February 5.
HUNTER, Andrew J., ex-Representative in Congress from Illinois, 82, Paris, Ill., June 12.
HYLAND, J. J., trainer of race horses, 58, Germany, September 8.

J.

JACKSON, Joseph C., lawyer, Brigadier General, U. S. V., 78, New York, May 21.
JANSSEN, the Rt. Rev. John, Roman Catholic Bishop, 78, St. Louis, Mo., July 2.
JANVIER, Thomas A., author, 64, New York, June 18.

**The Republic of China is now possessed of 5,960½ miles of railroad opened to traf and has 2,273 miles under construction.**

JONES, Charles H., journalist, 65, Ospedaletti, Italy, January 27.
JONES, Edward F., Brigadier General, U. S. V., ex-Lieutenant Governor of New York, 85, Binghampton, N. Y., August 14.
JONES, Thomas, Brigadier General, C. S. V., 81, Prescott, Ariz., April 1.
JOHNSON, Rev. Dr. Herrick, Presbyterian clergyman, 81, Philadelphia, Penn., November 20.
JOHNSON, Mortimer L., Rear Admiral, U. S. M. (retired), 71, Portsmouth, N. H., February 14.
JOHNSTON, Joseph F., United States Senator from Alabama, ex-Governor of Alabama, 70, Washington, D. C.

K.

KEENE, James R., financier, 75, New York, January 2.
KEENER, William A., ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, 58, New York City, April 21.
KENNY, Rt. Rev. William J., Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of St. Augustine, Fla., 60, Baltimore, Md., October 23.

L.

LEAKE, Joseph B., jurist, Brigadier General, U. S. V., 85, Chicago, Ill., June 20.
LEE, George Washington Custis, Major General C. S. V., president emeritus of Washington and Lee University, 80, Ravensworth, Va., February 18.
LEGARE, George S., Representative in Congress from South Carolina, 43, Charleston, S. C., January 30.
LITTLE, Joseph J., ex-Representative in Congress from New York, 72, New York City, February 11.
LOMAX, Lunsford Lindsay, Major General, C. S. A., 78, Washington, D. C., May 28.
LOVE, Alfred H., president of the Universal Peace Union, 83, Philadelphia, Penn., June 29.
LUDERS, Gustave C., composer, 48, New York, January 23.

M.

MACCAMERON, Robert L., painter, 47, New York, December 29.
M'CREA, James, railway man, ex-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 65, Haverford, Penn., March 28.
M'DOWELL, Alexander, ex-Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, ex-Clerk of the House of Representatives, 68, Sharon, Penn., September 30.
M'GOWAN, Patrick F., ex-President of the Board of Aldermen of New York City, 61, New York City, April 6.
M'HENRY, John F., banker, ex-Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, 45, Benton, Penn., December 27.
M'KEEN, W. R., railroad man, 84, Terre Haute, Ind., February 18.
M'LENNAN, Peter B., Presiding Judge of the Appelate Division, 4th Department, of the Supreme Court of New York, 64, Rochester, N. Y., May 8.
M'LEWEE, Frederick C., former Inspector General of the National Guard of the State of New York, 58, New York, March 12.
MAJOR, Charles, author, 57, Shelbyville, Ind., February 13.
MARBLE, John H., Federal Interstate Commerce Commissioner, 44, Washington, D. C., November 20.
MARTIN, Bradley, capitalist, 72, London, England, February 5.
MARTIN, Lewis J., Representative in Congress from New Jersey, 70, Washington, D. C., May 5.
MILLER, Roswell, railroad president, 70, New York City, January 3.
MILLER, Joaquin (Cincinnatus Heine) poet, 72, Piedmont Hills, Cal., February 17.
MILLINGTON, Charles S., ex-Representative in Congress from New York, 58, Herkimer, N. Y., October 25.
MORGAN, John Pierpont, financier, 76, Rome, Italy, March 31.
MOORE, John W., Rear Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), U. S. V., 81, Ridgewood, N. J., March 31.
MORRIS, Edward, president of the Chicago Meat Packing Company, Morris & Co., 47, Chicago, Ill., November 3.
MURPHY, Michael C., athletic trainer, 53, Philadelphia, Penn., June 4.
MURPHY, Rev. Edgar Gardner, author, founder of the National Child Labor Committee, 44, New York, June 23.
MURRAY, Robert, Surgeon General, U. S. A. (retired), 91, Baltimore, Md., December 31, 1912.

N.

NEBEKER, Enos H., ex-Treasurer of the United States, 76, Covington, Ind., January 6.
NILES, Kossuth, Rear Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), 64, New York City, December 6.
NORWOOD, Thomas M., ex-U. S. Senator from Georgia, 83, Savannah, Ga., June 19.
NORTHEN, William J., ex-Governor of Georgia, ex-Representative in Congress from Georgia, 78, Atlanta, Ga., March 25.

O.

O'SULLIVAN, Thomas C., Judge of the N. Y. County Court of General Sessions, 56, Spring Lake, N. J., July 28.
OGDEN, Robert C., merchant and philanthropist, 71, Kennebunkport, Me., August 6.
OLMSTED, Marlin E., ex-Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, New York City, July 19.

P.

PALMER, Henry W., ex-Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, 75, Wilkes-Barre, Penn., February 15.
PALMER, Thomas W., ex-Senator from Michigan and ex-U. S. Minister to Spain, 83, Detroit, Mich., June 1.
PUGH, Charles E., railway man, 73, Newport News, April 8.

R.

RAYMOND, Charles W., Brigadier General, U. S. A. (retired), 71, Washington, D. C., May 3.
RODDENBERY, Seaborn, Representative in Congress from Georgia, 43, Thomasville, Ga., September 25.
RUSSELL, Horace, ex-Judge of the Superior Court of New York City, 70, New York City, June 14.

S.

SAEGER, Richard W., musical composer, 82, Los Angeles, Cal., June 8.
SAINT GAUDENS, Louis, sculptor, 59, Cornish, N. H., March 9.

**Platinum is now worth $46 an ounce, against $20 five years ago.**

SANFORD, Stephen, carpet manufacturer, ex-Representative in Congress from New York, 87, Amsterdam, N. Y., February 13.
SAWTELLE, Charles G., Brigadier General, U. S. A. (retired), 79, Washington, D. C., January 4.
SEABROOKE, Thomas G., actor, 53, Chicago, Ill., April 3.
SMITH, Sylvester C., Representative in Congress from California, 55, Los Angeles, Cal., January 26.
SNYDER, Simon, Brigadier General, U. S. A. (retired), 75, Reading, Penn., April 14.
SPRUANCE, William C., ex-Associate Justice of the Delaware Supreme Court, 82, Wilmington, Del. March 12.
STAUFFER, David McNeely, civil engineer, 68, Yonkers, N. Y., February 6.
STINESS, John Henry, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, 73, Providence, R. I. September 6.
STOKES, Anson Phelps, banker, 75, New York City, July 27.

T.

THWAITES, Reuben, writer and lecturer on American history 60, Madison, Wis., October 22.

W.

WARD, Lester, geologist, 81, Washington, D. C., April 18.
WARWICK, Charles F., ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, 62, Philadelphia, Penn., April 4.
WATSON, William Henry, ex-Regent of the University of the State of New York, 84, Utica, N. Y., December 31, 1912.
WEDEMEYER, William W., Representative in Congress from Michigan, 40, Washington, D. C., at sea, January 2.
WEEMS, Capel L., ex-Representative in Congress from Ohio, 53, Steubenville, O., January 5.
WHALEN, John S., ex-Secretary of State, New York State, 45, Rochester, N. Y., May 3.
WHITE, Stephen Van Culen, ex-Representative in Congress from New York, 82, Brooklyn, N. Y., January 18.
WILDER, W. H., inventor, Representative of Congress from Massachusetts, 58, Washington D. C.
WINDMULLER, Louis, merchant and civic worker, 78, New York, October 1.
WISE, John S., lawyer, ex-Representative from Virginia, author, 67, New York, May 12.
WOODFORD, Stewart L., Brigadier General, U. S. V., ex-Lieutenant Governor of New York, ex-Representative of Congress from New York, ex-U. S. Minister to Spain, 78, New York City, February 14.
WOODRUFF, Timothy L., ex-Lieutenant Governor of New York, New York political leader, 55, New York City, October 12.

# NOTABLE DEATHS ABROAD.

AGUIRRE Y GARCIA, Gregory Maria, Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain, 74, Toledo, Spain, October 9.
ANDRE, General Louis Joseph Nicolas, former French Minister of War, 75, Dijon, France, March 18.
ARAUJO, D. Emanuel E., President of the Republic of Salvador, 52, San Salvador, February 9.
ASHBOURNE, Lord, ex-Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 76, London, May 22.
AUGUSTE, Tancred, President of Hayti, —, Port-au-Prince, May 3.
AUSTIN, Alfred, British poet laureate, 77, Swinford Old Manor, June 2.
BEBEL, August, German Socialist leader, 73, Zurich, Switzerland, August 13.
BONILLA, Manuel, President of Honduras, 70, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, March 21.
BOUTET DE MONVEL, Louis Maurice, French painter and illustrator, 63, Paris, March 16.
CAMPOS SALLES, Manuel Ferraz de, ex-President of Brazil, 73, Sao Paulo, Brazil, June 28.
CANTACUZENE, George, Rumanian statesman, 76, Bucharest, Rumania, April 5.
CARBO, Luis Felipe, former Prime Minister of Ecuador, 55, New York, February 25.
DE PIEROLA, Nicholas, ex-President of Peru, 73, Lima, Peru, June 24.
DETAILLE, Jean Baptiste Edouard, French painter, 64, Paris, December 24, 1912.
DIESEL, Dr. Rudolf, German motor inventor, on steamer Dresden, at sea, September 31.
DOWDEN, Edward, author and professor of English literature, University of Dublin, 70, London, April 4.
DURAN, Facundo Mutis, ex-Governor of Panama and the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Canal Zone, 61, Panama, June 21.
FISCHER, Abraham, Privy Councillor, Minister of Lands in United South Africa, 63, Bloemfontein, South Africa, November 16.
GEORGE I, King of Greece, 68, Salonica, Turkey, March 18.
GUCHKOFF, Alexander J., former president of the Russian Douma, —, Dvinsk, Russia, October 6.
HAGENBECK, Carl, German animal trainer, 69, Stellingen, near Hamburg, April 14.
HAYASHI, Count Tadasu, Japanese statesman, 63, Tokio, July 10.
KATSURA, Prince Taro, ex-Premier of Japan, 66, Tokio, Japan, October 10.
KIAMIL PACHA, Turkish statesman, 87, Larnaca, Cyprus, November 15.
KIDERLEN-WAECHTER, Alfred von, German Foreign Minister, 60, Stuttgart, December 30, 1912.
LOCKROY, Edouard, French statesman and writer, 75, Paris, November 22.
LUBBOCK, Sir John (Lord Avebury), British financier and scientist, 79, London, May 28.
MADERO, Francisco I, jr., President of Mexico, 40, City of Mexico, February 23.
MADERO, Gustavo, Mexican politician, 38, Mexico City, February 18.
MARCHESI, Mme. Mathilde di Castrone, teacher of opera singing, 87, London, November 18.
MENIER, Henri, chocolate manufacturer, 60, Paris, September 6.
MENELIK II, Negus of Abyssinia, 69, Addis-Ababa, Abyssinia, February 3.
MORET Y PRENDERGAST, Sigismundo, Spanish statesman, 75, Madrid, January 23.
NAZIM PACHA, Turkish Generalissimo and statesman, 60, Constantinople, January 23.

**Imports of platinum into the United States in 1912 were $4,503,682 in value.**

OLIVIER, Emile, Premier of France under Napoleon III, 88, Annecy, France, August 20
OREGLIA DI SANTO STEFANO ALOYSIUS, Luigi, Cardinal Bishop and Dean of the Sacred College, 85, Rome, December 6.
PEMBROKE, 14th Earl of, Sidney Herbert, 60, English statesman, Rome, Italy, March 31.
PICARD, Alfred Maurice, formerly French Minister of Marine, 69, Paris, March 8.
POLIGNAC, Prince Camille, Armand Jules Marie de, journalist and civil engineer, ex-Brigadier General in the Confederate army in Civil War, 81, Paris, November 15.
PREECE, Sir William H., English civil engineer, 79, London, November 6.
REID, Sir George, High Commissioner in London for the Australian Commonwealth, 72, London, February 13.
REYES, Bernardo, Mexican general and statesman, 62, City of Mexico, February 9.
ROCHEFORT, Henri (Marquis Victor Henri de Rochefort-Lucay), French journalist and politician, 83, Aix-les-Bains, France, July 1.
ROSS, James, Canadian financier and railroad builder, 65, Montreal, Canada, September 20.
SHEFKET PACHA, Mahmoud, Turkish Grand Vizier and Minister of War, 58, Constantinople, June 11.
SOL Y ORTEGA, Spanish Republican leader, —, Barcelona, August 21.
SUAREZ, Jose Pino, Vice-President of Mexico, —, City of Mexico, February 23.
TELLIER, Charles, inventor of the cold storage system of preserving meat, 83, Paris, October 19.
THUREAU-DANCIN, Paul Marie Pierre, French historian, secretary of the French Academy, 76, Paris, February 24.
VAMBERY, Arminius, Hungarian traveller and Orientalist, 82, Budapest, September 15.
VIVES Y TUTO, Cardinal Joseph Calasanctius, Prefect of the Congregation for Religious Affairs, Rome, September 7.
VAN BIENE, Auguste, Dutch actor-musician, 63, Brighton, England, January 23.
WALLACE, Alfred Russel, British scientist, 91, London, November 7.
WHITE, Sir William Henry, chief constructor of the British navy and designer of the modern Dreadnought, 58, England, February 27.
WOLSELEY, Viscount, Garnet Joseph, ex-Commander in Chief of the British Army 80, Mentone, March 25.
WYNDHAM, George, ex-Chief Secretary of Ireland, 50, Paris, June 9.
YE-HO NA-LA, Empress Dowager of China, widow of Emperor Kwang-Su, 40, Peking, February 22.
WALSH, Thomas W., former police captain of New York City, 55, New York, June 21.
REYNOLDS, George G., lawyer, 92, Brooklyn, N. Y., January 23.
MOFFETT, James A., vice-president and director of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, 62, Palm Beach, Fla., February 26.
EVERARD, James, founder of the Everard Breweries, 85, Strawberry Hill, Conn., May 31.
SAYRES, Rev. Dr. John W., Methodist Episcopal Minister, 71, Philadelphia, Penn., June 12.
TOKUGAWA, Prince Keiki, member of the House of Peers, the last and fifteenth of the Srogrons, 76, Toio, November 21.

# CHIEF AMERICAN RAILROAD SYSTEMS.

## MILEAGE, REVENUES, EXPENSES AND OFFICERS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913.

### Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

**Total Mileage**—10,750.
**Operating Revenues**—$116,896,252.
**Operating Expenses**—$77,642,535.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Five per cent on preferred stock, six per cent on common stock.
**Officers**—Edward P. Ripley, president; directors, Howel Jones, Edward P. Ripley, Byron L. Smith, Charles Steele, H. Rieman Duval, Thomas P. Fowler, Charles S. Gleed, Walker D. Hines, Edward J. Berwind, Henry C. Frick, Andrew C. Jobes, John G. McCullough, Benjamin P. Cheney, T. De Witt Cuyler and Augustus D. Juilliard.
General Office—Topeka, Kan. New York Office—No. 5 Nassau street.

### Atlantic Coast Line.

**Total Mileage**—12,919
**Operating Revenues**—$36,123,072.
**Operating Expenses**—$26,087,009.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Seven per cent on common stock, five per cent on preferred stock.
**Officers**—President, ———; first vice-president, Alexander Hamilton; second vice-president, C. S. Gadsen; third vice-president, J. R. Kenly; fourth vice-president, R. A. Brand; general manager, W. N. Royall; secretary, Herbert L. Borden; treasurer, James F. Post.
Principal Office—Richmond, Va. New York Office—No. 71 Broadway.

### Baltimore & Ohio.

**Total Mileage**—4,456.33.
**Operating Revenues**—$103,329,992.
**Operating Expenses**—$76,427,809.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Six per cent on common stock, four per cent on preferred stock.
**Officers**—President, Daniel Willard; first vice-president, George F. Randolph; directors, Oscar G. Murray, chairman; Edward R. Bacon, John P. Green, R. Brent Keyser, L. F. Loree, R. S. Lovett, Robert Garrett, Paul M. Warburg, Norman B. Ream, James Speyer, James Stillman and Joseph Wood.
Principal Office and Address—B. & O. Building, Baltimore, Md. New York Office—No. 2 Wall street.

### Central Railroad of New Jersey.

**Total Mileage**—676.
**Operating Revenues**—$28,405,757.
**Operating Expenses**—$16,404,896.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Eight per cent.
**Officers**—President, George F. Baer;

The world's output of platinum in 1912 was 314,751 troy ounces.

vice-presidents, R. W. de Forest, W. G. Besler; directors, George F. Baer, Howard W. Maxwell, George F. Baker, Harris C. Fahnestock, Charles Steele, Robert W. de Forest, Henry Graves, jr., E. T. Stotesbury and E. B. Thomas.

General Office—No. 143 Liberty street, New York, N. Y.

**Chesapeake & Ohio.**

**Total Mileage**—2,319.
**Operating Revenues**—$35,085,278.
**Operating Expenses**—$24,451,560
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Four per cent.
**Officers**—President, George W. Stevens; directors, Frank Trumbull, chairman; Decatur Axtell, James H. Dooley, Henry E. Huntington, Theodore P. Shonts, George W. Stevens, Frank A. Vanderlip and F. H. Davis.

Principal Office—Richmond, Va. New York Office—No. 71 Broadway.

**Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.**

**Total Mileage**—9,074.84.
**Operating Revenues**—$94,374,485.
**Operating Expenses**—$62,842,891.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Eight per cent.
**Officers**—President, Darius Miller; directors, George B. Harris, chairman; George F. Baker, George C. Clark, William P. Clough, James N. Hill, Hale Holden, Edwin T. Nichols, Samuel Thorne and James J. Hill.

Principal Office—Burlington, Iowa New York Office—No. 32 Nassau street.

**Chicago Great Western.**

**Total Mileage**—1,496.22.
**Operating Revenues**—$14,000,618.
**Operating Expenses**—$10,578,794.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—None.
**Officers**—President, Samuel M. Felton; vice-president, Joseph W. Blabon; directors, Samuel M. Felton, John R. Morron, John A. Spoor, A. A. Sprague, Clyde M. Carr, C. H. Conover, Charles Steele, Milton Tootle, jr., E. F. Swinney, James S. Bell, F. Weyerhaeuser and E. C. Finkbine.

Principal Office—People's Gas Building, Chicago.

**Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.**

**Total Mileage**—9,612.
**Operating Revenues**—$94,084,055.
**Operating Expenses**—$66,707,801.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Seven per cent on preferred stock and five per cent on common stock.
**Officers**—President, A. J. Earling; directors, A. J. Earling, L. J. Petit, J. Ogden Armour, Stanley Field, Samuel McRoberts, William Rockefeller, Donald G. Geddes, John A. Stewart, Percy A. Rockefeller, Walter P. Bliss, Charles W. Harkness and John D. Ryan.

General Offices—Seattle, Wash. New York Office—No. 42 Broadway.

**Chicago & Northwestern.**

**Total Mileage**—7,974.
**Operating Revenues**—$83,035,921.
**Operating Expenses**—$58,375,152.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Eight per cent on preferred stock, seven per cent on common stock.
**Officers**—President, William A. Gardner; directors, Marvin Hughitt, chairman; W. K. Vanderbilt, James Stillman, Oliver Ames, Zenas Crane, William A. Gardner, W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., F. W. Vanderbilt, Byron L. Smith, Cyrus H. McCormick, Chauncey Keep, Chauncey M. Depew, James C. Fargo, Henry C. Frick, David P. Kimball, John V. Farwell and Homer A. Miller.

Chicago Office—No. 226 West Jackson Boulevard. New York Office—No. 111 Broadway.

**Delaware & Hudson.**

**Total Mileage**—878.
(For calendar year, 1912.)
**Operating Revenues**—$22,840,103.
**Operating Expenses**—$13,398,305.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Nine per cent.
**Officers**—President, L. F. Loree; chairman executive committee, R. M. Olyphant; vice-president, Charles A. Peabody; managers, Robert M. Olyphant, Chauncey M. Depew, L. F. Loree, W. H. Williams, Henry W. de Forest, William S. Opdyke, Archibald D. Russell, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George I. Wilber, C. A. Peabody, Robert S. Lovett, James A. Linen and Robert C. Pruyn.

Principal Office—No. 32 Nassau street, New York City.

**Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.**

**Total Mileage**—985.
(For calendar year 1912.)
**Operating Revenues**—$37,564,511.
**Operating Expenses**—$19,863,736.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Ten per cent; extra dividend ten per cent.
**Officers**—President, W. H. Truesdale; board of managers, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William H. Moore, Henry A. C. Taylor, William H. Truesdale, George F. Baker, William Rockefeller, George F. Baker, jr., James Stillman, M. Taylor Pyne, Harris C. Fahnestock, John D. Rockefeller, jr., William Fahnestock, Harold S. Vanderbilt and J. F. Talmage.

General Office—No. 90 West street, New York.

**Denver & Rio Grande.**

**Total Mileage**—2,555.
**Operating Revenues**—$24,452,965.
**Operating Expenses**—$16,754,468.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—None.
**Officers**—President, B. F. Bush; directors, George J. Gould, E. T. Jeffrey, Edwin Gould, Kingdon Gould, Edgar L. Marston, Arthur Coppell, Edward D. Adams, Benjamin F. Bush, Charles S. Schlacks, Edward L. Brown, and Joel F. Vaile.

General Office—Equitable Building, 17th and Stout streets, Denver, Col. New York Office—No. 165 Broadway.

**Erie.**

**Total Mileage**—2,257.
**Operating Revenues**—$62,647,359.
**Operating Expenses**—$46,146,760.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—None.
**Officers**—President, F. D. Underwood; vice-president and general solicitor, G. F. Brownell; vice-president, G. A. Richardson; directors, George F. Baker, Elbert H. Gary, James J. Goodwin, William Pierson Hamilton, Leonor F. Loree, Robert S. Lovett, John G. McCullough, Ogden Mills, Charles A. Peabody, George W. Perkins, Norman B. Ream, H. P. Davison, E. J. Berwind, Charles Steele,

Francis Lynde Stetson and F. D. Underwood.

General Office—No. 50 Church street, New York, N. Y.

### Great Northern.

**Total Mileage**—7,686.
**Operating Revenues**—$78,692,707.
**Operating Expenses**—$50,016,508.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Seven per cent.

**Officers**—President, Carl R. Gray, vice-presidents, Richard A. Jackson, W. P. Kenney, J. M. Gruber, E. T. Nichols; directors, James J. Hill, R. A. Jackson, William B. Dean, Samuel Thorne, Carl R. Gray, Frederick Weyerhaeuser, Edward T. Nichols, Wm. H. Dunwoody, and Louis W. Hill.

Principal Office—St. Paul, Minn. New York Office—No. 32 Nassau street.

### Illinois Central.

**Total Mileage**—4,763.
**Operating Revenues**—$64,280,903.
**Operating Expenses**—$47,030,703.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Five per cent.

**Officers**—President, Charles H. Markham; vice-president, W. L. Park; directors, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry W. de Forest, Robert S. Lovett, J. Ogden Armour, Charles A. Peabody, John G. Shedd, C. H. Markham, Walther Luttgen, John W. Auchincloss and Robert Walton Goelet, Philip Stockton and ex-officio Edward F. Dunne, Governor of Illinois.

General Office—No. 1 Park Row, Chicago, Ill. Financial Agency—No. 115 Broadway, New York City.

### Lehigh Valley.

**Total Mileage**—1,438.
**Operating Revenues**—$43,043,372.
**Operating Expenses**—$29,107,819.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Ten per cent.

**Officers**—E. B. Thomas, president; J. A. Middleton, T. N. Jarvis and L. D. Smith, vice-presidents; general manager, J. F. Maguire; directors, George F. Baer, W. R. Butler, George F. Baker, Edward S. Moore, William H. Moore, Abram Nesbitt, Daniel G. Reid, Edward B. Smith, Charles Steele, Edward T. Stotesbury, Henry B. Coxe and Fred M. Kirby.

Principal Office—No. 228 South 3d street, Philadelphia.

### Minneapolis & St. Louis.

**Total Mileage**—1,585.
**Operating Revenues**—$9,707,004.
**Operating Expenses**—$7,089,613.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—None.

**Officers**—President, Newman Erb; vice-presidents, W. G. Bierd and F. H. Davis; directors, H. E. Huntington, F. H. Davis, Frank Trumbull, Theodore P. Shonts, A. C. Doan, Newman Erb, W. M. Wadden, W. J. Wollman and F. P. Frazier.

Principal Office—Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn. Eastern Office—No. 25 Broad street, New York City.

### Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

**Total Mileage**—3,677.
**Operating Revenues**—$32,846,258.
**Operating Expenses**—$24,096,316.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Four per cent on preferred stock.

**Officers**—President, Charles E. Schaff. Vice-president, C. Haile; directors, Frank Trumbull, chairman; Charles E. Schaff Hans Winterfeldt, Frank A. Vanderlip. James N. Wallace, Harry S. Black Stuyvesant Fish, Walter S. Crandell, T. H. Davis, James Campbell, Frank P. Frazier, Edw. S. Rea, Alfred G. Poor, E. B. Stevens, Henry E. Huntington and Horace E. Andrews.

General Offices—Parsons, Kan., and St. Louis, Mo. Executive Office—No. 71 Wall street, New York City.

### Missouri Pacific.

**Total Mileage**—7,257.
**Operating Revenues**—$62,155,506.
**Operating Expenses**—$44,698,997.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—None.

**Officers**—President, B. F. Bush; directors, George J. Gould, chairman; Edwin Gould, James Speyer, J. G. Metcalfe, B F. Bush, Edgar L. Marston, E. D. Adams, Edwin G. Merrill, Finley S Shepard, R. Lancaster Williams, Kingdon Gould, E. T. Jeffery and S. F. Pryor.

Principal Office—St. Louis, Mo. New York Office—No. 165 Broadway.

### New York, New Haven & Hartford.

**Total Mileage**—2,092.
**Operating Revenues**—$68,613,503.
**Operating Expenses**—$47,227,339.[6]
**Last Rate of Dividend**—None.

**Officers**—President, Howard Elliott; vice-president, Adalbert R. Whaley; directors, William Skinner, James S. Elton, Howard Elliott, J. P. Morgan, William Rockefeller, George F. Baker, Laurence Minot, D. Newton Barney, R. W. Taft, C. F. Brooker, Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, James S. Hemingway, Frederick F. Brewster, A. Heaton Robertson, Edwin Milner, Henry K. McHarg, John L Billard, Francis T. Maxwell, Edward Milligan, W. Murray Crane, Samuel Rea, James H. Hustis, Arthur T. Hadley and Morton F. Plant.

Principal Office—New Haven, Conn.

### New York Central.

(For calendar year 1912.)

**Total Mileage**—12,935 (New York Central System).
**Operating Revenues**—$109,900,015 (New York Central Railroad only).
**Operating Expenses**—$86,889,648 (New York Central Railroad only).
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Five per cent (New York Central Railroad only).

**Officers**—President, Alfred H. Smith; chairman, Chancey M. Depew; vice-presidents, John Carstensen, Ira A. Place, Charles F. Daly and William K. Vanderbilt, jr., James H. Hustis and A. T. Hardin; directors, Chauncey M. Depew, William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, J. P. Morgan, William K. Vanderbilt, jr., James Stillman, William H. Newman, George F. Baker, William Rockefeller, Lewis Case Ledyard and Marvin Hughitt.

General Office—Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

### Northern Pacific.

**Total Mileage**—6,260.
**Operating Revenue**—$72,676,189.
**Operating Expenses**—$48,863,506.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Seven per cent.

**Officers**—President, Jule M. Hannaford;

**In the first seven months of 1913 the United Kingdom lost 263,390 persons by emigration.**

directors, Arthur Curtiss James, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Charles Steele, George F. Baker, William S. Tod, Grant B. Schley, William Sloane, William P. Clough, Amos Tuck French, James N. Hill, Payne Whitney, J. P. Morgan, Thomas W. Lamont and George F. Baker, jr.

Principal Office—St. Paul, Minn. New York Office—No. 34 Nassau street.

**Norfolk & Western.**

**Total Mileage**—2,035.
**Operating Revenue**—$43,739,921.
**Operating Expenses**—$28,565,813.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Four per cent on preferred stock; six per cent on common stock.

**Officers**—President, L. E. Johnson; first vice-president, William G. MacDowell; directors, Victor Morawetz, L. E. Johnson, N. D. Maher, Samuel Rea, W. G. MacDowell, Joseph I. Doran, John P. Green, W. W. Atterbury, Joseph Wood, Henry C. Frick and Walter H. Taylor.

Principal Office—Roanoke, Va. New York Office—No. 40 Exchange Place.

**Pennsylvania.**

**Total Mileage**—11,644.
**Operating Revenue**—$374,096,180.
**Operating Expenses**—$291,897,379.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Six per cent.

**Officers**—President, Samuel Rea; vice-presidents, George D. Dixon, Henry Tatnall, W. W. Atterbury and W. Heyward Myers; directors, Percival Roberts, jr., George Wood, C. Stuart Patterson, Henry C. Frick, Charles E. Ingersoll, N. Parker Shortridge, Rudulph Ellis, Effingham B. Morris, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Lincoln Godfrey, John P. Green, Samuel Rea, Henry Tatnall, W. W. Atterbury, Wm. H. Barnes and Joseph Wood.

Principal Office—Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

**Reading.**

**Total Mileage**—2,138.
**Operating Revenue**—$50,562,717.
**Operating Expenditures**—$32,938,903.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Four per cent on first and second preferred stock, 8 per cent on common stock.

**Officers** — President, George F. Baer; vice-president, George Ziegler; directors, George F. Baer, Henry C. Frick, E. T. Stotesbury, P. A. B. Widener, Henry A. Du Pont, Henry P. McKean, Samuel Dickson, Daniel Willard and George F. Baker.

Office—Reading Terminal, Philadelphia

**Rock Island.**

**Total Mileage**—8,048.
**Operating Revenue**—$71,364,935.
**Operating Expenses**—$55,450,540.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Five per cent.

**Officers**—President, H. U. Mudge; secretary and treasurer, George H. Crosby, Chicago; assistant secretary and assistant treasurer, J. J. Quinlan. Office—Bankers' Trust Building, Chicago.

The officers of the Rock Island Company, which incorporated in New Jersey on July 30, 1902, and acquired the entire stock of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and control the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, are: President, John J. Quinlan; directors Wm. H. Moore, F. L. Hine, Geo. G. McMurtry, James Speyer, A. J. Miller, Ogden Mills, John J. Quinlan, Benjamin Strong, jr., James Douglas, James McLean, Paul Moore and Arthur Curtiss James, New York; E. S. Moore and James H. Moore, Chicago. New York office, No. 14 Wall street.

**San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake.**

**Total Mileage**—1,113.04.
**Operating Revenue**—$10,238,050.
**Operating Expenses**—$7,268,179.
**Last rate of Dividend**—None.
**Officers**—President, W. A. Clark.
General Office—Los Angeles, Cal.

**St. Louis & San Francisco.**

(In receivership.)

**Total Mileage**—7,520.
**Operating Revenue**—$46,050,290 (in receivership).
**Operating Expenses**—$32,768,535.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—None.

**Officers**—President, W. C. Nixon; W. B. Biddle, a receiver; vice-president ,A. Douglas and C. W. Hillard; secretary and treasurer, F. H. Hamilton; assistant secretary, W. F. Hull; directors, Thomas H. West, W. K. Bixby, Albert T. Perkins, S. W. Fordyce, W. C. Nixon, W. B. Biddle, James Campbell, Festus J. Wade, Alexander Douglas, H. H. Pierce, John P. Harris, B. F. Yoakum and Benjamin P. Cheney.

Principal Office—Frisco Building, St Louis, Mo. New York Office—No. 71 Broadway.

**St. Louis Southwestern.**

**Total Mileage**—1,609.
**Operating Revenue**—$13,296,949.
**Operating Expenses**—$9,215,797.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Five per cent on preferred stocks.

**Officers**—President and general manager, F. H. Britton; vice-president, H. E. Farrell; directors, Edwin Gould, R. M. Gallaway, H. J. Hemphill, Winslow S. Pierce, William H. Taylor, E. T. Jeffery, Murray Carleton, F. H. Britton and Tom Randolph.

Principal Office—St. Louis. Transfer Office—No. 165 Broadway, New York.

**Seaboard.**

**Total Mileage**—3,070.
**Operating Revenue**—$24,527,865.
**Operating Expenses**—$16,725,613.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—One per cent on preferred.

**Officers**—President, William J. Harahan; directors, S. Davies Warfield (chairman); W. J. Harahan, Charles R. Capps, Fergus Reid, Charles H. Sabin, Albert H. Wiggin, Benjamin Strong, jr., James C. Colgate, Wilson S. Kinnear, Samuel L. Fuller, James A. Blair, Franklin Q. Brown, L. F. Loree, N. S. Meldrum, Walter T. Rosen, Frank A. Vanderlip, B. F. Yoakum, Wm. Middendorf, Townsend Scott, Milton E. Ailes, Mills B. Lane, Robert F. Maddox, J. P. Taliaferro, A. H. Woodward, Norman B. Ream and Geo. W. Watts.

**Southern.**

**Total Mileage**—7,036.
**Operating Revenue**—$68,529,490.
**Operating Expenses**—$48,273,923.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Five per cent on preferred stock.

**The Italian Ministry of Education has granted $15,440,000 for constructing public school buildings throughout the kingdom during the four years 1913-'17.**

**Officers**—President, Fairfax Harrison; directors, A. B. Andrews, Adrian Iselin, jr., John W. Grant, Charles Lanier, Edmund D. Randolph, George F. Baker, jr., Harris C. Fahnestock, Elbert H. Gary, Charles Steele and Robert M. Gallaway.

Principal Office—Richmond, Va. New York Office—No. 30 Church street.

**Southern Pacific.**

**Total Mileage**—10,312.
**Operating Revenue**—$142,774,705.
**Operating Expenses**—$98,566,696.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Six per cent.

**Officers**—President, William Sproule; directors, Julius Kruttschnitt, Henry W. de Forest, Robert Goelet, James N. Jarvie, E. P. Swenson, J. N. Wallace, J. Horace Harding, Walter P. Bliss, Cornelius N. Bliss, H. E. Huntington, L. J. Spence, Ogden Mills, Charles W. Harkness, L. F. Loree and Wm. Sproule.

General Offices—James Flood Building, San Francisco; No. 165 Broadway, New York; Natchez and Magazine streets, New Orleans. Home Office—Beechmont, Ky.

**Texas & Pacific.**

**Total Mileage**—1,885.
**Operating Revenue**—$18,078,783.
**Operating Expenses**—$14,772,780.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—None.

**Officers**—President, George J. Gould; vice-presidents, Thomas J. Freeman, Frank J. Gould, Kingdon Gould, O. B. Huntsman; directors, R. M. Gallaway, George J. Gould, E. T. Jeffery, Howard Gould, John P. Munn, Frank J. Gould, Edgar L. Marston, Edwin Gould, Joseph L. Slocum, Robert C. Clowry, Benjamin Nicoll, Kingdon Gould, Henry E. Cooper, Dunlevy Milbank, L. S. Thorne and T. J Freeman.

New York Office—No. 165 Broadway.

**Union Pacific.**

**Total Mileage**—7,349.
**Operating Revenue**—$93,638,459.
**Operating Expenses**—$58,690,775.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—Ten per cent on common stock and four per cent on preferred.

**Officers**—Chairman, executive committee, Robert S. Lovett; president, A. L. Mohler; vice-presidents, J. Kruttschnitt, I. J. Spence, W. B. Scott, John A. Monroe, W. V. S. Thorne; directors, Oliver Ames, A. J. Earling, Mortimer L. Schiff, Frank Trumbull, Robert W. Goelet, Marvin Hughitt, Otto H. Kahn, Robert S. Lovett, Charles A. Peabody, William Rockefeller, William G. Rockefeller, Joseph F. Smith, W. V. S. Thorne, Frank A. Vanderlip and Wm. Averill Harriman

Principal Office—No. 165 Broadway, New York. Operating Headquarters—9th and Farnham streets, Omaha, Neb.

**Wabash.**
(In receivership.)

**Total Mileage**—2,515.
**Operating Revenue**—$31,769,286.
**Operating Expenses**—$24,693,489.
**Last Rate of Dividend**—None.

**Officers**—President, Frederic A. Delano; directors, Winslow S. Pierce (chairman), George J. Gould, Edward T. Jeffery, Thomas H. Hubbard, J. J. Slocum, Robert M. Gallaway, Edward B. Prior, F. A. Delano, Robert E. Goelet, Alwin W Krech, J. Howard Harding, Henry E Cooper and H. Rogers Winthrop.

Principal Office—St. Louis, Mo. New York Office—No. 165 Broadway.

# IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1913.

## JANUARY.

4—The steamship Julia Luckenbach foundered in Chesapeake Bay after a collision with the British steamship Indrakuala. Twenty-two lives were lost.

6—The Supreme Court of the United States held that the main counts in the indictment against James A. Patten and others, alleged participants in a conspiracy to corner the cotton market, came under the provisions of the anti-trust law as they were interpreted by the United States Court for the Southern District of New York.

6—The Supreme Court of the United States declined to approve the plan of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to dispose of its Southern Pacific stock to its own stockholders.

13—Judge Robert W. Archbald, Circuit Judge of the United States assigned to the Commerce Court, was found guilty by the Senate on five of the thirteen charges on which he was impeached by the House of Representatives, was removed from office and was disqualified from holding any office of profit or trust under the United States.

13—The State electoral colleges met and elected Woodrow Wilson President and Thomas R. Marshall Vice-President of the United States for the four-year term from March 4, 1913, to March 4, 1917. The vote cast was: For President—Woodrow Wilson, 435; Theodore Roosevelt, 88; William H. Taft, 8. For Vice-President—Thomas R. Marshall, 435; Hiram W. Johnson, 88; Nicholas Murray Butler, 8.

14—Direct wireless communication was established between Sayville, N. Y., and Nauen, Germany.

17—Raymond Nicolas Landry Poincaré was elected President of the French Republic to succeed Armand Fallières for the seven-year term beginning February 18, 1913.

21—A new French Cabinet, headed by Aristide Briand, took office.

22—The Grand Council of the Ottoman Empire agreed to accept the recommendations of the Powers regarding peace with the Balkan allies.

22—The biggest battleship, the Brazilian super-Dreadnought Rio de Janeiro, of 27,500 tons, was launched from the slips at Elswick, England.

23—The Turkish Cabinet was forced to resign through a coup d'etat led by Enver Bey, Mahmoud Shefket Pacha being made Grand Vizier in place of Kiamil Pacha. Nazim Pacha, commander in chief of the Turkish army, was killed.

28—The Senate of New York approved, with only two votes in opposition, the con-

**The United Kingdom in 1912 imported from the United States 685,000 pounds of fresh and refrigerated meat, against 162,000,000 pounds in 1911.**

stitutional amendment to give women the ballot. It had already been approved by the Assembly.

30—The armistice with Turkey was denounced by the Balkan allies, war to begin again on February 3.

**FEBRUARY.**

1—The Works resolution submitting a single six-year presidential term amendment to the Federal Constitution passed the United States Senate by a vote of 47 to 23.

3—The Legislatures of Wyoming, Delaware and New Mexico ratified the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution, increasing the number of States ratifying to 38 and making the amendment a part of the Constitution.

3—Announcement was made of the death of King Menelik of Abyssinia and the accession of Prince Lidj Jeassu.

3—Hostilities between the Balkan Allies and Turkey were resumed.

3—Patrolman Eugene Fox, of the New York City police force, accused of being a collector of police protection money, pleaded guilty to an indictment of bribery and extortion.

5—The Japanese Diet passed a vote of censure on the government headed by Prince Taro Katsura.

8—Turkish forces under Enver Bey were defeated at Charkeni and Bulair, on the Gallipoli peninsula.

9—President Manuel E. Araujo, of Salvador, died from wounds inflicted on him by assassins on February 4.

9—Revolutionists in Mexico released Gen Bernardo Reyes and Felix Diaz from prison and attacked the National Palace. General Reyes was killed and General Diaz took refuge in the Citadel or Arsenal.

10—The grand jury in New York County indicted Police Captain Thomas W. Walsh for bribery.

10—The Montenegrin Army captured Bardangoli Hill at Scutari.

10—The Scott Antartic expedition, returning to New Zealand, reported that Captain Scott with four companions had reached the South Pole on January 18, 1912, but that all five had perished on the return journey.

10-17—Fighting continued in Mexico City between the revolutionists and the supporters of President Madero, with no decisive results.

11—Prince Taro Katsura, Premier of Japan, and his Cabinet resigned after several days of anti-administration rioting in Tokio.

11—The House Committee on the Judiciary voted not to report at the short session any constitutional amendment dealing with the term of the President.

11—James A. Patten pleaded guilty in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to one count of an indictment for conspiracy to restrain trade by cornering the cotton market and was fined $4,000.

12—The two houses of Congress met in joint session and canvassed the votes for candidates for President and Vice-President cast in the State Electoral Colleges.

12—The Supreme Court of Missouri handed down a permanent order ousting the Standard Oil Company from the State.

12—The 1st Brigade of the First Division of the Army was ordered prepared for "expeditionary" service, and two additional battleships sent to Vera Cruz, Mexico.

12—Count Gombei Yamamoto accepted the Japanese premiership and announced the formation of a new Cabinet.

13—The British House of Lords rejected the Welsh Church disestablishment bill by a vote of 252 to 51.

13—Twenty-nine officials of the National Cash Register Company were convicted in the Federal Court for the Southern District of Ohio of having violated the Anti-Trust law.

13—The Turkish Government requested the European powers to intervene to stop the war with the Balkan States.

14—Eleven officers of the Bathtub Trust were convicted in the Federal Court for the Eastern District of Michigan of having violated the anti-trust law. On the day following fines were imposed. The grand jury in New York County indicted Police Inspector Dennis Sweeney for bribery. President Taft vetoed the immigration act passed by Congress. Judge Ward, of the United States District Court, in New York City, reversed the ruling of the immigration authorities denying General Cipriano Castro the right to enter the United States.

17—The twenty-nine officials of the National Cash Register Company convicted of violating the Sherman anti-trust law, received sentences of imprisonment in addition to fines.

18—Raymond Poincaré was inaugurated as President of France.

18—The New York Legislature passed a resolution providing the investigation by a legislative committee of police graft in New York City.

18—President Madero, of Mexico, was deposed by General Victoriano Huerta, one of his military leaders, Huerta proclaiming himself Provisional President. The Diaz revolt ended, Diaz's followers uniting with Huerta's.

18—Fifty-four Eastern railroads agreed to arbitrate differences with their firemen under the Erdman law.

18—The United States Senate passed the immigration bill over President Taft's veto by 72 to 18.

19—Gustavo Madero, brother of ex-President Francisco I. Madero, was killed by the adherents of the new Mexican government.

19—Discharge of Edgar F. Mylius, the English writer, convicted of libelling King George, from custody of the immigration authorities at Ellis Island was ordered by Judge Noyes, in the United States Circuit Court.

19—The House of Representatives failed to pass the immigration bill over President Taft's veto, the vote standing 218 ayes to 114 noes.

20—General Victoriano Huerta was elected Provisional President by the Mexican Congress.

20—The Turkish and Bulgarian forces in the Gallipoli peninsula concluded an indecisive three days' engagement.

23—Ex-President Francisco I. Madero, of Mexico, and ex-Vice-President Jose Pino Suarez were killed in Mexico City while in the custody of the new Government.

26—Secretary Knox issued a proclamation announcing that the income tax amendment had become a part of the Federal Constitution. Governor Carranza, of the State of Coahuila, repudiated the Huerta govern-

**The University of Zurich, Switzerland, has an average annual attendance of 4,000 students.**

ment and set up a constitutionalist government, with himself at its head. Marcel G. Brindejonc des Moulinais flew from Paris to London in a monoplane in 3 hours and 5 minutes.

28—Eleven indictments were found against former Police Inspector Dennis Sweeney for accepting money for "protection" to law-breakers.

28—The Senate repassed over President Taft's veto the Webb act, prohibiting the shipment of liquor into "dry" States, when intended for use in violation of State laws.

## MARCH.

1—The House of Representatives repassed the Webb act prohibiting the shipment of liquor into "dry" States, when intended for use in violation of State laws, thus making the act effective in spite of President Taft's veto.

4—Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated as President of the United States and Thomas R. Marshall as Vice-President.

5—Contracts for the operation of the dual subway system were signed by the Public Service Commission for the First District of New York. The State Congress of Sonora repudiated the Huerta government and set up an opposition government.

6—The fortress of Janina, in Epirus, surrendered to the Greeks with its garrison of 32,000 men.

11—Aviator Perreyon, in a monoplane, ascended to a height of 19,800 feet at the Buc Aerodrome, Paris.

12—A fusion movement against Tammany Hall in New York City was started when fifty leading citizens signed a call for a citizens' municipal conference.

12—The New York Yacht Club rejected Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup.

13—Oxford won the annual boat race with Cambridge at Putney, the time of the winning crew being 20 minutes, 53 seconds.

13—Governor Sulzer removed Col. Joseph F. Scott, Superintendent of Prisons of New York State.

14—The law creating Bronx County was declared constitutional by the Court of Appeals of New York State.

14—The Balkan Allies accepted an offer of mediation on the part of the European powers, laying down certain demands to be conceded by Turkey.

14—Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute for Scientific Research, announced the discovery of the organism which causes infantile paralysis.

15—John J. Hartigan, a policeman, was convicted of perjury in connection with the police graft inquiry.

18—The French Cabinet, headed by Aristide Briand, was defeated in the Senate by 161 votes to 128, and resigned.

18—President Wilson announced that he had declined to request American bankers to participate in the so-called Six-Power loan to China, and the bankers thereupon withdrew from participation.

18—King George of Greece was assassinated at Salonica, Turkey.

19—The Alaska Legislature passed an act granting the franchise to women.

19—Two hundred citizens, Republicans, Progressives and Independent Democrats, met at the Fifth Avenue Building, New York, and formed a non-partisan fusion movement to put an anti-Tammany municipal ticket in the field.

19—The subway contracts for New York City were signed by Chairman Edward E. McCall, of the Public Service Commission, and by representatives of the Interborough and the New York Municipal Railway corporations.

19—The Zeppelin airship Z-1 was wrecked at Karlsruhe in a gale.

21—A new French Cabinet, headed by Jean Barthou, took office.

23—A tornado caused over 200 deaths and large property losses in and about Omaha, Nebraska.

24—Djavid Pacha, with a Turkish army of 16,000 men, surrendered to the Servians on the Skumbi River, in Albania.

24-28—Floods in Ohio and Indiana submerged large parts of many river cities, the chief sufferers being Dayton, Hamilton, Columbus, Piqua and Zanesville. The loss of life in Ohio was 454.

26—Adrianople surrendered to the Balkan Allies.

27—Three former New York police inspectors, John J. Murtha, James E. Hussey and James F. Thompson, were indicted for bribery, and Edward J. Newell, a lawyer for George A. Sipp, whose revelations started the graft hunt, pleaded guilty to a charge of misdemeanor before Justice Seabury, and agreed to make a full statement of his relations with police affairs to the District Attorney.

29—The fighting between the Bulgarian and Turkish armies at the Tchatalja lines resulted in a complete reverse of the Turkish troops—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria entered the fortress of Adrianople—The Montenegrin army opened an attack on Scutari—The Balkan Allies agreed to accept the terms offered by the European Powers "as a basis for peace negotiations."

31—J. Pierpont Morgan died at Rome, Italy.

## APRIL.

1—The Turkish government unreservedly accepted the terms of mediation offered by the European powers to Turkey and the Balkan States.

2—In reply to the powers' previous note Montenegro expressed regret that it was unable to defer to their wishes to cease hostilities at Scutari and in the territories allotted by the powers to Albania.

2—Montenegrin troops captured the Great Tarakasch fortress, near Scutari.

3—The largest passenger vessel in the world, 5,000 tons larger than the Imperator, also of the Hamburg-American line, was launched at Hamburg, and named the Vaterland. The vessel is 950 feet long and 100 feet wide.

3—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, militant suffragette leader, was sentenced in London to three years' penal servitude for inciting persons to commit damage.

7—The 63d Congress met in extraordinary session.

8—A woman suffrage amendment was defeated by the voters of Michigan.

8—The first Parliament of the Chinese Republic assembled in Peking.

8—President Wilson delivered a message in person to Congress, addressing the two houses from the Speaker's dais in the House of Representatives.

8—The Seventeenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, providing for the pop-

**After January 1, 1914, the monetary unit of the Republic of Haiti will be the gold gourde, weighing 418 grains, 900 thousandths fine, making it equal in value to the quarter dollar of the United States.**

viar election of Senators, became effective on the ratification of the Legislature of Connecticut.

13—An unsuccessful attempt was made in Madrid to assassinate King Alfonso.

14—Four police officers of New York, Dennis Sweeney, John J. Murtha, James E. Hussey and James F. Thompson, each of whom had previously been indicted under a charge of grafting, were again indicted by the Supreme Court grand jury—this time for conspiracy.

15—The New York State Senate refused by a vote of 28 to 21 to expel Senator Stephen J. Stillwell on charges of bribery.

17—Hostilities were suspended between the Bulgarians and the Turks, the armistice to continue until April 23 or longer, if peace should not be concluded in the interval.

18—Thomas F. Robinson, henchman of Dennis Sweeney when Sweeney was a police inspector and the first of the police grafters tried for grafting, was convicted of extortion in the Criminal Branch of the New York Supreme Court.

21—The Cunard liner Aquitania, the largest steamship ever built in Great Britain, of about 47,000 tons, was launched at Glasgow.

23—More than 100 miners perished following an explosion in the Cincinnati mine of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, at Finleyville, twenty-seven miles southeast of Pittsburgh.

23—Arbitrators appointed under the Erdman act to settle a controversy over wages and working conditions between fifty-four Eastern railroads and their firemen brought in an award giving a 10 to 12 per cent increase in wages.

24—Scutari was occupied by the Montenegrin and Servian troops.

25—The United States Court of Commerce upheld the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in the Shreveport interstate railway case.

27—Patrolman Thomas F. Robinson, Police Inspector Sweeney's former wardman, was sentenced to not less than six years nor more than ten years' imprisonment in Sing Sing by Justice Seabury, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

## MAY.

2—The Republic of China was recognized by the United States.

3—The California Legislature passed an anti-alien land ownership act.

6—The Supreme Court of the United States decided that owners of patents have not the right under the patent law to control the price at which retailers sell to consumers.—Ex-Police Inspectors Sweeney, Hussey, Murtha and Thompson, of the New York City Police Department, were convicted of conspiracy to pervert and obstruct justice.

12—At a conference of progressive Republican leaders in Chicago it was voted to request the Republican National Committee to call a special national convention for the purpose of altering the basis of representation in Republican national conventions.—Senator Stephen J. Stillwell was indicted for bribery in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court in New York County.—Mexican Federals were defeated at Guaymas after three days of fighting.

16—Italian forces were defeated at Derna by the Arabs, the Italian losses being 400 killed, more than 700 wounded and more than 100 prisoners.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department of New York reversed the jury's verdict against ex-Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde and ordered a new trial on the bribery charges brought against him.

17—Domingo Rosillo, a Cuban aeronaut, flew from Key West to Havana in 2 hours 8 minutes.

19—Governor Johnson, of California, signed the anti-alien land ownership act.

20—The New York Yacht Club accepted Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup, the races to take place in September, 1914.—General Mario G. Menocal was inaugurated President of Cuba.

24—The Turco-American steamer Nevada, with two hundred passengers on board, struck three mines in succession in the Gulf of Smyrna and sank. Only eighty of the passengers and crew were saved.—Stephen J. Stillwell was convicted of bribery in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, First Judicial District, of New York.

27—The New York City Board of Aldermen adopted an ordinance reducing taxicab fares and abolishing private hackstands.—Receivers were appointed by the Federal Court in St. Louis for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company.

28—Representatives of the Republican organizations of the five boroughs of New York City met and indorsed the fusion movement.

29—Mexican Federal forces were defeated at Sausillo, Chihuahua, by Constitutionalists under General Villa.

30—Representatives of Turkey and all the Balkan allies signed the treaty of peace at London, Turkey giving up about 60,000 square miles of territory in Europe.—A detachment of Bulgarian artillery attacked a company of Greeks at Ptava, and continued their fire despite the efforts of the Greeks to reach an understanding.

31—Colonel Roosevelt won his libel suit against George A. Newett, the newspaper editor, who charged the ex-President with drunkenness.

## JUNE.

3—Matamoras was captured by the Mexican Constitutionalists.

8—Miss Emily Davison, the British suffragette, died from the injuries received when she rushed on the race track at Epom Downs and stopped the King's horse.

9—A new Hungarian Cabinet was formed, with Count Tisza as Premier.—The federal government filed a suit in the United States Court at Buffalo for the dissolution of the Eastman Kodak Company, charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust law.—The Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision in the Minnesota rate cases sustaining the right of the State Railroad Commission to fix intrastate rates even in cases when those rates conflict with interstate rates, but leaving it open to Congress to encroach upon the state rate fixing power if it should decide to do so.

11—Shefket Pacha, Grand Vizier of

**Of the 2,490 certificated airmen in the world in April, 1913, France possess Great Britain 376, Germany 335, the United States 193, Italy 189, Russia 1 Austria 84, Belgium 68, Switzerland 27 and Holland 26.**

'urkey, was assassinated.—The Hamburg-American liner Imperator, the largest ship in the world, sailed from Hamburg on her maiden trip to New York.

12—In a railroad wreck at Stamford, 'onn., on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, five persons were illed and seventeen injured.—The Illinois House of Representatives passed a ill, previously passed by the Senate, iving suffrage to women for all statuory offices.

14—The American polo team defeated challenging British team in the second and decisive game for the international polo cup.

16—The United States Supreme Court pheld the validity of 2-cent passenger aws and maximum freight rate laws in Missouri, West Virginia and Arkansas, xcept in certain instances in which such ates were held confiscatory.

17—The New York Court of Appeals ustained the constitutionality of section 0 of the Callan automobile law of 1910, which makes it a felony for a person oprating a motor vehicle not to give his ame and address to one whom he inures or to the police.—The New York City Board of Aldermen rejected by a ote of 45 to 29 the report of the Curran Committee, recommending the removal of Police Commissioner Waldo and making several other suggestions for the improvement of the police force.

20—Archdeacon Hudson Stuck, a Protestant Episcopal missionary, announced from Fairbanks, Alaska, that ie reached the summit of the highest peak of Mount McKinley with three companions on June 7.—Four thousand Federals defeated 5,000 Constitutionalists n a two-day battle at Artiz, Sonora.

23—President Wilson delivered a message in Congress urging immediate action on currency reform legislation.

24—President Wilson accepted the resignation of United States District Attorney McNab, of San Francisco, and ordered the immediate prosecution of the delayed Federal "white slave" cases, Mr. McNab having resigned as a protest against such delay.

25—The New York Legislature granted the application made by Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, of the Supreme Court, for a legislative hearing of the charges lodged against him before the New York City Bar Association by John Connolly, a New York contractor.—A Bulgarian force at Zletovo was defeated by the Servians.

26—Governor Dunne signed the woman suffrage bill passed by the Illinois General Assembly. The bill provides that Illinois women of legal age may vote for all statutory offices.

39—Judges Walter H. Sanborn, William C. Hook and Walter I. Smith, sitting at St. Paul, Minn., as the District Court of the United States for the District of Utah, sanctioned the dissolution plan agreed upon by Attorney General and attorneys of the Union-Pacific Railroad, thus ending the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger.

## JULY.

1—The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg began.—Greece proceeded to war against Bulgaria without formal declaration.

6—The Bulgarians invaded Servia through Belogradchyk, about forty-five miles northeast of Nish.—The Servian government formally broke off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

8—Charles S. Mellen relinquished the presidency of the Boston & Maine Railroad.—The Servians recaptured Istib after a desperate battle. Servia formally declared war on Bulgaria.

9—The financial management of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, its ownership of trolley lines and its control of allied New England railways were condemned by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

11—Rumania declared war on Bulgaria.—Rumanian troops without opposition occupied the Bulgarian city of Silistria.—Greek troops occupied Demirhissar.

16—Ambassador Wilson was ordered back from Mexico for a conference with President Wilson.

17—Charles S. Mellen tendered his resignation as president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and its subsidiary companies.—Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan was exonerated by the New York Legislature from charges of misconduct by a vote of 112 to 18 in the Assembly and of 31 to 8 in the Senate.

21—The Turks recaptured Adrianople after a short conflict with a small Bulgarian defending force.

22—Sixty-five persons lost their lives as a result of a fire in the factory of the Binghampton, N. Y., Clothing Company.

25—Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific system, was elected president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, to take office on September 1.—Part of the cavalry division which accompanied Enver Bey to Adrianople invaded old Bulgaria.

28—The Davis Lawn Tennis Cup was recaptured by an American team from the British holders.

## AUGUST.

1—The New York City Fusion Committee selected John Purroy Mitchel as its candidate for Mayor; Mr. McAneny was designated for President of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Prendergast for Comptroller and Mr. Whitman for District Attorney.

4—A three days' extension of the armistice between the Balkan states was agreed on by the peace delegates of Rumania, Servia, Greece, Montenegro and Bulgaria.—Reductions in express rates, to become effective on or before October 15, 1913, were ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission.—The first passenger train was operated from Brooklyn over the Williamsburg Bridge and through the Centre Street loop.—President Wilson accepted the resignation of Henry Lane Wilson as Ambassador of the United States to Mexico, and sent ex-Governor John Lind of Minnesota to Mexico as his personal representative and as adviser of the American Embassy.

10—A peace treaty, providing for evacuation of Bulgaria by Rumanians and allies and for arbitration of frontier disputes was signed at Bucharest.

13—The Assembly of New York voted to submit eight articles of impeachment

**To commemorate the fourth centennial of the discovery of the Pacific, a national exposition will be held in Panama City, beginning December, 1914.**

against Governor Sulzer.—Lieutenant Governor Glynn assumed the office of acting Governor of New York State, following the voting of articles of impeachment against Governor Sulzer.

17—Harry K. Thaw escaped from the Matteawan Asylum, subsequently making his way to Canada.

19—Harry K. Thaw was arrested by the Canadian authorities near Sherbrooke, Quebec.—Maury I. Diggs, charged with violation of the Mann "white slave" law, was found guilty by a San Francisco jury.

20—Provisional President Huerta of Mexico rejected the proposals of the Washington government to the effect that he eliminate himself as a candidate for election to the Presidency.

21—At a meeting of Tammany leaders at Delmonico's it was decided to offer the Tammany nomination for Mayor to Edward E. McCall.

27—President Wilson delivered a special message to Congress outling his Mexican policy.

30—Prince William of Wied was selected for the Albanian throne.

## SEPTEMBER.

2—In a collision on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at Northaven, Conn, between New Haven and Wallingford, 17 persons were killed and more than 20 others seriously injured.—The Federal Government renewed its attack upon the so-called anthracite trust by filing at Philadelphia a suit, under the Sherman anti-trust law and its commodities clause, against the Reading Railroad and its affiliated companies.

9—The Underwood tariff bill was passed by the Senate by a vote of 44 to 37.—The German naval dirigible Zeppelin L-1, while flying from the mainland toward the Island of Helgoland, fell into the sea and was wrecked; 15 officers and men on board lost their lives.

10—The Canadian immigration authorities expelled Harry K. Thaw from Canada and he was taken into custody at Colebrook, N. H.

11—Justice Hasbrouck of the New York Supreme Court decided that Governor Sulzer's powers as Governor were suspended when the Assembly voted to submit articles of impeachment against him.—Mayor Gaynor died on board the steamship Baltic.

12—In the United States District Court at Concord, N. H., a writ of habeas corpus was granted to Harry K. Thaw.

16—Provisional President Huerta in his message to the Mexican Congress promised a fair election for President and Vice-President of Mexico.—The frontier question between Turkey and Bulgaria was settled as regards the main points of dispute.

18—Governor Sulzer's trial before the High Court of Impeachment began.—The administration currency bill was passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of 286 to 84.

24—The Catholic party nominated Federico Gamboa for President and General Eugenio Rascon for Vice-President of Mexico. Huerta declared he would not seek election.

a separate government was organized for Ulster, and Lord Londonderry and Sir Edward Carson were appointed as an executive committee.

28—Mexican federal forces, under General Alverez, were defeated at La Lomo and Terreon fell into the hands of the Constitutionalists.

30—The conference report on the tariff bill was adopted by the House of Representatives by a vote of 254 to 103.

## OCTOBER.

1—The Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines denounced the North Atlantic passenger and freight pool.

2—The Underwood tariff bill conference report was adopted by the Senate by a vote of 36 to 17

3—The Underwood tariff bill was signed by President Wilson.

6—Yuan Shi-kai, the provisional President, was elected President of the Chinese republic.

9—The Uranium liner Volturno, bound from Rotterdam to New York via Halifax, with 657 persons on board, was destroyed by fire and 136 lives were lost.

10—Almost the last obstruction in the Panama Canal was removed, when the President pressed a button at the White House and exploded charges of dynamite which blew up the Gamboa dike.—General Trucy Aubert failed in an expedition to relieve Torreon.—One hundred and ten members of the Chamber of Deputies of the Mexican Congress were arrested and imprisoned by President Huerta, the President assuming temporarily all legislative powers.

11—The Philadelphia Athletics won the world's championship baseball series, defeating the New York team of the National League for the fourth time, the series ending four games to one.

12—Commander Wilkitzky of the Russian government steamers Taimyr and Waygatch, upon his arrival at St. Michaels, Alaska, announced the discovery of a body of land as large as Greenland, extending beyond latitude 81 north and longitude 102 east.

14—An explosion, followed by fire, in a colliery near Cardiff, South Wales, resulted in the death of nearly 400 miners.—The Government of the United States sent word to the administration in Mexico City that under no circumstances could it regard the impending Presidential elections, set for October 26, as constitutional and worthy of recognition.

16—Governor Sulzer was convicted on four of the eight charges brought against him and removed from office by the High Court of Impeachment; Martin H. Glynn became Governor.

17—Members of an admiralty commission and the entire crew of the Zeppelin dirigible L-2, 28 in all out of a total of 29 aboard, were instantly killed when the balloon blew up 3,000 feet above Johannisthal aviation field, near Berlin.

18—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the English militant suffragists, was ordered deported by a special board of inquiry at Ellis Island, her exclusion being held to be justified by Section 2 of the

20—Pressure brought to bear upon the Secretary of Labor by the President resulted in an order admitting Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the British militant suffragette, to the United States, over the decision of the board of special inquiry, which ordered her deported.

25—Monterey, Mexico, fell into the hands of the Constitutionalists.

26—A Presidential election was held in Mexico, but not enough votes were cast to constitute a valid choice for President or Vice-President.

28—General Felix Diaz took refuge in the United States gunboat Wheeling, in Vera Cruz harbor.

**NOVEMBER.**

4—John Purroy Mitchel, Fusionist, was elected Mayor of New York City over Edward E. McCall by a majority of 124,262.—President Yuan Shi-Kai expelled 800 members of the Chinese Parliament who had been opposing his policies. Martial law was declared in Peking.

5—The Prince Regent of Bavaria assumed office as King under the title of Ludwig III, displacing the mad Otto I.—President Huerta issued a decree putting Mexico on a paper money basis.

8—Governor Felker of New Hampshire honored a requisition from the State of New York for the extradition of Harry K. Thaw, and Thaw's case was transferred into the federal courts, where a writ of habeas corpus was pending.

9—A hurricane on Lake Erie wrecked many ships, and more than 60 lives were lost. Damage to property in Cleveland was estimated at $2,000,000.

10—Mendel Beiliss, a Russian Hebrew, was acquitted by a Kiev jury of the charge of ritual murder.—The Board of Arbitrators in the dispute over wages and working conditions between the forty-one Eastern railroads and the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen filed an award in the United States District Court at New York. The findings of the board provided an increase in wages amounting to 7 per cent, or approximately $6,000,000 a year to the men.

14—Everett P. Fowler, of Kingston, N. Y., was indicted by the New York County Grand Jury on a charge of extortion in connection with the investigation into unacknowledged contributions for political purposes.

15—The new Mexican Congress met.—Mexican insurgent forces under General Pancho Villa captured Ciudad Juarez.

19—Victoria, capital of the Mexican State of Tamaulipas, was captured by the Constitutionalists.

24—James K. McGuire, ex-Mayor of Syracuse, was indicted in New York County by the General Sessions Grand Jury on the charge of having solicited a campaign contribution from a corporation in violation of law.—In a series of engagements south of Ciudad Juarez the Federal forces were defeated and compelled to retreat to the city of Chihuahua.

30—Chihuahua City was abandoned by the Mexican Federals.

**DECEMBER.**

1—The first session of the 63d Congress ended and the second session began.

4—Arthur A. McLean, Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee of New York, was indicted for accepting campaign contributions from two New York State corporations.—A vote of non-confidence in the German government, in connection with its attitude in regard to troubles between the military and the civilians at Zabern, Alsace, was adopted in the Reichstag by a vote of 293 to 54.

7—The Hetch-hetchy bill was passed by the United States Senate by a vote of 43 to 25.

8—A new Cabinet was formed in France, headed by Gaston Doumergue.—Chihuahua City was occupied by the Constitutional forces under General Villa.

10—Ojinaga, to which the Mexican Federals retreated after abandoning the city of Chihuahua, was invested by the insurgents under General Villa.—The directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad voted to suspend the quarterly dividend for the first time in forty years, and the stock fell on the second day following to 65%.

10-14—Tampico was invested by the Constitutionalist forces, non-combatants and property being protected by the American warships in that harbor. On the 14th the investing forces were repulsed and driven off.

12—Leonardo da Vinci's "Mona Lisa," also known as "La Gioconda," mysteriously abstracted from the Louvre on August 22, 1911, was found in Florence.

14—Greece formally annexed Crete.

16—The Republican National Committee refused to call a special Republican National Convention for the purpose of reforming the party's system of government.

## LEGISLATION, NEW YORK STATE, 1913.

At the dual session of the Legislature, December 8-12, both houses passed and Governor Glynn approved a direct primary law extending to all offices and abolishing state conventions, a workmen's compensation law, a Massachusetts ballot law and a law arranging for the application of the federal Constitutional amendment providing for the popular election of Senators.

### VOTE FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK STATE, 1913.

**First Judicial District.**

Barton S. Weeks, D. and Ind. L., 151,373; Eugene A. Philbin, D., R., Prog. and Ind. L., 297,358; Benjamin N. Cardozo, 153,637; S. John Block, Soc., 17,723; Nicholas Aleinikoff, Soc., 17,355; Charles E. Manierre, Pro., 414; Hans P. Freece, Pro., 370; John Donohue, Soc. Lab., 1,041; Joseph P. Johnson, Soc. Lab., 970. Philbin's plurality, 145,985; Cardozo's plurality, 2,264.

### VOTE FOR JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, N. Y. STATE, 1913.

(Canvass delayed.)

Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals—Willard Bartlett, D. and In. L., elected.

Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—Frank H. Hiscock, R. and Ind. L., elected.

**Cardinal Archbishop Rampolla, former Papal Secretary of State, died at Rome on December 16.**

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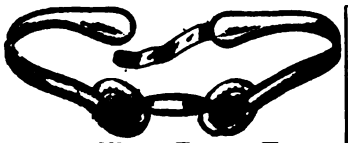

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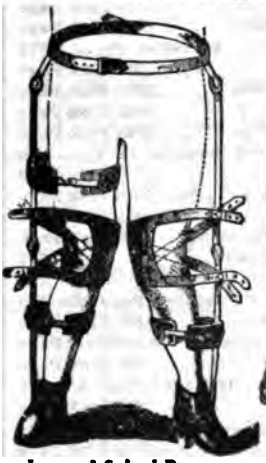

Leg and Spinal Braces

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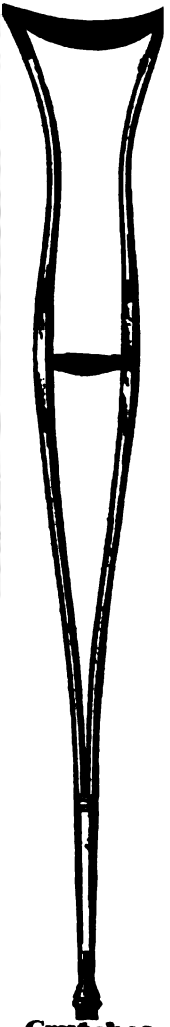
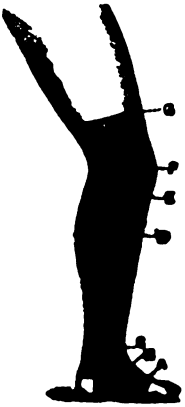
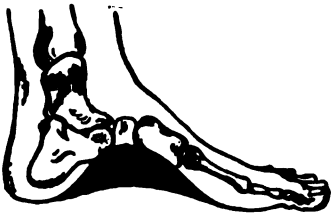


Crutches



Elastic Stockings



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**Full Description on Next Page**

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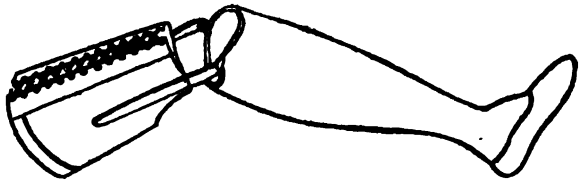

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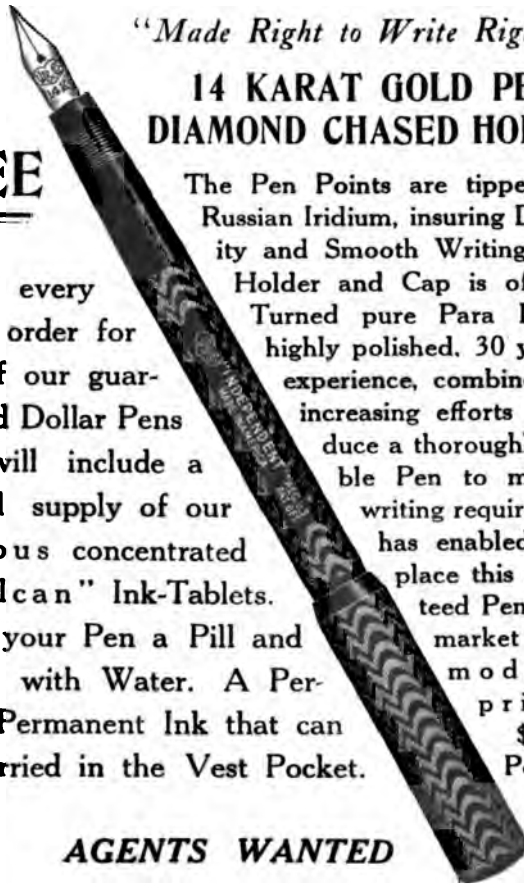

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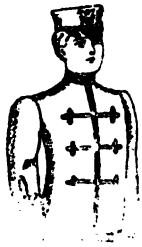

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This ring is not a cure-all. The ring will not cure liver disease and none of the liver diseases.

The ring will not work—deposit on ring and finger—unless it is necessary, but when it is necessary, it will work every second day and night, if it is a good fit and is used and cleaned as directed.

Price $2.00; Gold-covered $4.00. By Mail or will send by Express. Collect on Delivery, if you wish to pay charges. Send paper size of finger. Agents wanted at places not taken. Send for additional information. The $2.00 ring is sold on a three-weeks' guarantee; ring can be returned and money will be refunded if not satisfactory. Not for sale by jewelers or druggists. Any person who uses our name or copies from our advertising is fraudulently trying to do business on the reputation of this ring and will be prosecuted.

This ring is not for sale by wholesale houses or any person advertising cheap rings and can only be obtained from us and our authorized agents.

PEOPLE WHO ARE SUBJECT TO RHEUMATIC, KIDNEY AND ALL ACID DISEASES HAVE EXPERIMENTED FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS AND SPENT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, TAKING AND APPLYING REMEDIES. The time will certainly come when intelligent people will not submit to be experimented with, to see if a medicine can be made to cure acid diseases.

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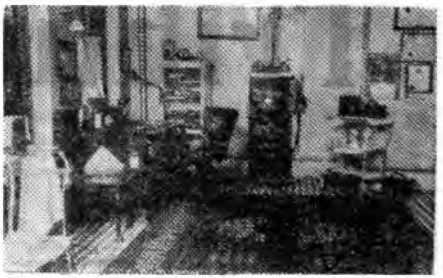

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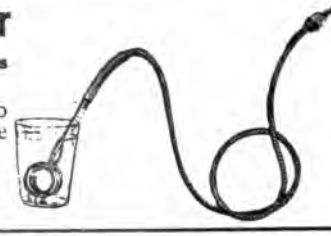

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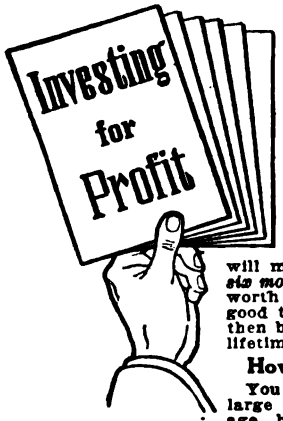


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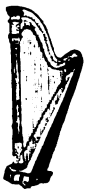

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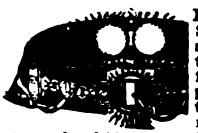

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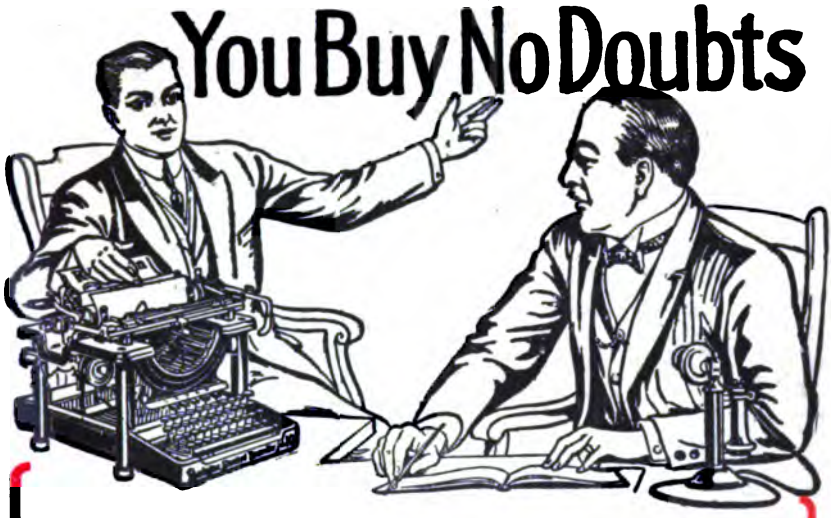


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